

NYSE Euronext  
Form 10-K  
February 26, 2013

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549  
FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF  
 1934

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 001-33392

NYSE Euronext

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

20-5110848

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. employer  
identification number)

11 Wall Street  
New York, N.Y.

10005  
(Zip Code)

(Address of principal executive offices)

(212) 656-3000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share

New York Stock Exchange  
Euronext Paris

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company   
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

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As of June 30, 2012, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$6.4 billion. As of February 22, 2013, the registrant had approximately 243 million shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Portions of NYSE Euronext's Proxy Statement for its April 25, 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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NYSE EURONEXT  
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012  
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#### CERTAIN TERMS

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, "NYSE Euronext," "we," "us," and "our" refer to NYSE Euronext, a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries, except where the context requires otherwise.

"AEX<sup>®</sup>," "Alternext<sup>®</sup>," "ArcaBook<sup>®</sup>," "ArcaVision<sup>®</sup>," "Archipelago<sup>®</sup>," "Bclear<sup>®</sup>," "CAC 40<sup>®</sup>," "Cscreen<sup>®</sup>," "eGovDirect.com<sup>®</sup>," "Euronext<sup>®</sup>," "Euronext 100 Index<sup>®</sup>," "Intellidex<sup>®</sup>," "NSC<sup>®</sup>," "NYFIX<sup>®</sup>," "NYSE<sup>®</sup>," "NYSE Bonds<sup>®</sup>," "NYSE Broker Volume<sup>®</sup>," "NYSE Composite Index<sup>®</sup>," "NYSE Liffe<sup>®</sup>," "NYSE MAC<sup>®</sup>," "NYSE MAC Alerts<sup>®</sup>," "NYSEnet<sup>®</sup>," "NYSE OpenBook<sup>®</sup>," "NYX<sup>®</sup>," "SFTI<sup>®</sup>," "SmartPool<sup>®</sup>," "UTP<sup>™</sup>" and "Wombat<sup>®</sup>," among others, are trademarks or service marks of NYSE Euronext or its licensees or licensors with all rights reserved.

"FINRA<sup>®</sup>" and "Trade Reporting Facility<sup>®</sup>" are trademarks of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), with all rights reserved, and are used under license from FINRA.

All other trademarks and servicemarks used herein are the property of their respective owners.

#### About NYSE Euronext

NYSE Euronext, a Delaware corporation, was organized on May 22, 2006 in anticipation of the combination of the businesses of NYSE Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and Euronext N.V., a company organized under the laws of the Netherlands. The combination was consummated on April 4, 2007. NYSE Group, Inc. was formed in connection with the March 7, 2006 merger between New York Stock Exchange, Inc., a New York Type A not-for-profit corporation, and Archipelago Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation. Euronext was created with the 2000 merger of the Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels stock exchanges.

Our principal executive office is located at 11 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005 and our telephone number is (212) 656-3000. Our European headquarters are located at 39 Rue Cambon, 75039 Paris, France, and our telephone number is +33 1 49 27 10 00. Our website is <http://www.nyse.com>. We are not incorporating the information on our website into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We are required to file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The public may read and copy any materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We also make available free of charge, on or through our website, our proxy statements, Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with, or furnished to, the SEC.

Unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, all the entities listed below are direct or indirect subsidiaries of NYSE Euronext and:

- "NYSE" refers to New York Stock Exchange LLC, a New York limited liability company, and, where the context requires, its subsidiaries, NYSE Market, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and NYSE Regulation, Inc., a New York not-for-profit corporation. New York Stock Exchange LLC is registered with the SEC under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") as a national securities exchange.
- "NYSE Arca" refers collectively to NYSE Arca, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and NYSE Arca Equities, Inc., a Delaware corporation. NYSE Arca, Inc. is registered with the SEC under the Exchange Act as a national securities exchange.
- "NYSE MKT" (formerly known as "NYSE Amex") refers to NYSE Amex LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (formerly known as the American Stock Exchange LLC). NYSE Amex LLC is registered with the SEC under the Exchange Act as a national securities exchange.
- "Euronext" refers to NYSE Euronext's market operations in Europe, including the European-based exchanges that comprise Euronext, N.V. — the Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, London and Lisbon securities exchanges and, where the context requires, the derivatives markets in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Lisbon.
- "NYSE Liffe" refers to NYSE Euronext's derivatives markets in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Lisbon.

#### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as "may," "might," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue," and the negative of these terms and other

comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements, which are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us, may include projections of our future financial performance based on our growth strategies and anticipated trends in our business and industry. These statements are only predictions based on our current expectations and projections about future events. There are important factors that could cause our actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results, level of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. In particular, you should consider the risks and uncertainties described under Item 1A — "Risk Factors."

These risks and uncertainties are not exhaustive. Other sections of this report describe additional factors that could adversely impact our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time, and it is not possible to predict all risks and uncertainties, nor can we assess the impact that these factors will have on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

Although we believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, level of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. We are under no duty to update any of these forward-looking statements after the date of this report to conform our prior statements to actual results or revised expectations and we do not intend to do so.

Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about:

- possible or assumed future results of operations and operating cash flows;
- strategies and investment policies;
- financing plans and the availability of capital;
- our competitive position and environment;
- potential growth opportunities available to us;
- the risks associated with potential acquisitions, alliances or combinations, including IntercontinentalExchange, Inc.'s announced acquisition of us;
- the recruitment and retention of officers and employees;
- expected levels of compensation;
- potential operating performance, achievements, productivity improvements, efficiency and cost reduction efforts;
- the likelihood of success and impact of litigation;
- protection or enforcement of intellectual property rights;
- expectations with respect to financial markets, industry trends and general economic conditions;
- our ability to keep up with rapid technological change;
- the timing and results of our technology initiatives;
- the effects of competition; and
- the impact of future legislation and regulatory changes.

We caution you not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. We expressly qualify in their entirety all forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf by the cautionary statements referred to above.



PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

NYSE Euronext is a global operator of financial markets and provider of trading solutions. We offer an array of products and services in cash equities, futures, options, swaps, exchange-traded products, bonds, clearing operations, market data, and commercial technology solutions, all designed to meet the evolving needs of investors, issuers, financial institutions and market participants. NYSE Euronext operates under three reportable segments: Derivatives; Cash Trading and Listings; and Information Services and Technology Solutions.

Merger Agreement

On December 20, 2012, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") with IntercontinentalExchange, Inc. ("ICE"), pursuant to which ICE will acquire us through a merger of NYSE Euronext into Baseball Merger Sub, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of ICE ("Merger Sub"). As a result of the merger (the "Proposed Merger") we will become a subsidiary of ICE (together with NYSE Euronext, the "Combined Company").

Completion of the Proposed Merger will be subject to the satisfaction (or waiver, if permissible) of several conditions, including: approval of the Proposed Merger by holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of NYSE Euronext common stock, approval of the issuance of the ICE common stock in the Proposed Merger by holders of a majority of the ICE common shares voting in the matter and approval of any required amendments to ICE's certificate of incorporation by holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of ICE common stock, approval by the relevant competition and financial, securities and other regulatory authorities and other customary closing conditions. We can provide no assurance that such approvals and conditions will be obtained or satisfied. The Proposed Merger is currently expected to close in the second half of 2013.

Either NYSE Euronext or ICE may terminate the Merger Agreement under certain specified circumstances, subject to payment by one party to the other of specified termination fees, depending on the circumstances of the termination. The Merger Agreement also contains mutual customary representations and warranties and pre-closing covenants of NYSE Euronext and ICE.

Clearing and Financial Intermediary Services Agreement

ICE Clear Europe Limited ("ICE Clear"), a company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales and an affiliate of ICE, entered into a Clearing and Financial Intermediary Services Agreement, dated December 20, 2012, with LIFFE Administration and Management ("LIFFE"), an affiliate of NYSE Euronext (the "Agreement"), pursuant to which ICE Clear will provide LIFFE central counterparty clearing services and LIFFE will provide ICE Clear certain financial intermediary services.

Under the terms and subject to the conditions of the Agreement, LIFFE will appoint ICE Clear as the exclusive provider of central counterparty clearing services for all existing LIFFE derivatives products, with such clearing services expected to commence on July 1, 2013, subject to receipt of applicable required regulatory approvals and other conditions. In addition, ICE Clear will appoint LIFFE to provide financial intermediary services in respect of trades in existing LIFFE products. If the commencement of clearing services occurs after July 1, 2013 and such delay is attributable to ICE Clear or to certain other factors, including failure to obtain specified regulatory approvals, ICE Clear may be required to pay certain fees to LIFFE. The ICE Clear arrangement shall assume responsibility for clearing from NYSE Liffe Clearing. See " – Products and Services - Clearing and Settlement - Europe."

Pursuant to the Agreement, the parties will establish a joint operations committee comprised of three representatives of LIFFE and two representatives of ICE Clear. The committee will supervise the management and provision of the services by either party, and will also consider clearing fees, costs and investments. If the joint operations committee recommends any changes to the services provided by ICE Clear pursuant to the Agreement, ICE Clear may be required to incur further costs and generally will be able to recover such costs from LIFFE. Under the Agreement,

LIFFE will be entitled to nominate one director for appointment to ICE Clear's board of directors and, where permissible, the Risk Committee and one observer to attend meetings of the ICE Clear board of directors and Risk Committee.

#### European Cash Equities Markets Clearing

LCH.Clearnet SA, the Paris-based clearing house of LCH.Clearnet Group, and affiliates of NYSE Euronext have executed a six year clearing contract with respect to NYSE Euronext's continental European cash equities markets.

The agreement, which was executed on January 28, 2013, will run through 2018. The new contract replaces the existing contract that was due to end on December 31, 2013 for cash equity transactions.

The contract, among other things, enables LCH.Clearnet SA to further reduce clearing fees for clearing members. Fees will be reduced from €0.05 to €0.04 for blue chips stocks.

#### Terminated Business Combination

On February 15, 2011, we entered into a Business Combination Agreement (the "Business Combination Agreement") with Deutsche Börse AG ("Deutsche Börse"), pursuant to which the two companies agreed to combine their respective businesses and become subsidiaries of a newly formed Dutch holding company (the "Proposed Business Combination"). Completion of the Proposed Business Combination was subject to the satisfaction of several conditions, including, among others, approvals by the relevant competition and financial, securities and other regulatory authorities in the United States and Europe.

On February 1, 2012, the European Union Competition Commission ("EU Commission") issued a formal decision disapproving the Proposed Business Combination. In light of the EU Commission's decision, on February 2, 2012, NYSE Euronext and Deutsche Börse announced that they mutually agreed to terminate the Business Combination Agreement. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, NYSE Euronext incurred approximately \$11 million and \$85 million, respectively, of legal, investment banking and other professional fees and costs related to the terminated business combination, which are recorded

in "Merger expenses and exit costs" in the consolidated statement of operations. NYSE Euronext also incurred additional indirect costs associated with management's significant time and focus negotiating and preparing to close the Proposed Business Combination, instead of pursuing other business opportunities that could have been beneficial to the Company.

#### General

In our Derivatives segment, our key initiatives in 2012 related to maintaining our position in the U.S. options market and growing our futures businesses. In addition, we entered into a Clearing and Financial Intermediary Services Agreement with ICE Clear, under which ICE Clear will provide LIFFE central counterparty clearing services and LIFFE will provide ICE Clear certain financial intermediary services. See "- Clearing and Financial Intermediary Services Agreement." We also executed a six year clearing contract with LCH.Clearnet SA with respect to our continental European cash equities markets. See "- European Cash Equities Markets Clearing."

In our Cash Trading and Listings segment, we continued to focus on our pricing and market share mix in the U.S. and European cash markets. In 2012, our market share in the U.S. decreased slightly while our market share in Europe increased slightly. Demand for our listing venues continued to be strong in terms of transfers, new listings and secondary offerings. In 2012, 15 companies transferred to the NYSE from other exchanges, and, additionally, 2 companies transferred to NYSE MKT from other exchanges. A total of 120 issuers listed their securities on NYSE Euronext markets in 2012, raising total proceeds of \$36.9 billion.

In 2012, our Information Services and Technology Solutions segment benefited from an expanding customer base and the continued offering of colocation services in our data centers in Mahwah, New Jersey and Basildon, United Kingdom. However, our Information Services and Technology Solutions Segment revenues and operating margins decreased slightly year-over-year as a result of weak market conditions and conservative customer technology expenditures.

To date, our European cash market as well as our U.S. options markets have been migrated to our Universal Trading Platform. We have also migrated portions of our NYSE Liffe European derivatives markets as well as certain securities traded on NYSE and expect to complete the migration of NYSE Liffe for our European derivatives markets and our U.S. cash equities markets to our Universal Trading Platform in early 2013.

Our primary sources of revenue include our transaction and clearing fees, consisting of fees from our cash trading, derivatives trading and clearing businesses; revenues from the dissemination of our market data in the U.S. and Europe; listing fees and annual fees applicable to companies listed on our securities exchanges; and revenues generated from our technology services, including fees for connectivity services, software licenses, maintenance and strategic consulting services. See Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Sources of Revenues."

#### Derivatives

Our Derivatives segment is comprised of our derivatives trading and clearing businesses and includes our subsidiaries NYSE Liffe, NYSE Liffe Clearing, NYSE Liffe US, NYSE Amex Options, NYSE Arca Options and our joint venture NYPC as well as our related derivatives market data business.

NYSE Liffe - NYSE Liffe is the international derivatives business of NYSE Euronext, comprising the derivatives markets operated by LIFFE Administration and Management and Euronext in each of Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon, London and Paris. NYSE Liffe offers customers the advantages of an advanced derivatives trading platform and a

- wide choice of products. NYSE Liffe offers customers access to a range of interest-rate, equity, index, commodity and currency derivative products. NYSE Liffe also offers its customers the Bclear and Cscreen services, which bridge the listed and over-the-counter ("OTC") markets, providing a means to register and process wholesale derivatives trades through NYSE Liffe to clearing at NYSE Liffe Clearing.

NYSE Liffe Clearing - Following the launch of NYSE Liffe Clearing, NYSE Liffe assumed full responsibility for clearing activities for the London market of NYSE Liffe. In this regard, NYSE Liffe's London market operates as a

- self-clearing Recognized Investment Exchange and outsources certain clearing guarantee arrangements and related risk functions to LCH.Clearnet Limited ("LCH.Clearnet"), a U.K. recognized clearinghouse. See "- Products and Services - Clearing and Settlement - Europe."

NYSE Liffe US - NYSE Liffe US LLC ("NYSE Liffe US"), our U.S. futures exchange, makes available for trading full- and mini-sized gold and silver futures, options on full and mini-sized gold and silver futures, futures on MSCI Indices and fixed income futures. In 2012, NYSE Liffe US launched new futures contracts based on the DTCC GCF Repo Index which provides exposure to the U.S. short-term interest-rate market. In 2011, NYSE Liffe US launched a full suite of fixed income futures which clear at NYPC. The trading and open interest of all existing MSCI-linked stock index futures in the U.S. transitioned to its platform during June 2011. A significant minority equity stake in NYSE Liffe US is held by six external investors - Citadel Securities, DRW Investments, Getco, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley and UBS. Under this ownership structure, NYSE Euronext remains the largest shareholder in the entity and consolidates it for financial reporting purposes. NYSE Euronext manages the day-to-day operations of NYSE Liffe US, which operates under the supervision of a separate board of directors and a dedicated chief executive officer.

