

EXHIBIT 5

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The Nasdaq Stock Market Rules

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4702. Order Types.

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(b) Except where stated otherwise, the following Order Types are available to all Participants:

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- (5) (A) A "Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order" is an Order Type with a Non-Display Order Attribute that is priced at the midpoint between the NBBO and that will execute upon entry only in circumstances where economically beneficial to the party entering the Order. The Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order is available during Market Hours only.

A Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order must be assigned a limit price. When a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order is entered, it will be priced at the midpoint between the NBBO, unless such midpoint is higher than (lower than) the limit price of an Order to buy (sell), in which case the Order will be priced at its limit price. If the NBBO is locked, the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order will be priced at the locking price, if the NBBO is crossed or if there is no NBBO, the Order will not be accepted. The Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order will post to the Nasdaq Book unless it is a buy (sell) Order that is priced higher than (lower than) a sell (buy) Order on the Nasdaq Book, in which case it will execute at the price of the Order on the Nasdaq Book; provided, however, that if the Order has a Time-in-Force of IOC, the Order will be cancelled after determining whether it can be executed. For example, if the Best Bid was \$11 and the Best Offer was \$11.06, the price of the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order would be \$11.03. If there was a Non-Displayed Order (or another Order with a Non-Display Order Attribute) on the Nasdaq Book to sell at \$11.02, the incoming Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order would execute against it at \$11.02. However, if there was a Non-Displayed Order (or another Order with a Non-Display Order Attribute) to sell at \$11.03, the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order would post at \$11.03. While a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order that posts to the Nasdaq Book is locking a preexisting Order, the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order will execute against an incoming Order only if the price of the incoming sell (buy) Order is lower (higher) than the price of the preexisting Order. Thus, in the previous example, if the incoming Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order locked the preexisting Non-Displayed Order at \$11.03, the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order could execute only against an incoming Order to sell priced at less than \$11.03.

[For purposes of any cross in which a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order participates, a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to buy (sell) that is locking a preexisting Order shall be deemed to have a price equal to the price of the highest sell Order (lowest buy Order) that would be eligible to execute against the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order in such circumstances. Thus, a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to buy that locked a preexisting Non-Displayed Order to sell at \$11.03 would be deemed to have a price of \$11.02. It should be noted, however, that Midpoint Peg Post-Only Orders may not be entered prior to the Nasdaq Opening Cross, and the System cancels Midpoint Peg Post-Only Orders prior to the commencement of the Nasdaq Closing Cross.]

A Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order that would be assigned a price of \$1 or less per share will not be accepted.

(B) If a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order is entered through RASH, QIX, or FIX, the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order may be adjusted in the following manner after initial entry and posting to the Nasdaq Book:

- The price of the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order will be updated repeatedly to equal the midpoint between the NBBO; provided, however, that the Order will not be priced higher (lower) than the limit price of an Order to buy (sell). In the event that the midpoint between the NBBO becomes higher than (lower than) the limit price of an Order to buy (sell), the price of the Order will stop updating and the Order will post (with a Non-Display Attribute) at its limit price, but will resume updating if the midpoint becomes lower than (higher than) the limit price of an Order to buy (sell). Similarly, if a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order is on the Nasdaq Book and subsequently the NBBO is crossed, or if there is no NBBO, the Order will be removed from the Nasdaq Book and will be re-entered at the new midpoint once there is a valid NBBO that is not crossed. The Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order receives a new timestamp each time its price is changed.

If a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order is entered through OUCH or FLITE, the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order may be adjusted in the following manner after initial entry and posting to the Nasdaq Book:

- The price at which the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order is ranked on the Nasdaq Book is the midpoint between the NBBO, unless the Order has a limit price that is lower than the midpoint between the NBBO for an Order to buy (higher than the midpoint between the NBBO for an Order to sell), in which case the Order will be ranked on the Nasdaq Book at its limit price. The price of the Order will not thereafter be adjusted based on changes to the NBBO. If, after being posted to the Nasdaq Book, the NBBO changes so that midpoint between the NBBO is lower than (higher than) the price of a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to buy (sell), or the NBBO is crossed, or there is no NBBO, the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order will be cancelled back to the Participant. For example, if the Best Bid is \$11 and the Best Offer is \$11.06, a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order to buy would post at

\$11.03. If, thereafter, the Best Offer is reduced to \$11.05, the Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order will be cancelled back to the Participant.

