

## EXHIBIT 5

(additions are underlined; deletions are [bracketed])

\* \* \* \* \*

**Rules of Cboe EDGX Exchange, Inc.**

\* \* \* \* \*

**Rule 21.20. Complex Orders**

Trading of complex orders is subject to all other Rules applicable to the trading of orders, unless otherwise provided in this Rule 21.20.

(a) *Definitions.* For purposes of this Rule 21.20, the following terms have the meanings below. A term defined elsewhere in the Exchange Rules has the same meaning with respect to this Rule 21.20, unless otherwise defined below.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Complex Order**

A “complex order” is any order involving the concurrent purchase and/or sale of two or more different series in the same class (the “legs” or “components” of the complex order), for the same account, in any ratio [that is equal to or greater than one-to-three (.333) and less than or equal to three-to-one (3.00)] and for the purposes of executing a particular investment strategy. Only those complex orders with no more than the applicable number of legs (determined by the Exchange) are eligible for processing. The term “complex order” includes all types of complex orders that are available on the Exchange pursuant to paragraph (b) below, unless the Rules specify otherwise.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) *Types of Complex Orders.* Complex orders are available in all classes listed for trading on the Exchange. The Exchange determines which Times-in-Force of DAY, GTC, GTD, IOC, or OPG as such terms are defined in Rule 21.1(f) are available for complex orders (including for eligibility to enter the COB and initiate a COA). Users may not submit complex orders through bulk ports. [The following complex orders will also be accepted by the Exchange:]are available for complex orders (including for eligibility to enter the COB and initiate a COA.)] The Exchange determines which Capacities (i.e., non-broker-dealer customers, broker-dealers that are not Market-Makers on an options exchange, or Market-Makers on an options exchange) are eligible for COA and for entry onto the COB. Complex orders may be market or limit orders. Users may designate complex orders as Attributable or Non-Attributable. The System also accepts the following instructions for complex orders:

\* \* \* \* \*

**COA-Eligible and Do-Not-COA Order**

Upon receipt of an IOC complex order, the System does not initiate a COA unless a User marked the order to initiate a COA, in which case the System cancels any unexecuted portion at the end of the COA. A Post Only complex order with any Time-in-Force does not initiate a COA, and if a User marks a Post Only complex order to initiate a COA, the System cancels that order. An incoming AON complex order initiates a COA, and if a User marks an AON complex order to not initiate a COA, or an AON complex order does not satisfy the COA eligibility criteria in subparagraph (d)(1) below, the System cancels the AON complex order. Upon receipt of a complex order with any other Time-in-Force (except OPG), the System initiates a COA unless a User marked the order to not initiate a COA. A “COA-eligible” complex order is a buy (sell) complex order with User instructions to (or which default to) initiate a COA that is priced (A) equal to or [lower (]higher[)] (lower) than the [SBO (]SBB[)] (SBO) (provided that if any of the bids or offers on the Simple Book that comprise the [SBO (]SBB[)] (SBO) is represented by a Priority Customer Order, the order must be priced at least \$0.01 [lower (]higher[)] (lower) than the [SBO (]SBB[)] (SBO) and (B) [lower (]higher[)] (lower) than the price of [sell (]buy[)] (sell) complex orders resting at the top of the COB\_ [is a “COA-eligible order.”] A complex order with User instructions not to (or which default to not) initiate a COA (including a Post Only complex order) or that does not satisfy the COA-eligibility requirements in this paragraph (b) is a “do-not-COA order.”

\* \* \* \* \*

(f) *Minimum Increments and Execution Prices.*

(1) No change.

(2) *Execution Prices and Complex Order Priority.*

(A) *Complex Orders.* The System does not execute a complex order pursuant to this Rule 21.20 at a net price;

(i) that would cause any component of the complex strategy to be executed at a price of zero;

[(ii) worse than the SBBO or equal to the SBBO when there is a Priority Customer Order at the SBBO, except AON complex orders may only execute at prices better than the SBBO;]

(ii[i]) that would cause any component of the complex strategy to be executed at a price worse than the individual component prices on the Simple Book;

(iii[v]) worse than the price that would be available if the complex order Legged into the Simple Book; or

(iv) worse than the SBBO or equal to the SBBO when there is a Priority Customer order on any leg comprising the SBBO and:

(a) if a complex order has a ratio equal to or greater than one-to-three (.333) and less than or equal to three-to-one (3.00), [that would cause any component of the complex strategy to be executed at a price ahead of a Priority Customer Order on the Simple Book without improving the BBO of] at least one component of the complex [strategy] order must execute at a price that improves the BBO for that component;  
or

(b) if the complex order has a ratio less than one-to-three (.333) or greater than three-to-one (3.00), the component(s) of the complex order for the leg(s) with a Priority Customer order at the BBO must execute at a price that improves the price of that Priority Customer order(s) on the Simple Book,

except AON complex orders may only execute at prices better than the SBBO.

\* \* \* \* \*

(g) *Legging Restrictions.* A complex order may execute against orders and quotes in the Simple Book pursuant to subparagraphs (d)(5)(A) and (e) if it can execute in full or in a permissible ratio and if it has no more than a maximum number of legs (which the Exchange determines on a class-by-class basis and may be [two, three, or four] up to 16) (“Legging”), subject to the following restrictions:

\* \* \* \* \*