NYSE Amex Options - NYSE Amex Options, one of our two U.S. options exchanges, offers order execution through a hybrid model in approximately 2,200 options issues. Seven external investors hold a significant equity interest in NYSE Amex Options - Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Barclays Capital, Citadel Securities, Citi, Goldman Sachs, TD AMERITRADE and UBS AG. Under the framework, NYSE Euronext remains the largest shareholder in the entity and manages the day-to-day operations of NYSE Amex Options, which operates under the supervision of a separate board of directors and a dedicated chief executive officer. NYSE Euronext consolidates this entity for financial reporting purposes.

NYSE Arca Options - NYSE Arca Options, one of our two U.S. options exchanges, offers electronic order execution in approximately 2,600 options issues.

NYPC - New York Portfolio Clearing ("NYPC"), our joint venture with DTCC, became operational in 2011. NYPC currently clears fixed income futures traded on NYSE Liffe US and will have the ability to provide clearing services for other exchanges and Derivatives Clearing Organizations in the future. NYPC uses NYSE Euronext's clearing technology, TRS/CPS, to process and manage cleared positions and post-trade position transfers. DTCC's Fixed Income Clearing Corporation provides capabilities in risk management, settlement, banking and reference data systems. NYPC operates under the supervision of a separate board of directors and a dedicated chief executive officer. Our investment in NYPC is treated as an equity method investment. As of December 31, 2012, we had a minority ownership interest in, and board representation on, DTCC.

#### Products and Services

**Trading Platform and Market Structure.** NYSE Liffe's full service electronic trading platform features an open system architecture which allows users to access our system. Traders commonly access our system via one of the many front-end trading applications that have been developed by independent software vendors, and this has enabled our distribution to grow with widespread adoption around the world. These applications are personalized trading screens that link

the user to the market, which allows users to integrate front/back office trading, settlement, risk management and order routing systems. NYSE Liffe's trading platform has been designed to handle significant order flows and transaction volumes. Orders can be matched either on a price/time or pro rata basis, configurable by contract, with transacted prices and volumes and the aggregate size of all bids and offers at each price level updated on a real-time basis. Users are continually notified of all active orders in the central order book, making market depth easy to monitor.

**Products Traded.** A wide variety of products are traded on NYSE Liffe and NYSE Liffe US. NYSE Liffe's core product line is its portfolio of short-term interest rate ("STIR") contracts, with its principal STIR contracts based on implied forward rates denominated in euro and sterling. Trading volumes in NYSE Liffe's flagship product in this area, the Euribor Contract, have grown as the euro has increasingly established itself as a global reserve currency. Overall, NYSE Liffe offers a number of derivatives products, including interest rate contracts on a number of currencies, equity futures and options on leading global stocks traded either through LIFFE CONNECT® (shortly to be the Universal Trading Platform) or Bclear (including a wide range of underlyings not listed on NYSE Euronext), index products covering national and international indices and a wide range of soft and agricultural commodity derivatives. NYSE Liffe US offers a variety of futures and options products, including futures on the DTCC GCF Repo Index launched in 2012, as well as a full suite of fixed income futures that launched in 2011 and clear at NYPC. We continue to consider and develop new products for our NYSE Liffe US trading platform.

In 2012, fixed income products (including Three Month Euro (Euribor) Futures, Three Month Sterling (Short Sterling) Futures and Long Gilt Futures) were introduced on Bclear. Additionally, in 2012, Istanbul Menkul Kıymetler Borsası (IMKB) and NYSE Liffe, announced the launch of futures and options contracts based on some of the constituents of the IMKB 30 Index.

**Options.** NYSE Arca and NYSE Amex Options operate marketplaces for trading options on U.S. exchange-listed securities. The underlying securities are listed on U.S. markets. These option market centers include trading facilities, technology and systems for trading options as well as regulatory, surveillance and compliance services. NYSE Arca's options business uses a technology platform and market structure designed to enhance the speed and quality of trade execution for its customers and to attract additional sources of liquidity. Its market structure allows market makers to access its markets remotely and integrates floor-based participants and remote market makers. NYSE Amex Options uses a hybrid model combining both auction-based and electronic trading capabilities that is designed to provide a stable, liquid and less volatile market, as well to as provide the opportunity for price and/or size improvement.

**Trading Members.** NYSE Liffe's and NYSE Liffe US's trading members are typically proprietary trading firms, dealers and brokers. Trading members can also become liquidity providers. Liquidity providers are able to place several series of bulk quotes in one order, allowing them to send buy and sell orders for many contract months using only one message.

**Clearing and Settlement - Europe.** In December 2012, we entered into a Clearing and Financial Intermediary Services Agreement with ICE Clear in relation to future clearing of NYSE Liffe's London derivatives market. See "– Clearing and Financial Intermediary Services Agreement."

The clearing arrangements for NYSE Euronext's London derivatives market of NYSE Liffe have remained unchanged throughout 2012, whereby clearing remains in-sourced via the NYSE Liffe Clearing operation and LCH.Clearnet Limited in London provides certain services under a separate contractual arrangement upon which notice of termination has not been given. This arrangement is due to be replaced by the Clearing and Financial Intermediary Services Agreement with ICE Clear. See "– Clearing and Financial Intermediary Services Agreement."

On January 28, 2013, an agreement was executed with LCH.Clearnet SA for the clearing of the cash equities market of Euronext and certain risk management related functions for a term of six years until December 31, 2018. This agreement replaces the prior clearing contract for clearing of cash equities transactions on Euronext markets. LCH.Clearnet SA also handles the clearing of the Continental European derivatives of NYSE Liffe and this clearing arrangement is due to remain in force until March 31, 2014.

As of December 31, 2012, NYSE Euronext retained an 8.8% stake in LCH.Clearnet Group Limited's outstanding share capital and the right to appoint one director to its board of directors. Interbolsa is one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. We also have a minority ownership interest in, and board representation on, Euroclear.

## Competition

NYSE Liffe and NYSE Liffe US compete with the OTC markets as well as a number of international derivatives exchanges, including the CME Group Inc. and Eurex, which is the derivatives platform operated by Deutsche Börse. NYSE Liffe US, NYSE Arca and NYSE Amex Options face considerable competition in derivatives trading. Their principal U.S. competitors are the CME Group Inc., Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. ("CBOE"), the International Securities Exchange Holdings, Inc., BATS Global Markets, Inc. ("BATS"), the Boston Options Exchange Group, LLC and the Nasdaq OMX Group, Inc. ("Nasdaq OMX"), as well as startups such as Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC, and ELX Futures, L.P., backed by a consortium of banks and other market participants.

## Cash Trading and Listings

Our Cash Trading and Listings segment consists of our cash trading and listings businesses and includes our subsidiaries: the NYSE, Euronext, NYSE MKT, NYSE Arca, NYSE Alternext, NYSE Arca Europe, SmartPool, and Interbolsa, and our related cash trading market data business.

NYSE - In addition to common stock, preferred stock and warrants, the NYSE lists debt and corporate structured products, such as capital securities, mandatory convertibles and repackaged securities (not including ETPs, as defined below), and new types of structured products.

Euronext - Euronext's exchanges list a wide variety of securities, including domestic and international equity securities, convertible bonds, warrants, trackers and debt securities, including corporate and government bonds. All of Euronext's markets are operated by subsidiaries of Euronext, N.V.

NYSE MKT - NYSE MKT, formerly NYSE Amex and prior to that, the American Stock Exchange, became part of NYSE Euronext in 2008 and is our U.S. listing venue for emerging growth companies. NYSE MKT also provides a listing venue for a broader class of companies than are qualified for listing on NYSE.

NYSE Arca - NYSE Arca is a fully electronic exchange in the United States for equities, exchange traded products ("ETPs"), which include exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), exchange traded notes, exchange traded vehicles, certificates and options.

NYSE Alternext - NYSE Alternext operates our European markets for emerging growth companies. NYSE Alternext-listed companies are required to satisfy less stringent listing standards than companies listing on Euronext. Companies listing on NYSE Alternext have greater flexibility in their choice of accounting standards and are subject to less extensive ongoing post-listing reporting requirements than companies listing on Euronext.

NYSE Arca Europe - NYSE Arca Europe is a pan-European multilateral trading facility ("MTF"), operated by Euronext Amsterdam. NYSE Arca Europe offers a fully electronic, low latency trading platform for blue chip stocks from eleven European countries.

SmartPool - SmartPool is a European dark pool in London dedicated to the execution of institutional order flow. The MTF was created in partnership with NYSE Euronext and three European investment banks (BNP Paribas, HSBC and J.P. Morgan). SmartPool is a wholly owned subsidiary of NYSE Euronext with its own dedicated management team in London.

BlueNext/NYSE Blue - On February 18, 2011, the formation of the NYSE Blue joint venture was consummated, consisting of the businesses of APX, Inc. (headquartered in the New York City region) and BlueNext S.A. ("BlueNext") (headquartered in Paris). On April 5, 2012, NYSE Blue was unwound, resulting in NYSE Euronext taking back ownership of its 60% stake in BlueNext and relinquishing its interest in APX. In October 2012, NYSE Euronext and CDC Climat, a subsidiary of Caisse des Dépôts, who own 60% and 40% of BlueNext, respectively, voted in favor of the closure of this entity. Operations of BlueNext have ceased as of December 5, 2012. The impact of these transactions are not material to the consolidated financial statements.

### Products and Services

**Order Execution.** We provide multiple marketplaces for investors, broker-dealers and other market participants to meet directly to buy and sell cash equities, fixed income securities, ETPs and a broad range of derivative products. One of the primary functions of our markets is to ensure that orders to purchase and sell securities are executed in a reliable, orderly, liquid and efficient manner. Order execution occurs through a variety of means, and we seek to continue to develop additional and more efficient mechanisms of trade.

**Cash Trading.** In the United States, we offer cash trading in equity securities, fixed income securities and ETPs on the NYSE, NYSE Arca and NYSE MKT. We are able to offer our customers the option of using either auction trading with a floor-based component or electronic trading. In Europe, Euronext's cash trading business consists of trading in equity securities and other cash instruments including funds, bonds, warrants, and certificates, trackers and structured funds.

**Trading Platform and Market Structure.** The NYSE and NYSE MKT markets combine both auction-based and electronic trading capabilities. These markets are intended to emulate, in a primarily automatic execution environment, the features of the traditional auction market that have provided stable, liquid and less volatile markets, as well as provide the opportunity for price and/or size improvement. The markets build on our core attributes of liquidity, pricing efficiency, low trading costs and tight spreads by broadening customers' ability to trade quickly and anonymously. Designated Market Makers on the trading floor are charged with maintaining fair, orderly and continuous two-way trading markets by bringing buyers and sellers together and, in the relative absence of orders to buy or sell their assigned stock, adding liquidity by buying and selling the assigned stock for their own accounts. Supplemental Liquidity Providers are a class of high-volume members financially incentivized to add liquidity on the NYSE upon fulfilling quoting requirements. Floor brokers act as agents on the trading floor to handle customer orders. Cash trading on Euronext's markets in Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon and Paris takes place via the Universal Trading Platform following the successful migration of these markets from the Nouveau Système de Cotation. Cash trading on Euronext is governed both by a single harmonized rulebook for trading on each of Euronext's markets and by the various non-harmonized Euronext Rulebooks containing local exchange-specific rules. Euronext's trading rules provide for an order-driven market using an open electronic central order book for each traded security, various order types and automatic order matching and a guarantee of full anonymity both for orders and trades. At the option of the listed company, trading of less-liquid listed securities on the European markets can be supported by a Liquidity Provider ("LP") who is either an existing member of Euronext and/or a corporate broker. The LP is dedicated to supporting the trading in less-liquid small and mid-sized companies to foster regular trading and minimize price volatility.

NYSE Arca operates an open, all-electronic stock exchange for trading all U.S. listed securities (in addition to options, as discussed above). NYSE Arca also provides additional listing services for ETPs. NYSE Arca's trading platform provides customers with fast electronic execution and open, direct and anonymous market access. NYSE Arca

operates the Lead Market Maker ("LMM") program, whereby an LMM functions as the exclusive dedicated liquidity provider in NYSE Arca primary listings. Selected by the issuer, the LMM must meet minimum performance requirements determined by NYSE Arca, which include percentage of time at the national best bid and offer, average displayed size and average quoted spread, and must support the NYSE Arca opening and closing auctions.

Trade Reporting Facility. In the U.S., we operate a trade reporting facility with FINRA to serve our customers reporting off-exchange trades in all listed national market system ("NMS") stocks. Our trade reporting facility enhances the range of trading products and services we offer customers and is a reliable and competitively priced venue to report internally executed transactions.

NYSE Bonds. NYSE Bonds, our bond trading platform, incorporates the design of the NYSE Arca electronic trading system and provides investors with the ability to readily obtain transparent pricing and trading information. The platform trades bonds of all NYSE and NYSE MKT-listed companies and their subsidiaries without the issuer having to separately list each bond issued. NYSE Bonds maintains and displays priced bond orders and matches those orders on a strict price and time-priority basis. It also reports real-time bids and offers with size and trades to our network of market data vendors.

Trading Members. Trading members in our U.S. cash markets include entities registered as broker-dealers with the SEC that have obtained trading permits or licenses in accordance with the rules of the NYSE, NYSE Arca or NYSE MKT. Trading members are subject to the rules of the relevant exchange. The majority of Euronext's European cash trading members are brokers and dealers based in Euronext's marketplaces, but also include members in other parts of Europe, most notably the United Kingdom and Germany.

Clearing and Settlement - Europe. As discussed above, clearing and settlement of trades executed on Euronext are currently handled by LCH.Clearnet SA (for central counterparty clearing), Euroclear Group (for settlement of cash equities except for Lisbon trades) and Interbolsa (for settlement of Lisbon cash and derivatives equities). Clearing for trades executed on NYSE Arca Europe takes place on EuroCCP, a London-based subsidiary of DTCC. For SmartPool, trades are cleared by EuroCCP.

Listings. Through our U.S. listing venues NYSE, NYSE Arca and NYSE MKT, we have developed a market information analytics platform, complimentary to all listed companies, that is a combination of technology-enabled market intelligence insight and a team of highly skilled market professionals. This platform, called the NYSE Market Access Center ("MAC"), was created to provide issuers with better market insight and information across all exchanges and trading venues. This includes services that were either developed by the NYSE using proprietary data and/or intellectual property or built by a third party expressly for NYSE-listed companies. Within this platform all issuers have access to daily trading summaries, a trading alert system highlighting user-defined trading or market events, social and professional networking within the NYSE community, a messaging and communication platform with an NYSE client service team, a website with proprietary trading information and market data, a series of institutional ownership reports, weekly economic updates and regularly scheduled executive educational programming. All issuers listed on the NYSE have access to the NYSE MAC on the same basis. In addition to the NYSE MAC, the NYSE offers tools to certain currently listed issuers on a tiered basis. The NYSE has also developed eGovDirect.com, an interactive, web-based tool that helps listed companies meet their NYSE governance and compliance requirements.