(C) The following Order Attributes may be assigned to a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order:

- Price of more than \$1 per share.
- Size.
- Time-in-Force; provided, however, that a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order with a Time-in-Force of IOC may not be entered through RASH, QIX or FIX, and provided further that regardless of the Time-in-Force entered, a Midpoint Post-Only Order may not be active outside of Market Hours. Midpoint Peg Post-Only Orders may not participate in the Nasdaq Opening Cross, Nasdaq Halt Cross, or the Nasdaq Closing Cross. A Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order entered prior to the beginning of Market Hours will be rejected. Midpoint Peg Post-Only Orders will be cancelled by the System when a trading halt is declared, and any Midpoint Peg Post-Only Orders entered during a trading halt will be rejected. A Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order remaining on the Nasdaq Book at 4:00 p.m. ET will be cancelled by the System.
- Pegging to the midpoint is required for Midpoint Peg Post-Only Orders entered through RASH, QIX or FIX. As discussed above, the price of a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order entered through OUCH or FLITE will be pegged to the midpoint upon entry and not adjusted thereafter.
- Minimum Quantity.
- Non-Display. All Midpoint Peg Post-Only Orders are Non-Displayed.
- Trade Now (available through OUCH, RASH, FLITE and FIX).

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4703. Order Attributes

As described in Rule 4702, the following Order Attributes may be assigned to those Order Types for which they are available.

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(d) Pegging. Pegging is an Order Attribute that allows an Order to have its price automatically set with reference to the NBBO; provided, however, that if Nasdaq is the sole market center at the Best Bid or Best Offer (as applicable), then the price of any Displayed Order with Primary Pegging (as defined below) will be set with reference to the highest bid or lowest offer disseminated by a market center other than Nasdaq. An Order with a Pegging Order Attribute may be referred to as a "Pegged Order." For purposes of this rule, the price to which an Order is pegged will be referred to as the

Inside Quotation, the Inside Bid, or the Inside Offer, as appropriate. There are three varieties of Pegging:

- Primary Pegging means Pegging with reference to the Inside Quotation on the same side of the market. For example, if the Inside Bid was \$11, an Order to buy with Primary Pegging would be priced at \$11.
- Market Pegging means Pegging with reference to the Inside Quotation on the opposite side of the market. For example, if the Inside Offer was \$11.06, an Order to buy with Market Pegging would be priced at \$11.06.
- Midpoint Pegging means Pegging with reference to the midpoint between the Inside Bid and the Inside Offer (the "Midpoint"). Thus, if the Inside Bid was \$11 and the Inside Offer was \$11.06, an Order with Midpoint Pegging would be priced at \$11.03. An Order with Midpoint Pegging is not displayed. An Order with Midpoint Pegging may be executed in sub-pennies if necessary to obtain a midpoint price.

Pegging is available only during Market Hours. An Order with Pegging may specify a limit price beyond which the Order may not be executed; provided, however, that if an Order has been assigned a Pegging Order Attribute and a Discretion Order Attribute, the Order may execute at any price within the discretionary price range, even if beyond the limit price specified with respect to the Pegging Order Attribute. If an Order with Pegging is priced at its limit price, the price of the Order may nevertheless be changed to a less aggressive price based on changes to the Inside Quotation. In addition, an Order with Primary Pegging or Market Pegging may specify an Offset Amount, such that the price of the Order will vary from the Inside Quotation by the selected Offset Amount. The Offset Amount may be either aggressive or passive. Thus, for example, if a Participant entered an Order to buy with Primary Pegging and a passive Offset Amount of \$0.05 and the Inside Bid was \$11, the Order would be priced at \$10.95. If the Participant selected an aggressive Offset Amount of \$0.02, however, the Order would be priced at \$11.02. An Order with Primary Pegging and an Offset Amount will not be Displayed, unless the Order is Attributable. An Order with Midpoint Pegging will not be Displayed. An Order with Market Pegging and no Offset behaves as a "market order" with respect to any liquidity on the Nasdaq Book at the Inside Quotation on the opposite side of the market because it is immediately executable at that price. If, at the time of entry, there is no price to which a Pegged Order can be pegged, the Order will be rejected; provided, however, that a Displayed Order that has Market Pegging, or an Order with a Non-Display Attribute that has Primary Pegging or Market Pegging, will be accepted at its limit price. In the case of an Order with Midpoint Pegging, if the Inside Bid and Inside Offer are locked, the Order will be priced at the locking price, if the Inside Bid and Inside Offer are crossed or if there is no Inside Bid and/or Inside Offer, the Order will not be accepted. However, even if the Inside Bid and Inside Offer are locked, an Order with Midpoint Pegging that locked an Order on the Nasdaq Book would execute (provided, however, that a Midpoint Peg Post-Only Order would execute or post as described in Rule 4702(b)(5)(A)).