Through our European listing venues Euronext and NYSE Alternext, we have developed a broad range of services to meet the needs of Euronext and NYSE Alternext-listed companies. In July 2010, we launched a new London-based regulated securities market, NYSE Euronext London, aimed at attracting international issuers looking to seek a listing on the U.K. Official List in London. We also offer listed companies ExpertLine, a continuous push and pull communication and information platform that provides listed companies with real-time responses to topics relating to listing and stock trading as well as detailed information on their stocks. Companies listed on Euronext also have access to secure online tools, such as "Mylisting.euronext.com," a web-based investor relations tool that provides real-time information and data on listed stocks and offers issuer-customized alerts and a range of other services. As part of our executive education, we offer workshops and information sessions to better inform and educate issuers on our new regulations and related legal matters, as well as guidance on investor relations and communication matters. Following the creation of our European Government Affairs department, we have launched an advocacy effort in order to represent the views of our issuers on both a national and European level. As part of this we provide input on reviews of European Union ("EU") directives and regulations that affect our issuer community.

**Indexes and Index Services.** We own and operate benchmark and strategy indexes that measure different segments of the NYSE Euronext and global markets. From time to time, we create new proprietary indexes when added value for market participants is identified or to provide measurement tools for all types of investment categories regardless of listing venue. We have licensed many of our indexes to asset managers for use in ETPs that are listed on our exchanges. We also offer third-party index calculation services for ETFs and other structured products.

**European MTFs.** To respond to increasing competition from electronic communications networks following the European Commission Directive 2004/39/EC, we launched European MTFs in 2009. We operate SmartPool, a dark MTF for trading pan-European stocks, which currently trades stocks from European markets, including NYSE Euronext's four national markets. In addition, we operate NYSE Arca Europe, an MTF for trading the most active pan-European stocks that are not already traded on NYSE Euronext's four national markets. In 2011, we launched a pan-European Multilateral Trading Platform, NYSE BondMatch, an order book-driven bond market dedicated to corporate bonds trading in Europe.

#### Competition

In the United States, we face significant competition with respect to cash trading, and this competition is expected to intensify in the future. Our current and prospective competitors include regulated markets, electronic communication networks, dark pools and other alternative trading systems, market makers and other execution venues. We also face growing competition from large brokers and customers that may assume the role of principal and act as counterparty to orders originating from retail customers, or by matching their respective order flows through bilateral trading arrangements. We compete with such market participants in a variety of ways, including the cost, quality and speed of trade execution; liquidity; functionality; ease of use and performance of trading systems; the range of products and services offered to trading participants and listed companies; technological innovation; and reputation.

In Europe, we face significant and growing competition from trading services provided by a wide array of alternative off-exchange trading venues. We also face competition from large brokers and customers, who have the ability to divert trading volumes from us. Furthermore, we compete with an array of automated multi-lateral trading platforms, such as BATS, Turquoise Global Holdings Limited and Nasdaq OMX.

In the United States, our principal competitor for listings is Nasdaq OMX. The U.S. capital markets face competition for foreign issuer listings from a number of stock exchanges outside the United States, including London Stock Exchange plc, Deutsche Börse Group and exchanges in Tokyo, Hong Kong, Toronto, Singapore and Australia. As other liquidity venues seek exchange status, we may face more competition for listings. The legal and regulatory environment in the United States may make it difficult for us to compete with non-U.S. securities exchanges for the secondary listings of non-U.S. companies and primary listings of U.S. companies.

In Europe, we do not currently face significant competition in providing primary listing services to issuers based in Euronext's home markets because most issuing companies seek to list their shares only once on their respective domestic exchange. Accordingly, Belgian, Dutch, French and Portuguese companies typically obtain a primary listing on the relevant regulated national exchange operated by Euronext, and are admitted to trading either on Euronext, or,

in the case of certain small- to medium-sized companies, NYSE Alternext. With the exception of ETPs, there are no competing regulated exchanges offering primary corporate listing services in Euronext's home territories. Therefore no material competition exists in respect of those issuers located in Euronext's home markets that seek a primary listing. Competition does exist, however, with MEDIP, a regulated market operated in Portugal by MTS Portugal, which provides a platform for the wholesale trading between specialists of Portuguese government bonds. In addition, we face competition for listings from the London Stock Exchange and Deutsche Börse. NYSE Euronext also competes with other exchanges worldwide to provide secondary listing services to issuers located outside of NYSE Euronext's European home territories and primary listing services to those issuers that do not have access to a well-developed domestic exchange.

#### Information Services and Technology Solutions

Our Information Services and Technology Solutions segment refers to our commercial technology transactions, data and infrastructure businesses. NYSE Euronext operates a commercial technology business, NYSE Technologies Inc. ("NYSE Technologies"). NYSE Technologies provides comprehensive transaction, data and infrastructure services and managed solutions for buy-side, sell-side and exchange communities. NYSE Technologies' integrated solutions power the trading operations of global financial institutions and exchanges, including non-NYSE Euronext markets in addition to all the exchanges in the NYSE Euronext group. NYSE Technologies operates five businesses: Global Market Data, which offers a broad array of global market information products covering multiple asset classes; Trading Solutions, which creates and implements high performance, end-to-end messaging software and real-time market data distribution and integration products; Exchange Solutions, which provides multi-asset exchange platform services, managed services and expert consultancy; Global Connectivity, which offers a financial transaction network connecting firms and exchanges worldwide; and Transaction Services, which, among other services, offers solutions that aim to optimize trading efficiency.

#### Products and Services

**Global Market Data.** The broad distribution of accurate and reliable real-time market data is essential to the proper functioning of any securities market because it enables market professionals and investors to make informed trading decisions. The quality of our market data, our collection and distribution facilities, and the ability of traders to act on the data we provide, attract order flow to our exchanges and reinforce our brand. Our primary market data services include the provision of real-time information relating to price, transaction or order data on all of the instruments traded on the cash and derivatives markets of our exchanges. In the United States, market data revenues from core data and non-core data (as discussed below) products are allocated between our Cash Trading and Listings and Information Services and Technology Solutions segments, respectively. In Europe, market data revenues from the distribution of real-time market data are allocated among our Derivatives, Cash Trading and Listings, and Information Services and Technology Solutions segments, respectively.

In the United States, we provide two types of market data products and services: core data products, or those governed by NMS plans, and non-core, or proprietary, data products.

Core Data Products. The SEC requires securities markets to join together in consolidating their bids, offers and last sale prices for each security, and to provide this information to the public on an integrated basis. We work with other markets to make our U.S. market data available, on a consolidated basis, on what is often referred to as the "consolidated tape." The data resulting from the consolidated tape is also referred to as "core data." This intermarket cooperative effort provides the investing public with the reported transaction prices and the best bid and offer for each security, regardless of the market from which a quote is reported or on which market a trade takes place.

Last sale prices and quotes in NYSE-listed, NYSE MKT-listed and NYSE Arca-listed securities are disseminated through Tape A and Tape B, which constitute the majority of our market data revenues. We also receive a share of the revenues from Tape C, which represents data related to trading of certain securities (including ETPs) that are listed on Nasdaq.

Non-Core Data Products. We make certain market data available independently of other markets, which is known as non-core, or proprietary, data. We package this type of market data as trading products (such as NYSE OpenBook, through which the NYSE makes available all limit orders) and analytic products (such as Market Data Analytics Lab, NYSE Broker Volume and a variety of other databases that are made available other than in real-time and that are generally used by analytic traders, researchers and academics). These products are proprietary to us, and we do not share the revenues that they generate with other markets.

NYSE Real-Time Reference Prices is a data product that enables Internet and media organizations to buy real-time, last sale prices from the NYSE and provide it broadly and free of charge to the public. Google Finance and CNBC were the first organizations to make the product available to the public. NYSE Arca last sale prices are made available through this product. NYSE Arca also makes certain market data available independent of other markets. Through ArcaVision, NYSE Arca provides listed companies, traders and investors with a tailored and customizable means to view detailed market data on particular stocks and market trends. Another data product, ArcaBook, displays the limit order book of securities traded on NYSE Arca in real time. We continue to expand our market data business by accessing new customers for our non-core data products.

The pricing for U.S. market data products is subject to review by the SEC on the basis of whether prices are fair, reasonable and not unfairly discriminatory.

Unlike in the United States, European market data is not consolidated. In Europe, we distribute and sell both real-time and proprietary market information to data vendors (such as Reuters and Bloomberg), as well as financial institutions and individual investors. Our NYSE Technologies SuperFeed® service provides customers with a low latency, consolidated market data feed for over 100 different Exchange and OTC products globally. NYSE Technologies is a licensed vendor of record for all trading venues supported via SuperFeed and offers the service via the global SFTI Network.

Real-Time Market Data. Our main data services offering involves the distribution of real-time market data. This data includes price, transaction and order book data on all of the instruments traded on the European cash and derivatives markets of NYSE Euronext, as well as information about NYSE Euronext's indexes. The data is marketed in different information products, and can be packaged according to the type of instrument (shares, derivatives or indexes), the depth of the information (depth of the order book, number of lines of bid and ask prices), and the type of customer (professional or private). The data is disseminated primarily via data vendors, but also directly to financial institutions and other service providers in the financial sector.

Other Information Products. In addition to real-time market data, NYSE Euronext also provides historical and analytical data services as well as reference and corporate action data services.

Through TAQ Europe, we offer professionals in the financial industry access to historical data for all of our European markets predominately via the Internet or DVD. Through our Index Weightings service, we also provide traders, analysts, investors and others who rely on up-to-date index information with daily information on the exact composition and weighting of our indexes and precise details of changes in index levels and constituent share prices. Our Market Summaries service in Europe provides full market overviews - including, among other things, quotes, prices and volumes relating to the full array of financial instruments traded on Euronext - at fixed times every trading

day. The Market Summaries service is expected to be terminated in 2013. Through our Corporate Actions and Masterfiles services, we offer comprehensive corporate actions information for all Euronext listed instruments and reference data for structured products and exchange traded products listed on our European markets.

Finally, we publish a number of daily official price lists, such as the Cote Officielle in Paris, the Daily Bulletin in Lisbon and the Amsterdam Daily Official List.

**Trading Solutions.** NYSE Technologies' Trading Solutions business provides software solutions for the trading operations of hundreds of exchanges and global financial institutions. NYSE Technologies' Market Data Platform provides real-time market data distribution and integration comprising high performance messaging middleware and sub-millisecond connectivity to global markets with numerous high-speed direct exchange and aggregated vendor feed handlers.

**Exchange Solutions.** NYSE Technologies' Exchange Solutions business provides international exchange clients with platforms to support dynamic, growing markets at the best price points possible, while ensuring market integrity and access to a global network.

**Global Connectivity.** NYSE Technologies operates the Secure Financial Transaction Infrastructure ("SFTI"), an expanding physical network infrastructure that connects our markets and other major market centers with numerous market participants in the United States and Europe. SFTI connects all NMS market centers in the United States and is expanding to link major and emerging markets around the globe. Through this single network, trading firms and investors can connect to real-time information and trading, while financial markets can provide customers with access to their data and execution services regardless of their trading platform or interfaces. Customers gain access to SFTI market centers via direct circuit to a SFTI access point or through a third-party service bureau or extranet provider.

**Transaction Services.** NYSE Technologies' Transaction Services business offers a wide range of products and services that help to facilitate trading. Community-driven services, FIX Order Routing and Liquidity Discovery are delivered to the NYSE Technologies Marketplace community, consisting of buy- and sell-side trading firms, over fully managed message channels. In addition, Transaction Services provides fully managed services, including a Hosted Transactions Hub solution (managed connectivity) and Risk and Market Access Gateways.

#### Competition

The market for our commercial trading and information technology services solutions is intensely competitive and characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards and frequent new product and service installations. We expect competition for these services to increase both from existing competitors and new market entrants. We compete primarily on the basis of performance of services, return on investment in terms of cost savings and new revenue opportunities for our customers, scalability, ease of implementation and use of service, customer support and price. In addition, potential customers may decide to purchase or develop their own trading and other technology solutions rather than rely on an externally managed services provider like us. See Item 1A — "Risk Factors-Risks Relating to Our Business — We operate in a business environment that continues to experience significant and rapid

technological change."

Our principal competitors with respect to commercial trading and information technology services solutions are Nasdaq OMX, Sungard, Reuters, Bloomberg and other financial technology firms.

#### Global Technology Group

NYSE Euronext is integrating its technologies globally to establish a single Universal Trading Platform, a multi-market, multi-geography and multi-regulation exchange platform for all NYSE Euronext markets (cash and derivatives in both the U.S. and Europe). This global technology initiative involves several upgrades to our current architecture, using technologies acquired through strategic initiatives and acquisitions. This initiative involves the simplification and convergence of our systems into a single global electronic trading platform system, with equities- and derivatives-specific versions, as well as the implementation of a common customer gateway and market data system to enable market participants globally to access our markets, products and services via a common architecture. We have completed the migration of our European cash market as well as our U.S. options markets to the Universal Trading Platform. We are currently finalizing the migration of all our remaining markets to the Universal Trading Platform and have migrated portions of our NYSE Liffe European derivatives markets as well as certain securities traded on NYSE. We expect to complete the migration of NYSE Liffe for our European derivatives markets and our U.S. cash markets to our Universal Trading Platform in early 2013.

#### Data Centers

To enhance the capacity and reliability of our systems, we launched two new data centers in Basildon, England, and Mahwah, New Jersey (U.S.) in 2011. All of the matching engines for our markets in Europe are now consolidated in the Basildon facility, and our U.S. securities exchanges have been migrated to the Mahwah facility.

We seek to ensure the integrity of our data network through a variety of methods, including access restrictions and firewalls. We monitor traffic and components of our data network, and use an application to detect network intrusions and monitor external traffic. Customer circuits and routers are monitored around the clock and anomalies in customer circuits are reported to its staff and carrier support personnel for resolution.

#### Intellectual Property

We own the rights to a large number of trademarks, service marks, domain names and trade names in the United States, Europe and in other parts of the world. We have registered many of our most important trademarks in the United States and other countries. We hold the rights to a number of patents and have made a number of patent applications. However, we do not engage in any material licensing of these patents, nor are these patents, individually or in the aggregate, material to our business. We also own the copyright to a variety of material. Those copyrights, some of which are registered, include printed and online publications, websites, advertisements, educational material, graphic presentations and other literature, both textual and electronic. We attempt to protect our intellectual property rights by relying on trademarks, copyrights, database rights, trade secrets, restrictions on disclosure and other methods.

#### Employees

As of December 31, 2012, we employed 3,079 full-time equivalent employees. Overall, we consider our relations with our employees, including our relations with any related collective bargaining units, unions and worker's councils, to be good.

#### Financial Information About Segments and Geographic Areas

For financial information regarding our operating and geographic segments, see Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Item 8 - "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

#### NYSE Euronext on Corporate Responsibility

We believe in being good corporate citizens by integrating workplace, community, market, and environmental concerns into our business operations and interactions with stakeholders. In doing so, we seek to create long-term benefits for our shareholders, business relationships, customers, employees, constituents, communities, and environment. Our commitment to corporate responsibility is embedded in our corporate guidelines, serves as a

framework to ethical decision making and practices, and is inherently apparent in our strategic business initiatives. We believe that fulfilling our commitment to corporate responsibility demands high ethical standards and a corporate culture that values honesty, integrity, and transparency in all that we do. To contribute to our communities, NYSE Euronext financially supports and motivates its workers to become volunteers in their own communities in the United States, Europe, and Asia and encourages our employees' philanthropic activities through matching gift programs. As a company, we are committed to promoting financial literacy, veteran employment, and community engagement, and we have a number of initiatives in these areas designed to help raise awareness and effect change. NYSE Euronext also has been focused on measuring and improving its environmental impact. We annually measure our global carbon footprint, reporting in 2011 2,855.85 mtCO<sub>2</sub>e scope 1 and 68,552.19 mtCO<sub>2</sub>e scope 2 emissions. In 2010, we became the first global exchange group to become 100% carbon neutral, and we continued to be carbon neutral this year. We have a global corporate Environmental Policy that guides our environmental sustainability efforts. We also are committed to corporate responsibility more broadly, with advisory representation on a number of corporate responsibility associations.

In addition to these efforts, we partner with our listed companies and non-profit organizations to raise awareness of a variety of topics, holding highly visible bell-ringing ceremonies and other thought leadership events. We also serve as a public forum for the exchange of new ideas and opportunities on issues such as environmental sustainability and corporate responsibility.

We partner with our listed companies at all levels of advocacy on important public policy matters that impact investors and public companies. We will continue to participate in the debate and dialogue on the global economic recovery, working to ensure that all market participants are properly heard and represented and that the new emerging landscape provides for the integrity and confidence inherent to an effective economic framework and to properly functioning capital markets.

#### REGULATION

We are committed to cooperative, multilateral regulation, yet we maintain the strong and effective local regulatory frameworks that have been successfully established within the United States and Europe. We recognize that the existing local regulatory frameworks play an invaluable role in enhancing our value and reputation as well as the value and reputation of the listed companies and member organizations of our exchanges.

United States

U.S. federal securities laws have established a two-tiered system for the regulation of securities markets and market participants. The first tier consists of the SEC, which has primary responsibility for enforcing federal securities laws and regulations and is subject to Congressional oversight. The second tier consists of the regulatory responsibilities of self-regulatory organizations ("SROs") over their members. SROs are non-governmental entities that are registered with, and regulated by, the SEC.

Securities industry SROs are an essential component of the regulatory scheme of the Exchange Act for providing fair and orderly markets and protecting investors. To be a registered national securities exchange, an exchange must be able to carry out, and comply with, the purposes of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations under the Exchange Act. In addition, as an SRO, an exchange must be able to enforce compliance by its members, and individuals associated with its members, with the provisions of the Exchange Act, the rules and regulations under the Exchange Act and its own rules.

Broker-dealers must also register with the SEC, and members must register with an SRO, submit to federal and SRO regulation and perform various compliance and reporting functions.

NYSE, NYSE Arca and NYSE MKT, as SROs, are registered with, and subject to oversight by, the SEC.

Accordingly, our U.S. securities exchanges are regulated by the SEC and, in turn, are the regulators of their members.

These regulatory functions of our U.S. securities exchanges are performed or overseen by NYSE Regulation, Inc.

("NYSE Regulation") and certain of our regulatory functions are performed by FINRA.

The operations of our U.S. futures exchange, NYSE Liffe US, are subject to extensive regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"). The CEA generally requires that futures trading conducted in the United States be conducted on a commodity exchange that is a designated contract market ("DCM") by the CFTC, subject to limited exceptions. It also establishes both financial and non-financial criteria for an exchange to be designated to list futures and options contracts. Designation as a contract market for the trading of futures contracts is non-exclusive. This means that the CFTC may designate additional exchanges as contract markets for trading in the same or similar contracts. As a DCM, NYSE Liffe US is an SRO that has instituted detailed rules and procedures applicable to market participants in order for them to comply with the "core principles" applicable to it under the CEA. NYSE Liffe US also has surveillance and compliance operations and procedures performed in part by the National Futures Association, as NYSE Liffe US's regulatory service provider, to monitor and assist in enforcing compliance with its rules, that NYSE Liffe US has been, and we expect will continue to be periodically reviewed by the CFTC with respect to the fulfillment of NYSE Liffe US's self-regulatory programs in these areas.

In July 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") was adopted. Few provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act became effective immediately upon signing and many of its provisions require the adoption of regulations by various federal agencies and departments. Many such regulations have not yet been adopted and there remain significant uncertainties and ambiguities around those regulations that have been adopted, as well as the way in which market participants will respond to the regulations. As a result, it is difficult to predict all of the effects that the legislation and its implementing regulations will have on us. We do, however, expect it to affect our business in various and potentially significant ways. See Item 1A - "Risk Factors - Risks Relating to Regulation - We may be adversely affected by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act."

#### NYSE Regulation

Our U.S. securities exchanges are charged with oversight of the financial and operational status and sales-practice conduct of members and their employees, and have responsibility for regulatory review of their trading activities on those exchanges. In addition, our U.S. securities exchanges are responsible for enforcing compliance with their respective financial and corporate governance standards by listed companies.

Financial, operational and sales practice oversight of the members of our U.S. securities exchanges is generally conducted by FINRA. In addition, FINRA performs the market surveillance and related enforcement functions for our U.S. securities exchanges, pursuant to an agreement with us, although our U.S. securities exchanges retain ultimate regulatory responsibility for the regulatory functions performed by FINRA under that agreement. NYSE Regulation, which is an indirect not-for-profit subsidiary of NYSE Euronext, oversees FINRA's performance of these services;

enforces listed company compliance with applicable standards; oversees regulatory policy determinations, rule interpretation and regulation related rule development; and conducts limited real-time monitoring of trading activity on the facilities of our U.S. securities exchanges.

In addition, our U.S. securities exchanges that maintain options trading markets have entered into a joint agreement with the other U.S. options exchanges for conducting options insider trading surveillances. Our U.S. securities exchanges continue to have regulatory responsibility for these functions, which are monitored by NYSE Regulation. Our U.S. securities exchanges have also entered into several agreements with FINRA and other U.S. securities exchanges pursuant to Rule 17d-2 under the Exchange Act, which have been approved by the SEC and pursuant to which our U.S. securities exchanges are relieved of regulatory responsibility with respect to enforcement of common rules relating to common members.

#### Structure, Organization and Governance of NYSE Regulation.

We have an agreement with NYSE Regulation to provide it adequate funding to allow it to perform or oversee, as applicable, the regulatory functions of our U.S. securities exchanges. NYSE Regulation can levy fines on members on behalf of our U.S. securities exchanges as part of disciplinary action. Income from fines is used only to fund non-compensation expenses of NYSE Regulation. The use of fine income by NYSE Regulation is subject to specific review and approval by the NYSE Regulation board of directors. No regulatory fees, fines or penalties collected by NYSE Regulation may be distributed to any entity other than NYSE Regulation.

NYSE Regulation incorporates several structural and governance features designed to ensure its independence, given our status as a for-profit and listed company. NYSE Regulation is a separately incorporated, not-for-profit entity. Each director of NYSE Regulation (other than its chief executive officer) must be independent under the independence policy of the NYSE Euronext board of directors, and a majority of the members of the NYSE Regulation board of directors and its compensation committee and nominating and governance committee must be persons who are not directors of NYSE Euronext.

To reduce the conflicts that can arise from "self listing," NYSE Regulation is responsible for all listing compliance decisions with respect to NYSE Euronext's listing on the NYSE. In addition, NYSE Regulation prepares for its board of directors quarterly reports summarizing its monitoring of NYSE Euronext's compliance with NYSE listing standards, and its monitoring of the trading of NYSE Euronext's common stock and derivatives thereof on U.S. exchanges. A copy of these reports must be forwarded to the SEC. In addition, NYSE rules require an annual review by an independent accounting firm to ensure that NYSE Euronext is in compliance with certain listing requirements, and a copy of this report must be forwarded to the SEC.

#### Regulatory Auditor

##### NYSE

In April 2005, the SEC instituted and simultaneously settled an administrative proceeding against the NYSE. The SEC's action related to detection and prevention of activities of specialists who engaged in unlawful proprietary trading on the floor of the NYSE. As part of the settlement, the NYSE agreed to comply with certain undertakings, one of which was to retain a third-party regulatory auditor to conduct, every two years through 2011, a comprehensive regulatory audit of NYSE Regulation's surveillance, examination, investigation and disciplinary programs applicable to specialists and other floor members.



The SEC order relating to the settlement provides that the regulatory auditor is required to report the auditor's conclusions to the NYSE board and to the SEC, and those conclusions are to be included in NYSE's annual report. Accordingly, the conclusions of the regulatory auditor, James H. Cheek, III and Bass, Berry & Sims PLC, as reported to NYSE on February 21, 2013, are as follows:

Pursuant to our retention as contemplated in that certain Order of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") dated April 12, 2005 (the "2005 Order"), we have conducted a comprehensive regulatory audit (the "Regulatory Audit") of the surveillance, examination, investigation and disciplinary programs of NYSE Regulation, Inc. ("NYSE Regulation") applicable to trading by designated market makers, member firm floor brokers and independent floor brokers (collectively, "Floor Members") for the two years ended December 31, 2012 (the "Audit Period").

Based on our audit procedures and our consideration of the factors and assessments set forth in our confidential regulatory audit report (the "Audit Report") to the Boards of Directors of NYSE Euronext and NYSE Regulation, the Director of the Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations ("OCIE") and the Director of the Division of Trading and Markets ("Trading and Markets") and such other matters as we have deemed appropriate, we have concluded that during the Audit Period, notwithstanding certain weaknesses that we have identified, including those set forth in the Audit Report: (1) NYSE Regulation's policies and procedures were reasonably designed and effective to detect and deter violations of all applicable federal securities laws and New York Stock Exchange ("Exchange") rules relating to trading by Floor Members; (2) NYSE Regulation was (i) in compliance with the above-referenced policies and procedures; and (ii) in compliance with the outstanding written recommendations made by OCIE or Trading and Markets relating to compliance with rules, or surveillance for rule violations, with respect to trading by Floor Members; and (3) the Exchange was in compliance with any outstanding undertakings contained in the 2005 Order and that certain Order of the SEC dated June 29, 1999 issued against the Exchange.

Because of its inherent limitations, no regulatory program or audit can provide absolute assurance that violations of federal securities laws and Exchange rules relating to trading by Floor Members will not occur or go undetected. Also, the continued reasonableness of design and effectiveness of NYSE Regulation's policies and procedures in future periods is subject to the risk that such policies and procedures may become inadequate or ineffective because of changes in business or regulatory conditions or that the degree of compliance with such policies and procedures may deteriorate.

#### American Stock Exchange

Prior to our acquisition of the American Stock Exchange ("Amex," formerly NYSE Amex and now NYSE MKT), Amex was subject to an SEC investigation into its various business and related regulatory oversight functions. In March 2007, the SEC approved Amex's settlement offer, which included, among other things, a commitment to engage a third-party auditor to conduct three audits to determine whether Amex's regulatory policies and procedures applicable to all Floor Members are reasonably designed and effective to ensure compliance with, and to deter violations of, the federal securities laws and Amex rules related to trading. The SEC order relating to the settlement provides that the auditor is required to report its opinion to Amex's Board of Governors and to the SEC, and the audit opinion is to be included in Amex's annual report. As Amex did not have an annual report at or after that date, the conclusion of the regulatory auditor is included herein.

Accordingly, the opinion of the regulatory auditor, James H. Cheek, III and Bass, Berry & Sims PLC dated May 17, 2012 is as follows:

Pursuant to our retention by NYSE Amex LLC ("Amex") and NYSE Euronext, as contemplated in the Order of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), dated March 22, 2007 (the "2007 Order"), we have conducted a comprehensive audit of the Amex's surveillance, examination, investigation and disciplinary programs relating to trading applicable to all designated market makers and floor brokers, in the case of Amex equities trading, and specialists, directed market makers, market makers and floor brokers, in the case of Amex options trading (collectively, "Floor Members"), for the period beginning April 29, 2010 and ending April 28, 2012 (the "Audit Period"). Based on our audit procedures and our consideration of the factors and assessments set forth in our confidential regulatory audit report (the "Audit Report") to the Board of Directors of NYSE Euronext, the Director of the Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations ("OCIE") and the Director of the Division of Trading and Markets ("Trading

and Markets”) and such other matters as we have deemed appropriate, we have concluded that during the Audit Period, notwithstanding certain weaknesses that we have identified, including those set forth in the Audit Report: (1) the Amex's policies and procedures were reasonably designed and effective to ensure compliance with, and to detect and deter violations of, the federal securities laws and the Amex's rules relating to trading by Floor Members; and (2) the Amex was in compliance with (i) the above-referenced policies and procedures; (ii) any outstanding commitments made by the Amex in relation to the written recommendations made by OCIE or Trading and Markets relating to compliance with trading rules or surveillance for trading rule violations; and (iii) any undertakings contained in the 2007 Order or Section IV.B.f. of the Order of the Commission dated September 11, 2000.

Because of its inherent limitations, no regulatory program or audit can provide absolute assurance that violations of federal securities laws and Amex rules relating to trading by Floor Members will not occur or go undetected. Also, the continued reasonableness of design and effectiveness of the Amex's policies and procedures in future periods is subject to the risk that such policies and procedures may become inadequate or ineffective because of changes in business or regulatory conditions or that the degree of compliance with such policies and procedures may deteriorate.

#### Europe

Euronext operates exchanges in five European countries. Each of the Euronext exchanges and Euronext N.V. holds an exchange license granted by the relevant national exchange regulatory authority and operates under its supervision. Each market operator is also subject to national laws and regulations in its jurisdiction in addition to the requirements imposed by the national exchange authority and, in some cases, the central bank and/or the Ministry of Finance in the relevant European country. Regulation of Euronext and its constituent markets is conducted in a coordinated fashion by the respective national regulatory authorities pursuant to a memorandum of understanding relating to the regulated markets. Representatives of Euronext's regulatory authorities meet in working groups on a regular basis to coordinate their actions in areas of common interest and agree upon measures to promote harmonization of their respective national regulatory requirements.

The integration of Euronext's trading platforms has been fostered and accompanied by regulatory harmonization. A single rulebook governs trading on Euronext's cash and derivatives markets, which contains a set of harmonized rules and a set of exchange-specific rules.