Primary Pegging and Market Pegging are available through RASH, QIX, and FIX only. An Order entered through OUCH or FLITE with Midpoint Pegging will have its price set upon initial entry to the Midpoint, unless the Order has a limit price that is lower than the Midpoint for an Order to buy (higher than the Midpoint for an Order to sell), in which case the Order will be ranked on the Nasdaq Book at its limit price. Thereafter, if the Inside Bid and Inside Offer changes so that: the Midpoint is lower than (higher than) the price of an Order to buy (sell), the Inside Bid and Inside Offer are crossed or if there is no Inside Bid and/or Inside Offer, the Pegged Order will be cancelled back to the Participant.

An Order entered through RASH, QIX or FIX with Pegging will have its price set upon initial entry and will thereafter have its price reset in accordance with changes to the relevant Inside Quotation. An Order with Pegging receives a new timestamp whenever its price is updated and therefore will be evaluated with respect to possible execution (and routing, if it has been assigned a Routing Order Attribute) in the same manner as a newly entered Order. If the price to which an Order is pegged is not available, the Order will be rejected. For an Order with Midpoint Pegging, if the Inside Bid and Inside Offer become crossed or if there is no Inside Bid and/or Inside Offer, the Order will be removed from the Nasdaq Book and will be re-entered at the new midpoint once there is a valid Inside Bid and Inside Offer that is not crossed.

Primary Pegging Orders and Market Pegging Orders are subject to a collar. Any portion of a Primary Pegging Order or Market Pegging Order that would execute, either on the Exchange or when routed to another market center, at a price of more than \$0.25 or 5 percent worse than the NBBO at the time when the order reaches the System, whichever is greater, will be cancelled.

Orders with Midpoint Pegging will be cancelled by the System when a trading halt is declared, and any Orders with Midpoint Pegging entered during a trading halt will be rejected.

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4752. Opening Process

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(d) Processing of Nasdaq Opening Cross. For System securities, the Nasdaq Opening Cross shall occur at 9:30, and market hours trading shall commence when the Nasdaq Opening Cross concludes.

(1) No change.

(2) (A) The Nasdaq Opening Cross shall occur at the price that maximizes the number of shares of MOO, LOO, OIO, Early Market Hours orders, and executable quotes and orders in the Nasdaq Market Center to be executed.

(B) If more than one price exists under subparagraph (A), the Nasdaq Opening Cross shall occur at the price that minimizes [any Imbalance] the number of shares of buy or sell MOO, LOO or Early Market Hours orders that may not be matched with other MOO, LOO, Early Market Hours, Open Eligible Interest, or OIO order shares.

(C) – (E) No change.

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4754. Nasdaq Closing Cross

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(b) Processing of Nasdaq Closing Cross. The Nasdaq Closing Cross will begin at 4:00:00 p.m. EST, and post-market hours trading will commence when the Nasdaq Closing Cross concludes.

(1) No change.

(2) (A) The Nasdaq Closing Cross will occur at the price that maximizes the number of shares of Eligible Interest in the Nasdaq Market Center to be executed.

(B) If more than one price exists under subparagraph (A), the Nasdaq Closing Cross shall occur at the price that minimizes [any Imbalance] the number of shares of buy or sell MOC or LOC orders that cannot be matched with other MOC or LOC, Close Eligible interest, or IO order shares.

(C) – (E) No change.

(3) – (8) No change

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