#### Regulation of Euronext

The regulatory framework in which Euronext operates is substantially influenced and partly governed by European directives, including the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, “MiFID”, which is one of the key directives of the Financial Services Action Plan (“FSAP”), which was adopted by the EU in 1999 to create a single market for financial services. The progressive implementation by European member states of the FSAP directives has enabled and increased the degree of harmonization of the regulatory regime for financial services, offering, listing, trading and market abuse. MiFID came into force in 2007 and is now subject to a review spanning seven major areas; authorization and organizational requirements; supervisors; investor protection (particularly

with regard to inducements); market transparency; development in market structures; OTC commodities and derivatives; and other 'miscellaneous' changes. The reforms are expected to take effect by 2015.

The EU Regulation on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories, which is known as "EMIR" is another key piece of European legislation. The wide-ranging provisions include a clearing obligation for certain classes of OTC derivatives and a reporting obligation to Trade Repositories in respect of all derivative contracts. EMIR entered into force in August 2012 although the actual date of application of the provisions will depend on entry into force of the Technical Standards developed by the European Securities and Markets Authority, (ESMA). We may be adversely affected by significant proposed European Union financial reforms. See Item 1A - "Risk Factors-Risks Relating to Regulation".

When Euronext was formed in 2000, Euronext N.V., together with Euronext Amsterdam, received a joint exchange license from the Dutch authorities to operate regulated markets, which means that Euronext N.V. is subject to the regulation and supervision of the Dutch Minister of Finance and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (Autoriteit Financiële Markten, or "AFM"). Powers of the Dutch Minister of Finance and the AFM include a veto or approval rights over (i) the direct or indirect acquisition of more than 10% of the shares in a market operator, (ii) the appointment of the policy makers of the market operators, (iii) any mergers, cross-shareholdings and joint ventures and (iv) any actions that may affect the proper operation of the Dutch exchanges.

#### National Regulation

Euronext's European market operators hold licenses for operating the following EU regulated markets:

- Euronext Amsterdam operates two regulated markets: one stock market (Euronext Amsterdam) and one derivatives market (Euronext Amsterdam Derivatives Market, i.e., the Amsterdam market of NYSE Liffe);
- Euronext Brussels operates two regulated markets: one stock market (Euronext Brussels) and one derivatives market (Euronext Brussels Derivatives Market, i.e., the Brussels market of NYSE Liffe);
- Euronext Lisbon operates two regulated markets: one stock market (Euronext Lisbon) and one derivatives market (Euronext Lisbon Futures and Options Market, i.e., the Lisbon market of NYSE Liffe);
- Euronext Paris operates three regulated markets: one stock market (Euronext Paris) and two derivatives markets (MONEP and MATIF, i.e., the Paris markets of NYSE Liffe); and
- LIFFE Administration and Management operates a self clearing recognized investment exchange for its derivatives market (the London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange, LIFFE, i.e., the London market of NYSE Liffe) and the cash equities market NYSE Euronext London.

Each market operator, with the exception of LIFFE Administration and Management, also operates a number of markets that do not fall within the EU definition of "regulated markets." Each market operator is subject to national laws and regulations pursuant to its market operator status.

#### Euronext Amsterdam

Operation of a regulated market in the Netherlands requires a license from the Dutch Minister of Finance, which may amend or revoke the license at any time. AFM, together with De Nederlandsche Bank, acts as the regulatory authority for members of Euronext Amsterdam, supervises the primary and secondary markets, ensures compliance with market rules and monitors clearing and settlement operations. See also "- Regulation of Euronext" above.

#### Euronext Brussels

Euronext Brussels is governed by, and recognized as a market undertaking under, the Belgian Act of August 2, 2002. Pursuant to the Act, the Financial Services and Markets Authority ("FSMA") is responsible for disciplinary powers against members and issuers, control of sensitive information, supervision of markets, and investigative powers. Euronext Brussels is responsible for the organization of the markets and the admission, suspension and exclusion of members, and has been appointed by law as a "competent authority" within the meaning of the Listing Directive.

#### Euronext Lisbon

Euronext Lisbon is governed by the Portuguese Decree of Law no. 357-C/2007, which, along with the Portuguese Securities Code and regulations of the Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários ("CMVM"), govern the regime for regulated markets and multilateral trading facilities (as described under the MiFID regime), market operators and all companies with related activities in Portugal. The creation of regulated market companies requires prior

authorization in the form of a decree from the Portuguese Minister of Finance, following consultation with the CMVM. The CMVM is an independent public authority that monitors markets and market participants, public offerings and collective investment undertakings.

#### Euronext Paris

Euronext Paris is subject to the French Monetary and Financial Code, which authorizes the French Minister of Finance to confer and revoke regulated market status upon the recommendation of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers ("AMF") and following an opinion from the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel ("ACP").

Euronext Paris is also subject to French banking legislation and regulations as a specialized financial institution, which means that it is subject to supervision by the ACP. Euronext N.V., as the indirect parent of Euronext Paris qualifies as a financial holding company for purposes of banking regulations, is also subject to certain reporting and statutory requirements, including those relating to minimum solvency and other ratios and minimum equity requirements.

#### LIFFE Administration and Management

LIFFE Administration and Management (the operator of LIFFE, the London market of NYSE Liffe) administers the markets for financial and commodity derivatives in London and also administers and operates NYSE Euronext London, both of which are currently overseen by the U.K. Financial Services Authority ("FSA"). In the United Kingdom, financial services legislation comes under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Treasury, while responsibility for overseeing the conduct of regulated activity rests with the FSA. LIFFE Administration and Management is designated as a self-clearing Recognized Investment Exchange pursuant to the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

#### Other UK Regulated Firms

LIFFE Services Ltd. is regulated by the FSA as a service company. SmartPool Trading Limited is an investment firm which operates an MTF and it is regulated by the FSA.

#### Listing and Financial Disclosure

Companies seeking to list and trade their securities on a Euronext market must comply with the harmonized listing requirements of Rulebook I and, following admission, with the ongoing disclosure requirements set forth by the competent authority of their home member state. Companies may apply for admission to listing in one or more jurisdictions in which a Euronext market is located. Since the introduction of the Single Order Book, the liquidity of the multi-listed companies in Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris is concentrated as each such company is given a single security code regardless of where it is listed. However, a single point of entry for issuers allows investors from other Euronext countries to have access to the order book for trading purposes. The settlement processes may still differ among the various Euronext markets, but are being integrated and harmonized within the Euroclear group settlement systems, with the exception of the Portuguese market for which settlement activities will continue to be performed by Interbolsa.

#### Trading and Market Monitoring

MiFID, the Market Abuse Directive, ESMA's standards and the Euronext Rulebooks all provide minimum requirements for monitoring of trading and enforcement of rules by Euronext as the operator of regulated markets.

Euronext has set up a framework to organize market monitoring by which it:

- monitors trading in order to identify breaches of the rules, disorderly trading conditions or conduct that may involve market abuse;
- reports to the relevant national regulator of breaches of rules or of legal obligations relating to market integrity; and
- monitors compliance with and enforces the Euronext Rulebooks.

Market surveillance and monitoring are implemented through a two-step process consisting of real-time market surveillance and post-trade (i.e., "next day") analysis of executed trades. Real-time monitoring of the markets is performed by European Market Services. Suspected cases of market abuse are reported to the relevant regulator and possible infringements of Euronext rules are reported to the Member Compliance Department of Euronext ("MCD"). Post-trade monitoring is undertaken by the MCD, which has monitoring tools to detect and deter particular types of abusive. The MCD is also responsible for the conduct of audits of member firms and investigations, and for handling infringements of Euronext rules. In addition, MCD handles cases of suspected market abuse in relation to the LIFFE market.

#### Ownership Limitations

The rules set forth below apply to an acquisition of a direct or indirect interest in NYSE Euronext, and in the case of our European markets, our European market operator subsidiaries. These rules are in addition to shareholder reporting rules applicable to listed companies generally.

In connection with entering into the Merger Agreement with ICE, the NYSE Euronext board of directors approved under its charter the acquisition of NYSE Euronext shares pursuant to the merger and the voting of such NYSE Euronext shares by ICE after the merger without such limitations on ownership or voting rights by ICE following the merger. In addition, ICE is seeking the required approvals and non-objections from the relevant authorities noted below in order to complete its acquisition of NYSE Euronext.

Under our charter, no person (either alone or together with its related persons) may beneficially own shares of our common stock representing in the aggregate more than 20% of the total number of votes entitled to be cast on any matter; and no person (either alone or together with its related persons) shall be entitled to vote or cause the voting of

- shares of our common stock representing in the aggregate more than 10% of the total number of votes entitled to be cast on any matter, and no person (either alone or together with its related persons) may acquire the ability to vote more than 10% of the total number of votes entitled to be cast on any matter by virtue of agreements entered into by other persons not to vote shares of our outstanding capital stock.

Under Dutch law, no shareholder may hold or acquire, directly or indirectly, or try to increase its stake to more than

- 10% of a recognized market operator without first obtaining a declaration of no-objection from the Dutch Minister of Finance.

Under French law, for the purposes of banking regulations, the acquisition and divesture by any person or group of persons acting in a concerted manner of 10%, 20%, 33 1/3% or 50% of Euronext Paris shares or voting rights must be authorized by ACP. Also under French law, for purposes of market undertaking regulations, any person or group of persons acting in concert who acquires Euronext Paris shares or voting rights in excess of 10%, 20%, 33 1/3%, 50% or 66 2/3% is required to inform Euronext Paris, which in turn must notify the AMF and make the information public. Any person acquiring direct or indirect control must obtain the prior approval of the Minister of Finance upon recommendation of the AMF.

Under Belgian law, any person who intends to acquire securities in a market undertaking and who would, as a result of such acquisition, hold directly or indirectly 10% or more of the share capital or of the voting rights in that market undertaking, must provide prior notice to the Commission Bancaire, Financière et des Assurances. The same obligation applies each time such person intends to increase its ownership by an additional 5%.

Under Portuguese law, a shareholder who intends to acquire, directly or indirectly, a dominant holding in a Portuguese market operator must obtain the prior authorization of the Portuguese Ministry of Finance. In addition, all entities acquiring or disposing of a holding (direct or indirect) in a market undertaking in Portugal at the level of 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 33 1/3%, 50%, 66 2/3% and 90% of the voting rights, must notify the CMVM of the acquisition or disposal within four business days following the relevant transaction.

## ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

### Risks Relating to Our Industry

We face intense competition and compete globally with a broad range of market participants for listings and trading volumes.

Our industry is highly competitive. We face significant competition for listings and trading of cash equities, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, structured products, futures, options and other derivatives. We expect competition in our industry to intensify. Increased competition from existing and new competitors could cause our exchanges to experience a decline in their share of listing and trading activity. Such a decline would mean that we would lose the associated transaction fees and proportionate share of market data fees, and could have increased pressure on our fee levels in order to remain competitive.

Recent trends towards the liberalization and globalization of world capital markets have resulted in greater mobility of capital, greater international participation in local markets and more competition among markets in different geographical areas. As a result, global competition among listing venues, trading markets and other execution venues has become more intense. In addition, in the last several years the structure of the exchange sector has changed significantly through industry consolidation and demutualizations (in which an exchange converts from member ownership to for-profit status), trends that have contributed to a more intense competitive environment.

Our current and prospective competitors are numerous and include both traditional and nontraditional trading venues. These include regulated markets, electronic communications networks and other alternative trading systems, multilateral trading facilities, market makers, banks, brokers and other financial market participants. Some of these competitors are among our largest customers or are owned by our customers. We also face significant and growing competition from financial institutions that have the ability to divert trading volumes from us. For example, banks and brokers may assume the role of principal and act as counterparty to orders originating from their customers, thus “internalizing” order flow that would otherwise be transacted on one of our exchanges. Banks and brokers may also enter into bilateral trading arrangements by matching their order flows, depriving our exchanges of potential trading volumes. We expect to face competition from new entrants into our markets, as well as from existing market participants such as banks and liquidity providers who sponsor new initiatives.

We compete with other market participants in a variety of ways, including the cost, quality and speed of trade execution, market liquidity, functionality, ease of use and performance of trading systems, the range of products and services offered to customers and listed companies, and technological innovation and reputation. Additionally, our competitors may consolidate and form alliances, which may give their markets greater liquidity, lower costs and better pricing than we will be able to offer, and allow them to better leverage their relationships with customers and alliance partners or better exploit brand names to market and sell their services.

Many of our current and prospective competitors have greater financial resources than we do, and many are subject to less burdensome regulation than we face. See “- Risks Relating to Regulation - We may face competitive disadvantages if we do not receive necessary regulatory approvals for new business initiatives.” If we fail to compete successfully, our business, financial condition and operating results may be adversely affected. For more information on the competitive environment in which we operate, see Item 1 - “Business.”

Our industry is characterized by intense price competition.

Our industry is characterized by intense price competition in all areas of our business, including those with higher profit margins such as market data. In particular, the U.S. cash equities pricing model has changed in response to competitive market conditions. In recent years, some of our competitors have engaged in aggressive pricing strategies. Also, in those instances where our competitors are owned by our customers, our competitors may be willing to accept lower, or even negative, margins for such customers to trade on their platforms. In addition, our listing fees are subject to competitive pressures. It is likely that we will continue to experience significant pricing pressures, including as a result of continuing consolidations, and that some of our competitors will seek to increase their share of trading or listings, particularly in the U.S., by further reducing their transaction fees, by offering larger liquidity payments or by offering other forms of financial or other incentives. We could lose a substantial percentage of our share of trading if we are unable to effectively compete on price, or our profit margins could decline if we reduce pricing in response.

Some competitors, especially those outside of the U.S., have high profit margins in business areas in which we do not engage, which may enable them to execute these strategies. In addition, many internalization strategies are driven by a cost-saving or profit incentive, thus further increasing the desire for our customers to avoid incurring fees on our exchanges. This environment could lead to loss of order flow and decreased revenues, and consequently could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Adverse economic conditions could negatively impact our business, financial condition and operating results.

General economic conditions affect the overall level of trading activity and new listings in securities markets, which directly impact our operating results. A significant portion of our revenue depends, either directly or indirectly, on transaction-based fees that, in turn, depend on our ability to attract and maintain order flow, both in absolute terms and relative to other market centers. Adverse economic conditions may result in a decline in trading volume and demand for market data and a deterioration of the economic welfare of our listed companies, which may adversely affect our revenues and future growth. Declines in volumes may impact our market share or pricing structures.

We also generate a significant portion of our revenues from listing fees. Poor economic conditions, industry-specific circumstances, capital market trends and regulatory requirements may also negatively impact new listings by reducing the number or size of securities offerings.

Global market and economic conditions have been difficult and volatile in recent years, in particular for financial services companies that are our most significant customers. While volatile markets can generate increased transaction volume, prolonged recessionary conditions can adversely affect trading volumes and the demand for market data, and can lead to slower collections of accounts receivable as well as increased counterparty risk. In the event of a significant and sustained decline in trading volumes, we would lose revenue, and our inability to quickly reduce infrastructure and overhead expenses would likely adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

During the past few years, companies in many different industries found it difficult to borrow money from banks and other lending sources, and also experienced difficulty raising funds in the capital markets. While access to credit markets has improved, the upheaval in the credit markets continues to impact the economy. While we have not experienced reductions in our borrowing capacity, lenders in general have taken actions that indicate their concerns regarding



liquidity in the marketplace. These actions have included reduced advance rates for certain security types, more stringent requirements for collateral eligibility and higher interest rates. Should lenders continue to take additional similar actions, the cost of conducting our business may increase and our ability to implement our business initiatives could be limited. In addition, our ability to raise financing could be impaired if rating agencies, lenders or investors develop a negative perception of our long-term or short-term financial prospects, or of prospects for our industry. Also, during the past few years, European countries such as Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Italy and Spain have been particularly affected by the recent financial and economic conditions. The EU, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund have prepared rescue packages for some of the affected countries. Other Euro-zone countries have been forced to take actions to mitigate similar developments in their economies. We cannot predict with any certainty the consequences of these packages, other rescue plans or future proposed actions, but their failure could adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

#### Risks Relating to Our Business

Our share of trading in NYSE- and Euronext-listed securities has declined and may continue to decline.

As a result of increasing competition, including from nontraditional trading venues and other competitors that are also among our largest customers, our share of trading on a matched basis in NYSE-listed securities has declined from approximately 35% in 2011 to 31.4 % in 2012. Although market share of Euronext-listed securities increased from approximately 65% in 2011 to 66.2% in 2012, we have historically seen declines year over year for prior periods. MTFs offer trading in the securities listed on Euronext and other European regulated markets and compete directly with us for market share. If our trading share continues to decrease relative to our competitors, we may be less attractive to market participants as a source of liquidity. This could further accelerate our loss of trading volume. Similarly, a lower trading share of NYSE- or Euronext-listed securities may cause issuers to question the value of an NYSE or Euronext listing, which could adversely impact our listing business. If growth in our overall trading volume of NYSE- or Euronext-listed securities does not offset any significant decline in our trading share, or if a decline in our trading share in NYSE- or Euronext-listed securities makes the NYSE or Euronext market appear less liquid, then our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

In addition, in the U.S., the allocation of market data revenues among competing market centers is tied to trading share. A decline in NYSE trading share lowers the percentage of the NMS tape pool revenues from the Consolidated Tape Association and Unlisted Trading Privileges that NYSE keeps. Declines in our trading share could also adversely affect the growth, viability and importance of some of our market data products.

Broad market trends and other factors beyond our control could significantly reduce demand for our services and harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our business, financial condition and operating results are highly dependent upon the levels of activity on our exchanges, and in particular upon the volume of financial instruments traded, the number and shares outstanding of listed issuers, the number of new listings, the number of traders in the market and similar factors. Our financial condition and operating results are also dependent upon the success of our Information Services and Technology Solutions segment, which, in turn, is directly dependent on the commercial well-being of our customers. Among other things, we depend more upon the relative attractiveness of the financial instruments traded on our exchanges, and the relative attractiveness of the exchanges as a market on which to trade these financial instruments, as compared to other exchanges and trading platforms. We have no direct control over these variables. Instead, these variables are influenced by economic, political and market conditions in the U.S., Europe and elsewhere in the world that are beyond our control, including those described under “- Risks Relating to Our Industry - Adverse economic conditions could negatively impact our business, financial condition and operating results” and factors such as:

- Broad trends in business and finance, including industry-specific circumstances, capital market trends and the mergers and acquisitions environment;
- Terrorism and war;
- Concerns over inflation and the level of institutional or retail confidence;
- Changes in government monetary policy and foreign currency exchange rates;

- The availability of short-term and long-term funding and capital;
- The availability of alternative investment opportunities;
- Changes in the level of trading activity;
- Changes in the climate and resulting extreme weather events;
- Changes and volatility in the prices of securities;
- Changes in tax policy (including transaction tax);
- The level and volatility of interest rates;
- Legislative and regulatory changes, including the potential for regulatory arbitrage among regulated and unregulated markets if significant policy differences emerge among markets;
- The perceived attractiveness, or lack of attractiveness, of the U.S. or European capital markets;
- The outbreak of contagious disease pandemics or other public health emergencies in the regions in which we operate, which could decrease levels of economic and market activities; and
- Unforeseen market closures or other disruptions in trading.

If levels of activity on our exchanges are adversely affected by any of the factors described above or other factors beyond our control, then our business, financial condition and operating results could also be adversely affected. If our goodwill or intangible assets become impaired we may be required to record a significant charge to earnings. Under U.S. GAAP, we review our amortizable intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Goodwill and indefinite-life intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually, and are also tested when factors arise that may be considered a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of our goodwill or intangible assets may not be recoverable, such as a decline in stock price and market capitalization, reduced future cash flow estimates, and slower growth rates in our businesses. We may be required to record a significant charge in our financial statements during the period in which any impairment of our goodwill or intangible assets is determined. See Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Impairment of Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Other Assets." If impairment charges are incurred, our financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

We face foreign currency exchange rate risk and other market risks.

Since we conduct operations in several different countries, including the U.S. and several European countries, substantial portions of our assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars, euros and pounds sterling. Because our financial statements are denominated in U.S. dollars, fluctuations in currency exchange rates can materially affect our reported results. We may also experience other market risks, including changes in interest rates and in prices of marketable equity securities that we own. We may use derivative financial instruments to reduce certain of these risks. If our strategies to reduce these market risks are not successful, our financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

Any strategic transactions that we undertake may require significant resources, result in significant unanticipated costs or liabilities or fail to deliver anticipated benefits.

We have in the past and may continue to enter into business combination transactions, make acquisitions and enter into partnerships, joint ventures and other strategic investments or alliances, some of which may be material. The market for acquisition targets and strategic alliances is highly competitive, particularly in light of consolidation in the exchange sector and existing or potential future restrictions on foreign direct investments in some countries. Market conditions may limit our ability to use our stock as an acquisition currency. In addition, our bylaws require acquisitions, mergers and consolidations involving more than 30% of our aggregate equity market capitalization or value (or, under certain circumstances, transactions involving an entity whose principal place of business is outside of the U.S. and Europe) to be approved by two-thirds of our directors. These and other factors may adversely affect our ability to identify acquisition targets or strategic partners consistent with our objectives, or may make us less attractive as an acquirer or strategic partner.

We cannot be sure that we will complete any business combination, acquisition, partnership, joint venture or strategic investment or alliance that we announce. Completion of these transactions is usually subject to closing conditions, including regulatory approvals, over which we have limited or no control. In particular, our recently announced merger agreement with ICE is subject to approval by holders of a majority of the outstanding shares NYSE Euronext common stock, approvals by ICE stockholders for purposes of the issuance of ICE common stock in the transaction and any modification to ICE's certificate of incorporation, as well as approval by the relevant competition and financial, securities and other regulatory authorities in the United States and Europe, and other customary closing conditions.

We cannot be sure that we will recognize the anticipated benefits of our acquisition by ICE or any other transaction we undertake, such as any expected cost savings, growth opportunities, synergies or improvements in our competitive profile. A variety of factors, including unanticipated difficulties integrating our existing technology platforms onto our Universal Trading Platform, regulatory changes, competitive developments, labor conflicts, litigation, currency fluctuations and inflation, may adversely affect any anticipated cost savings, revenue potential or other anticipated benefits. The anticipated benefits of a particular transaction may not be realized fully, if at all, or may take longer to realize than expected.

In addition, in connection with any such transaction, we may issue shares of our stock that dilute our existing stockholders, expend cash, incur debt, assume contingent liabilities or incur other expenses, any of which could harm our business, financial condition or operating results.

Moreover, we cannot direct the actions of strategic partners or joint ventures that we do not control. We are generally unable to cause dividends or distributions to be made to us from the entities in which we have a minority investment or to direct the management of such entities. Some of our investments may entail particular risks, including the possibility that a partner, majority investor or co-venturer may have different interests or goals, and may take action contrary to our instructions, requests, policies or business objectives, any and all of which could adversely impact our brand name and reputation. Also, our minority positions generally will be illiquid due to regulatory impediments to sale or because the market for them is limited. If we are unable to successfully maximize the benefits of our strategic investments and joint ventures, our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

We face risks when entering into or increasing our presence in markets where we do not currently compete or entering into new business lines.

We may enter into or increase our presence in markets that already possess established competitors who may enjoy the protection of high barriers to entry. Attracting customers in certain countries may also be subject to a number of risks, including currency exchange rate risk, difficulties in enforcing agreements or collecting receivables, longer payment cycles, compliance with the laws or regulations of these countries, and political and regulatory uncertainties. We may also expand our presence or enter into newly developing arenas of competition, such as MTFs in Europe, where less regulated competitors exist and demand for such services is subject to uncertainty. As a result, demand and market acceptance for our products and services within these markets will be subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk. We may be unable to enter into or increase our presence in these markets and compete successfully.

We have also expanded into the commercial technology business through our Information Services and Technology Solutions segment as a part of our business strategy. Our experience in this line of business is limited and demand and market acceptance for our products and services within this line of business will be subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk and we may be unable to compete successfully with more experienced market participants.

Our business may be adversely affected by risks associated with clearing activities.

Our U.K. regulated derivatives subsidiary, the London Market of NYSE Liffe (for the purposes of this paragraph, "NYSE Liffe"), took full responsibility for clearing activities in our U.K. derivatives market on July 30, 2009. As a result, NYSE Liffe became the central counterparty for contracts entered into by its clearing members on the NYSE Liffe market and outsources certain services to LCH.Clearnet through the NYSE Liffe clearing arrangement. NYSE Liffe has credit exposure to those clearing members. NYSE Liffe's clearing members may encounter economic difficulties as a result of the continuing market turmoil, which could result in bankruptcy and failure. NYSE Liffe offsets its credit exposure through arrangements with LCH.Clearnet in which LCH.Clearnet provides clearing guarantee backing and related risk functions to NYSE Liffe, and under which LCH.Clearnet is responsible for any defaulting member positions and for applying its resources to the resolution of such a default. In addition, NYSE Liffe maintains policies and procedures to help ensure that its clearing members can satisfy their obligations, including by requiring members to meet minimum capital and net worth requirements and to deposit collateral for their trading activity. Nevertheless, we cannot be sure that in extreme circumstances, LCH.Clearnet might not itself suffer difficulties, in which case these measures might not prove sufficient to protect NYSE Liffe from a default, or might fail to ensure that NYSE Liffe is not materially and adversely affected in the event of a significant default. See Item 1 - "Business - Derivatives - NYSE Liffe Clearing." The NYSE Liffe clearing arrangement and the supporting arrangements with LCH.Clearnet are due to be replaced by the Clearing and Financial Intermediary Services Agreement with ICE Clear. See "Item 1. - Business - Clearing and Financial Services Agreement." ICE Clear will assume responsibility for clearing from NYSE Liffe Clearing.

We also entered into a joint venture with DTCC to establish NYPC, which became operational in the first quarter of 2011. NYPC currently clears fixed income futures traded on NYSE Liffe US and will have the ability to provide clearing services for other exchanges and Derivatives Clearing Organizations in the future. As a result, we will face clearing risks similar to those we face with respect to NYSE Liffe Clearing.

The clearing of all of NYSE Liffe's London derivatives contracts will, subject to regulatory approvals and conclusion of arrangements with members, transition to ICE Clear in the Summer of 2013. We intend to negotiate new clearing arrangements with a third party clearing services provider for clearing of our derivatives business traded in Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon and Paris to replace the existing arrangement with LCH.Clearnet SA in Paris due to expire in March 2014.

If we are unsuccessful in migrating clearing business to the expected timetables or in a manner consistent with expectations, or unable to negotiate satisfactory contractual terms with ICE Clear, LCH.Clearnet, or other relevant suppliers, our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected. With respect to European cash clearing, we have agreed to a new long term relationship with LCH.Clearnet SA in Paris.

We operate in a business environment that continues to experience significant and rapid technological change.

Technology is a key component of our business strategy, and we regard it as crucial to our success. We seek to offer market participants a comprehensive suite of best-in-class technology solutions in a centralized environment, including successfully transitioning to our Universal Trading Platform on a global basis and implementing our global data center strategy. However, we operate in a business environment that has undergone, and continues to experience, significant and rapid technological change. In recent years, electronic trading has grown significantly, and customer demand for increased choice of execution methods has increased. To remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the responsiveness, functionality, capacity, accessibility and features of our trading platforms, software, systems and technologies. We must also adopt technological changes for regulatory reasons. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to:

- Develop and license leading technologies;

- Enhance existing trading platforms and services and create new platforms and services;

- Respond to customer demands, technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a cost-effective and timely basis; and

- Continue to attract and retain highly skilled technology staff to maintain and develop existing technology and to adapt to and manage emerging technologies.

The development and expansion of electronic trading and market data-related technologies entail significant technological, financial and business risks. Any failure or delay in exploiting technology, or failure to exploit technology as effectively as competitors, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results. The adoption of new technologies or market practices may require us to devote significant additional resources to improve and adapt our services. For example, the growth of algorithmic and “black box trading” requires us to increase systems and network capacity to ensure that increases in message traffic can be accommodated without an adverse effect on system performance. Keeping pace with these ever-increasing requirements can be expensive, and we cannot be sure that we will succeed in making these improvements to our technology infrastructure in a timely manner or at all. If we are unable to anticipate and respond to the demand for new services, products and technologies on a timely and cost-effective basis and to adapt to technological advancements and changing standards, we may be unable to compete effectively, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results. Moreover, we may incur substantial development, sales and marketing expenses and expend significant management effort to add new products or services to our trading platforms. Even after incurring these costs, we ultimately may not realize any, or may realize only small amounts of, revenues for these new products or services. Consequently, if revenue does not increase in a timely fashion as a result of these expansion initiatives, the up-front costs associated with expansion may exceed related revenues and reduce our working capital and income.

Our reliance on third parties could adversely affect our business if these third parties cease to perform the functions that they currently perform at NYSE Euronext.

We rely on third parties for certain clearing, regulatory, technology and other services. For example, we are dependent on LCH.Clearnet to provide a clearing guarantee and manage related risk functions in connection with clearing on our European cash and derivatives markets. We also entered into a Clearing and Financial Intermediary Services Agreement with ICE Clear under which, beginning July 1, 2013, ICE Clear will be the exclusive provider of central counterparty clearing services for all existing LIFFE derivatives products - see "Item 1 - Business - Clearing and Financial Intermediary Services Agreement." We also rely on the services of Euroclear for settling transactions on our European cash markets (except in Portugal). FINRA performs the market surveillance and enforcement functions for our U.S. equities and options markets: NYSE, NYSE Arca and NYSE MKT. Although NYSE Regulation oversees FINRA's performance of regulatory services for our markets, and NYSE Regulation has retained staff associated with such responsibility as well as for rule development and interpretations, regulatory policy, oversight of listed issuers' compliance with applicable listing standards and real-time stockwatch reviews, we are significantly reliant on FINRA to perform these regulatory functions. We also depend on the Consolidated Tape Association to oversee the dissemination of real-time trade and quote information in NYSE- and NYSE MKT-listed securities. To the extent that any of these third parties experiences difficulties, materially changes their business relationship with us or is unable for any reason to perform their obligations, our business or our reputation may be materially adversely affected. We also rely on members of our trading community to maintain markets and add liquidity, and in general, our business depends in part on the roles and activities conducted by members or other market participants, including but not limited to issuers, broker-dealers and other financial institutions. See " - Risks Relating to Our Industry - Adverse economic conditions could negatively impact our business, financial condition and operating results." Global market and economic conditions have been difficult and volatile in recent years, in particular for financial services companies. Additionally, to the extent these members or other market participants fail to adapt to or implement technology, regulatory or other initiatives successfully, our business may be materially adversely affected. To the extent that any of our largest members, or other significant market participants on which we rely, experience difficulties, materially changes their business relationship with us, is unable to satisfy any financial or other obligation owed to us, or is unable for any reason to perform their market function, our business or our reputation may be materially adversely affected.

Insufficient systems capacity and systems failures could adversely affect our business.

Our business depends on the performance and reliability of complex computer and communications systems. Heavy use of our platforms and order routing systems during peak trading times or at times of unusual market volatility could cause our systems to operate slowly or even to fail for periods of time. Our U.S. systems capacity requirements could grow significantly in the future as a result of a variety of factors, including changes in the NYSE market and continued growth in our options trading business. Our failure to maintain systems or to ensure sufficient capacity may also result in a temporary disruption of our regulatory and reporting functions.

We have experienced systems failures in the past, and it is possible that we will experience systems failures in the future. Systems failures could be caused by, among other things, periods of insufficient capacity or network bandwidth, power or telecommunications failures, acts of God or war, terrorism, human error, natural disasters, fire, sabotage, hardware or software malfunctions or defects, complications experienced in connection with system upgrades, computer viruses, intentional acts of vandalism and similar events over which we have little or no control. We also rely on third parties for systems support. Any interruption in these third-party services or deterioration in the performance of these services could also be disruptive to our business. In addition, our systems may be adversely affected by failures of other trading systems, as a result of which we may be required to suspend trading activity in particular securities or, under certain circumstances, unwind trades.

If we cannot expand system capacity and performance to handle increased demand and any increased regulatory requirements, or if our systems otherwise fail to perform and we experience disruptions in service, slower response times or delays in introducing new products and services, then we could incur reputational damage, regulatory sanctions, litigation, loss of trading share, loss of trading volume and loss of revenues, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Systems failures elsewhere in the securities trading industry could also negatively impact us.

Several high-profile systems failures occurred in 2012 in the U.S. securities trading industry, renewing concerns among regulators and investors about the safety and resiliency of automated securities trading platforms. It is possible that securities regulators could impose new requirements for automated securities trading platforms that would be costly for us to implement, or that could result in a decrease in demand for some of our services. If systems failures in the industry continue to occur, it is also possible that investor confidence in the securities trading industry could diminish, leading to decreased trading volume and revenue. Whether or not any of our own systems experience material failures, any of these developments could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our networks and those of our third-party service providers may be vulnerable to security risks.

The secure transmission of confidential information over public and other networks is a critical element of our operations. Our networks and those of our third-party service providers may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, malware and other security problems. Third parties to whom we provide information, including regulators, may not take proper care with our information and may not employ state-of-the-art techniques for safeguarding data. Our systems have experienced attempts at unauthorized access in the past, and our public websites have in the past been subject to attempted “denial of service” attacks. While none of these attempts has materially adversely affected our systems or, to our knowledge, compromised confidential data, and while our systems have not in the past been materially adversely affected by malware or other security incidents, it is possible that our systems may experience security problems in the future that we cannot mitigate and that may materially affect our business. Persons who circumvent security measures could wrongfully access and use our information or our customers' information, or cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations. Moreover, our security measures are costly, and may prove to be inadequate. Any of these security risks could cause us to incur reputational damage, regulatory sanctions, litigation, loss of trading share, loss of trading volume and loss of revenues, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We may be at greater risk from terrorism than other companies.

Given our prominence in the global securities industry and the concentration of many of our properties and personnel in U.S. and European financial centers, including lower Manhattan, we may be more likely than other companies to be a direct target of, or an indirect casualty of, attacks by terrorists or terrorist organizations, or other extremist

organizations that employ threatening or harassing means to achieve their social or political objectives.

It is impossible to predict the likelihood or impact of any terrorist attack on the securities industry generally or on our business. In the event of an attack or a threat of an attack, our security measures and contingency plans may be inadequate to prevent significant disruptions in our business, technology or access to the infrastructure necessary to maintain our business. For example, if part or all of our primary data center facilities become inoperable, our disaster recovery and business continuity planning practices may not be sufficient and we may experience a significant delay in resuming normal business operations. Damage to our facilities due to terrorist attacks may be significantly in excess of insurance coverage, and we may not be able to insure against some damage at a reasonable price or at all. The threat of terrorist attacks may also negatively affect our ability to attract and retain employees. In addition, terrorist attacks may cause instability or decreased trading in the securities markets, including trading on exchanges. Any of these events could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Damage to our reputation could adversely affect our business.

One of our competitive strengths is our strong reputation and brand name. Our reputation could be harmed in many different ways, including by regulatory, governance or technology failures or the activities of members or listed companies whom we do not control. Damage to our reputation could cause some issuers not to list their securities on our exchanges, as well as reduce the trading volume on our exchanges. Any of these events could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

A failure to protect our intellectual property rights, or allegations that we have infringed on the intellectual property rights of others, could adversely affect our business.

We own or license rights to a number of trademarks, service marks, trade names, copyrights and patents that we use in our business, including rights to use certain indexes as the basis for equity index derivatives products traded on our futures markets. To protect our intellectual property rights, we rely on a combination of trademark laws, copyright laws, patent laws, trade secret protection, confidentiality agreements and other contractual arrangements with our affiliates, customers, strategic investors and others. The protective steps taken may be inadequate to deter misappropriation of our intellectual property. We may be unable to detect the unauthorized use of, or take appropriate steps to enforce, our intellectual property rights. Failure to protect our intellectual property



adequately could harm our reputation and affect our ability to compete effectively. Further, defending our intellectual property rights may require significant financial and managerial resources, the expenditure of which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

In addition, third parties may assert intellectual property rights claims against us, which may be costly to defend, could require the payment of damages and could limit our ability to use certain technologies, trademarks or other intellectual property. Some of our competitors currently own patents and have actively been filing patent applications in recent years, some of which may relate to our trading platforms and business processes. As a result, we may face allegations that we have infringed or otherwise violated the intellectual property rights of third parties. Any intellectual property claims, with or without merit, could be expensive to litigate or settle and could divert management resources and attention. Successful challenges against us could require us to modify or discontinue our use of technology or business processes where such use is found to infringe or violate the rights of others, or require us to purchase licenses from third parties, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We are subject to significant litigation risks and other liabilities.

Many aspects of our business involve litigation risks. These risks include, among others, potential liability from disputes over terms of a securities trade or from claims that a system or operational failure or delay caused monetary losses to a customer, as well as potential liability from claims that we facilitated an unauthorized transaction or that we provided materially false or misleading statements in connection with a transaction. Dissatisfied customers frequently make claims against their service providers regarding quality of trade execution, improperly settled trades, mismanagement or even fraud. Although aspects of our business are protected by regulatory immunity, we could nevertheless be exposed to substantial liability under U.S. federal and state laws and court decisions, laws and court decisions in the other countries where we operate, as well as rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC, CFTC or European and other regulators. We could incur significant expenses defending claims, even those without merit. In addition, an adverse resolution of any lawsuit or claim against us may require us to pay substantial damages or impose restrictions on how we conduct business, either of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results. For a discussion of certain legal claims against us, see Item 8 - "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies - Legal Matters."

Perceptions about the legal and regulatory environment in the U.S. may make it difficult for us to compete with non-U.S. exchanges.

Our U.S. exchanges compete for listings of securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. companies. However, the legal and regulatory environment in the U.S., and market perceptions about that environment, may make it difficult for our U.S. exchanges to compete with non-U.S. exchanges for listings. For example, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 imposes a stringent set of corporate governance, reporting and other requirements on both U.S. and non-U.S. companies with securities listed on a U.S. exchange. Significant resources are necessary for companies to comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and we believe this has had an adverse impact on the ability of our U.S. exchanges to attract and retain listings. Furthermore, as described under "- Risks Relating to Regulation - We may be adversely affected by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act," the Dodd-Frank Act imposes new corporate governance requirements on U.S. listed companies, which may diminish the relative attractiveness of a listing on a U.S. exchange and adversely affect the ability of our U.S. exchanges to attract and retain listings. The number of U.S. companies that have chosen to list shares exclusively on a non-U.S. exchange has increased in recent years. At the same time, both U.S. and non-U.S. companies are increasingly seeking to access the U.S. capital markets through private transactions that do not involve listing on a U.S. exchange, such as through Rule 144A transactions directed exclusively to mutual funds, hedge funds and other qualified institutional buyers.

The SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board have taken steps to address some of these concerns through initiatives that include revisions to the rules relating to internal control over financial reporting established under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, rules that facilitate the delisting and deregistration of securities issued by some non-U.S. companies, and rules that exempt some non-U.S. companies from U.S. GAAP reconciliation requirements. It is unclear whether U.S. or non-U.S. companies will exhibit greater interest in accessing the U.S.

public markets as a result of these changes. Moreover, the rules facilitating a non-U.S. company's ability to delist its securities and exit the U.S. public company reporting system may make it more difficult for us to retain listings of non-U.S. companies, and may diminish the perception of our U.S. exchanges as premier listing venues, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Provisions of our organizational documents may delay or deter a change of control.

Our organizational documents contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change of control, or an acquisition proposal, that our stockholders might consider favorable. These include provisions:

• Vesting our board of directors with sole power to set the number of directors;

• Limiting the persons that may call special stockholders' meetings;

• Limiting stockholder action by written consent;

• Requiring supermajority stockholder approval with respect to certain amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws;

• Restricting any person (either alone or together with its related persons) from voting or causing the voting of shares of stock representing more than 10% of our outstanding voting capital stock (including as a result of any agreement by any other persons not to vote shares of stock); and

• Restricting any person (either alone or together with its related persons) from beneficially owning shares of stock representing more than 20% of the outstanding shares of any class or series of our capital stock.

In addition, our board of directors has the authority to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the rights and preferences of these shares without stockholder approval. Any series of preferred stock is likely to be senior to our common stock with respect to dividends and liquidation rights. The ability of our board of directors to issue preferred stock could have the effect of discouraging unsolicited acquisition proposals, thus adversely affecting the market price of our common stock.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile.

Securities and derivatives markets worldwide experience significant price and volume fluctuations. This market volatility, as well as the factors listed below, could affect the market price of our common stock:

• Quarterly variations in our results of operations or the results of operations of our competitors;

- Changes in earnings estimates, investors' perceptions, recommendations by securities analysts or our failure to achieve analysts' earnings estimates or ratings downgrades;
- The announcement of new products or service enhancements by us or our competitors;
- Announcements related to litigation;
- Potential acquisitions by us of, or of us by, other companies, including the proposed acquisition of us by IntercontinentalExchange;
- Developments in our industry; and
- General economic, market and political conditions and other factors unrelated to our operating performance or the operating performance of our competitors.

#### Risks Relating to Regulation

We operate in a highly regulated industry and may be subject to censures, fines and other legal proceedings if we fail to comply with our legal and regulatory obligations.

We operate in a highly regulated industry and are subject to extensive regulation. The securities industry is subject to extensive governmental regulation and could become subject to increased regulatory scrutiny. As a matter of public policy, these regulations are designed to safeguard the integrity of the securities and other financial markets and to protect the interests of investors in those markets. The SEC and CFTC regulate our U.S. exchanges and have broad powers to audit, investigate and enforce compliance with their rules and regulations and impose sanctions for non-compliance. European regulators have similar powers with respect to our exchanges in their respective countries. As the scope of our business expands, we may also become subject to oversight by other regulators. In addition, as described below, there has been and may continue to be increasing demand for more regulation and stricter oversight, which could cause excessive regulatory burdens. Our ability to comply with applicable laws and rules will largely depend on our establishment and maintenance of appropriate systems and procedures, as well as our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel.

Both the U.S. regulators and the European regulators are vested with broad enforcement powers over exchanges in their respective jurisdictions, including powers to censure, fine, issue cease-and-desist orders, prohibit an exchange from engaging in some of its operations or suspend or revoke an exchange's recognition, license or registration. In the case of actual or alleged noncompliance with regulatory requirements, our exchanges could be subject to investigations and administrative or judicial proceedings that may result in substantial penalties, including revocation of an exchange's recognition, license or registration. Any such investigation or proceeding, whether successful or unsuccessful, would result in substantial costs and diversions of resources and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results. Furthermore, action by any of our regulators requiring us to limit or otherwise change our operations, or prohibiting us from engaging in certain activities, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We may be adversely affected by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and its implementing regulations.

The Dodd-Frank Act, which was signed into law in July 2010, introduced significant changes in U.S. financial legislation. Few provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act became effective immediately upon signing and many of its provisions required the adoption of regulations by various federal agencies and departments. Many such regulations have not yet been adopted and there remain significant uncertainties and ambiguities around those regulations that have been adopted, as well as the way in which market participants will respond to the regulations. As a result, it is difficult to predict all of the effects that the legislation and its implementing regulations will have on us. We do, however, expect it to affect our business in various and potentially significant ways. For example:

NYPC, our joint venture derivatives clearing organization that became operational in the first quarter of 2011, is subject to heightened standards adopted by the CFTC and may eventually be subject to additional risk management standards prescribed by the CFTC in consultation with the Financial Stability Oversight Council and the Federal Reserve for systemically important financial market utilities. Such heightened regulatory oversight could result in NYPC incurring increased costs.

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Certain of our subsidiaries that today are recognized but not directly regulated in the United States will be required to register with the CFTC.

The Dodd-Frank Act permits the CFTC, under certain findings, to adopt position limits on the trading of certain futures, options on futures and swaps contracts. Similarly, the Dodd-Frank Act requires the SEC to establish position limits for security-based swaps as necessary. Products that trade today or in the future on the facilities of certain of our subsidiaries may ultimately become subject to such position limits, which could cause market participants to change their trading behavior and could result in our experiencing a loss of transaction-based revenue. On November 18, 2011, the CFTC finalized a rule to impose such position limits for 28 physical commodity contracts and related futures, options on futures and swaps. However, on September 28, 2012, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia vacated the rule after a lawsuit was brought by market participants. The CFTC has since authorized an appeal.

The Dodd-Frank Act also provides regulators, such as the SEC, with enhanced examination and enforcement authorities, which could result in our regulated subsidiaries incurring increased costs to respond to examinations or other regulatory inquiries.

The Dodd-Frank Act imposes new corporate governance requirements on U.S.-listed companies, which may diminish the relative attractiveness of a listing on a U.S. exchange and adversely affect the ability of our U.S. exchanges to attract and retain listings.

Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act requires a group of regulatory agencies to issue a rule (known as the "Volcker Rule") that would, among other things, ban covered financial institutions from engaging in "proprietary trading," absent an exception. In the fall of 2011, these regulatory agencies proposed regulations to implement the Volcker Rule. As proposed, there has been increased concern that although there is an exemption for banking institutions that conduct "market making-related" activities, the exemption and other related exemptions are narrowly defined and may have the impact of decreasing the level of market making conducted by banking institutions. Final rules have not yet been adopted, and a statutory "conformance period" began on July 12, 2012. It is currently unclear as to the precise timing of any final rules, but, depending on the final form of the implementing regulations, the Volcker Rule could have an adverse economic impact on the U.S. equity markets broadly and NYSE Euronext's U.S. equity exchanges. New registration and regulatory requirements applicable to participants in the over-the-counter derivatives markets may cause market participants to change their trading behavior, resulting in an adverse economic impact on us.

We are highly dependent upon the levels and nature of activity on our exchanges, in particular the volume of financial instruments traded, the number of traders in the market, the relative attractiveness of the financial instruments traded on our exchanges and similar factors. To the extent that legislative changes pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act cause market participants to reduce the levels or restrict the nature of their activity on our exchanges, our business, financial condition and operating results may be adversely affected.

Furthermore, our U.S. exchanges compete for listings of securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. companies. If the Dodd-Frank Act adversely affects the legal and regulatory environment surrounding the markets we operate, or the market perceptions thereof, it may make it difficult for our U.S. exchanges to compete with exchanges or other trading platforms in non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Current and future U.S. equity market structure reforms could increase our costs or reduce trading volumes, negatively impacting our business.

There has been an increased regulatory and Congressional focus on the structure of the U.S. equity markets over the last several years, and particularly since the so-called “flash crash” of May 6, 2010. The SEC, FINRA, and the national securities exchanges have proposed, adopted, or are in the process of implementing several initiatives aimed at addressing the oversight, integrity, and resilience of the markets. These include large trader reporting, limit up/limit down trading price bands, and market-wide circuit breakers, among others initiatives. In addition, in July 2011, the SEC adopted a rule requiring FINRA and the securities exchanges (including our three U.S.-registered national securities exchanges) to develop a consolidated audit trail (the “CAT”) that will allow regulators to efficiently and accurately track all activity in listed securities throughout the U.S. markets.

While we support these initiatives and believe they will strengthen the U.S. equity market structure, these and potential future market structure reforms could involve significant implementation and ongoing costs for our U.S. exchange subsidiaries and other market participants, which could raise the cost of trading for our customers, resulting in lower volumes. For example, the costs of developing, building and operating the CAT are expected to be significant. Although the manner in which the costs of the CAT will be allocated among the exchanges, FINRA and market participants has not yet been determined, to the extent that the CAT results in the imposition of new quoting or trading fees, market participants may alter their trading activities, causing volumes to decline.

The continued growth of high frequency trading, and what, if any, response is appropriate, has also been the subject of extensive Congressional and regulatory consideration. High frequency trading generally refers to computer-executed automated trading strategies. High frequency trading accounts for a significant percentage of the daily volume in the U.S. equity markets and efforts to slow trading could lead to a reduction in trading volumes, negatively impacting our business.

We may be adversely affected by significant proposed European Union financial reforms.

The European Commission has proposed or is considering a number of potentially significant reforms, creating uncertainties for our European cash, listings and derivatives businesses, including our clearing operations, which may be substantially affected by changes in European regulations. We cannot predict when, or if, these reforms will be adopted, or whether they will be adopted as proposed. If some or all of the proposals are adopted, market participants may change their behavior in response. To the extent that regulatory changes cause market participants to reduce the levels or restrict the nature of their activity on our European exchanges or clearing operations, our business, financial condition and operating results may be adversely affected. Furthermore, if any of the pending European legislation adversely affects the legal and regulatory environment surrounding the markets we operate, or the market perceptions thereof, it may make it difficult for our European exchanges to compete with exchanges or other trading platforms in non-European jurisdictions.

In October 2011, the European Commission proposed significant amendments to MiFID, the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, which governs most of Euronext's day-to-day activities as a market operator. The proposed measures would implement changes in the clearing process, including open access provisions for central counterparties (“CCPs”) and exchange platforms in respect of exchange-listed products, which could have a material adverse effect on our clearing operations due to increased regulation and costly operational requirements. In addition, as proposed, the changes in the trading process would introduce a de facto market making obligation on firms running algorithmic trading strategies by requiring them to post continuous orders during a trading day, thereby posting permanent quotes. This market making obligation could expose such firms to market risk on a continuous basis. As a result, they could shift trading away from our markets, which may decrease our revenue from trading and clearing operations, or they could assume additional financial risk, which may expose us to increased credit risk as their CCP counterparty.

Additional proposals would extend MiFID's transparency requirements for cash equity securities to certain other securities, including bonds, derivatives and structured finance products, and would introduce position limits that would restrict the amount of commodities that could be traded on our platform. The proposed measures would also require us to make certain information regarding benchmarks over which we have intellectual property rights, such as an equity index, available to any CCP or trading venue wishing to clear or provide a trading service in derivatives based on that benchmark. If adopted, these and other proposed measures may make listing the affected securities on our exchanges less attractive for issuers, impose restrictions on what we can list, or increase competition for our indexed products, any of which could adversely affect our business.

Also in October 2011, the European Commission published its proposed review of the Market Abuse Directive, including a proposed Market Abuse Regulation ("MAR") that would expand the scope of the Market Abuse Directive to cover, for the first time, different trading systems, financial instruments and technological developments, notably algorithmic trading and high frequency trading. The proposed changes would monitor the interaction between spot markets and derivative markets, including commodity markets, and address potential sources of abuse and manipulation between them, including through provisions allowing member states to introduce criminal sanctions for market abuse offenses. These changes, if adopted, could lead to increased regulation and operational requirements for our European markets.

Liquidity contracts are a key part of the trading landscape in some European countries, notably France and the Netherlands. A liquidity contract is a contract between an issuer and a financial institution in which the institution uses funds provided to it by the issuer to trade in the issuers' shares to maintain liquidity. Provided an exemption from market abuse legislation, the contracts are usually subject to clear frameworks limiting their scope to the exact objectives of the liquidity contract. The proposed changes would remove the exemption, which, if adopted as proposed, could materially affect our European markets through loss of liquidity provider agreements and reduced liquidity.

The European Union is implementing new legislation on OTC derivatives, CCPs and trade repositories known as the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC Derivatives, Central Counterparties and Trade Repositories (formerly known as the European Market Infrastructure Regulation, or EMIR). In general, it introduces a reporting obligation for derivative contracts, a clearing obligation for eligible OTC derivatives, measures to reduce counterparty credit risk and operational risk for bilaterally cleared OTC derivatives, common rules for CCPs which will impose, among other things, more stringent prudential, operational and business requirements on CCPs, and common rules for trade repositories. The legislation and its detailed technical standards are expected to be finalized by the end of 2012 and to take effect early in 2013. This regulation and the associated technical standards may impact the design and commercial prospects for our CCP under development in the U.K.

As a final example, in February 2013, the European Commission (the "Commission") published a revised proposal for a Financial Transaction Tax (the "FTT"). As requested by the 11 Member States of the EU which intend to proceed with the FTT (Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy,

Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain), together, the “FTT zone”, the revised proposal generally reflects the scope and objectives of the Commission's original proposal for an FTT of September 2011, but is to be implemented through “enhanced cooperation”, which is a framework that enables the introduction of common legislative measures in a reduced number of Member States when consensus is not possible among all 27 EU Member States. At present, the Commission foresees that the FTT will be implemented in the FTT zone on January 1, 2014. However, both the precise scope of the FTT and its implementation date are subject to, among other matters, further negotiation.

In broad terms, and subject to exceptions, it is contemplated that the FTT will apply to all financial transactions (as defined for the purposes of the FTT) provided that at least one party to the transaction is treated as established in the FTT zone or that the parties to the transaction are trading financial instruments which have been issued within the FTT zone. Financial transactions include the purchase and sale of a “financial instrument” (including shares, bonds and units of collective investment funds), certain intra-group transactions that transfer risk between entities, the conclusion of derivatives contracts, an exchange of financial instruments, and repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements. The FTT will be fixed by each participating Member State at a rate, applicable to the relevant taxable amount, of at least 0.1% or, in the case of financial transactions related to derivatives contracts, 0.01%.

If implemented as proposed, the FTT may, among other matters, make listing the affected financial instruments on an exchange less attractive for issuers than would be the case absent implementation of the FTT. In addition, if implemented as proposed, the FTT may also reduce the liquidity and market efficiency of the capital markets, as well as adversely impacting the volumes traded thereon.

These and other potentially significant reforms in Europe could have a material adverse effect on our business and cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes to the regulators and agencies governing European financial markets could adversely affect our business.

A number of changes in the regulators and agencies governing European financial markets have been enacted or proposed. In 2010, the U.K. Government announced plans to reform the U.K. regulatory regime by abolishing the Financial Services Authority and replacing it with two regulators, one covering prudential risks and the other covering conduct of business matters. Accordingly, from the end of 2012, the new Financial Conduct Authority will be the primary regulator of our U.K. regulated derivatives subsidiary, the London Market of NYSE Liffe, and the Bank of England will be the primary regulator of our London-based clearing activities. In addition, three new independent European agencies have been created to regulate the financial markets, banking and insurance industries, with the mandate of contributing to the stability of the EU's financial system by ensuring the integrity, transparency, efficiency and orderly functioning of securities markets, as well as by enhancing investor protection. In particular, the new European Securities Markets Authority is intended to foster supervisory convergence both among national securities regulators and across financial sectors by working closely with the other competent European Supervisory Authorities. Until any such changes take effect or have been in effect for a longer period of time, we cannot estimate what effect they will have on the oversight and operation of our European market, clearing and other operations, but we do expect it to affect our business, potentially leading to increased regulation and oversight of our operations and the European capital markets generally.

We may face competitive disadvantages if we do not receive necessary or timely regulatory approvals for new business initiatives.

We currently operate three U.S.-registered national exchanges and one DCM. Pursuant to U.S. laws and regulations, these exchanges are responsible for regulating their member organizations through the adoption and enforcement of rules governing the trading activities, business conduct and financial responsibility of their member organizations and the individuals associated with them. Changes to the rules of the U.S.-registered securities exchanges are generally subject to the approval of the SEC, which publishes proposed rule changes for public comment. Changes to our certificate of incorporation or bylaws and changes to the organizational documents or rules of our U.S. exchanges, to the extent affecting the activities of these exchanges, must also be approved. We may from time to time seek to engage in new business activities, some of which may require changes to our U.S. exchanges' organizational documents or rules.

We also operate exchanges in France, Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands and the U.K. Regulators in each of these countries regulate exchanges through the adoption and enforcement of rules governing the trading activities, business

conduct and financial responsibility of such exchanges and individuals associated with them. All of our initiatives in these jurisdictions with regulatory implications must be approved by the relevant authorities in each of these countries, as well as by the coordinating bodies set up under the Euronext regulators' memoranda of understanding. Changes to our certificate of incorporation or bylaws and changes to the organizational documents or rules of our European exchanges, to the extent affecting the activities of these exchanges, may also require approvals. We may from time to time seek to engage in new business activities, some of which may require changes to our European exchanges' organizational documents or rules.

Any delay or denial of a requested approval could cause us to lose business opportunities, harm our ability to integrate our different markets or impede our ability to change our governance practices. Our competitive position could be significantly weakened if our competitors are able to obtain regulatory approval for new functionalities faster, or with less cost or difficulty, than we are, or if approval is not required for our competitors but is required for us. For instance, we may be adversely affected if we are unable to obtain SEC approval to make permanent our New Market Model pilot program, which includes the creation of designated market makers. Competitors that are not registered exchanges are subject to less stringent regulation. In addition, as we seek to expand our product base, we could become subject to oversight by additional regulatory bodies.

An "extraterritorial" change of law may adversely affect our business and, under certain special arrangements, our rights to control a substantial portion of our assets.

We operate exchanges and regulated markets in various jurisdictions and thus are subject to a variety of laws and regulations. Although we do not anticipate that there will be a material adverse application of European laws to our U.S. exchanges, or a material adverse application of U.S. laws to our European exchanges, the possibility of such an occurrence cannot be ruled out entirely. If this were to occur, and we were not able to effectively mitigate the effects of such "extraterritorial" application, our affected exchanges could experience a reduction in the number of listed companies or business from other market participants, or our business could otherwise be adversely affected.

In addition, in connection with obtaining regulatory approval of the merger between NYSE and Euronext, we implemented certain special arrangements consisting of two standby structures, one involving a Dutch foundation and one involving a Delaware trust. The Dutch foundation is empowered to take actions to mitigate the adverse effects of any potential changes in U.S. law that have certain extraterritorial effects on the European regulated markets of NYSE Euronext, and the Delaware trust is empowered to take actions to ameliorate the adverse effects of any potential changes in European law that have certain



extraterritorial material effects on our U.S. exchanges. These actions include the exercise by the foundation or the trust of potentially significant control over our European or U.S. operations, as the case may be. Although the Dutch foundation and the Delaware trust are required to act in our best interest, subject to certain exceptions, and any remedies implemented may be implemented only for so long as the effects of the material adverse application of law persist, we may, as a result of the exercise of such rights, be required to transfer control over a substantial portion of our business and assets to the direction of the trust or the foundation. Any such transfer of control could adversely affect our ability to implement our business strategy and operate on an integrated and global basis, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Regulatory changes or future court rulings may have an adverse impact on our ability to derive revenue from market data fees.

Regulatory developments or court rulings could reduce the amount of revenue that we obtain from market data fees. With respect to our U.S. exchanges, our ability to assess fees for market data products is subject to review by the SEC. There continue to be opposing industry viewpoints and litigation as to the extent that we should be able to charge for market data, and the manner in which we set our exchange market data fees could be reassessed. If new constraints are placed on our ability to charge for market data, it could have a negative impact on our revenues. We cannot predict whether, or in what form, any regulatory or other changes will take effect, or their impact on our business. A determination by the SEC or a court, for example, that the SEC must link market data fees to marginal costs, take a more active role in the market data rate-setting process, or reduce the current levels of market data fees, could have an adverse effect on our market data revenues.

Our European exchanges are currently authorized to sell trade information on a non-discriminatory basis at a reasonable cost. This regulatory position could be modified or interpreted by the European Commission or future European court decisions in a manner that could have an adverse effect on our European market data revenues. Conflicts of interest between our for-profit status and our regulatory responsibilities may adversely affect our business.

We are a for-profit business with regulatory responsibilities. In some circumstances, there may be a conflict of interest between the regulatory responsibilities of certain of our exchanges and some of their respective member organizations and customers. Any failure by one of our exchanges with self-regulatory responsibility to diligently and fairly regulate its member organizations, ensure market compliance or to otherwise fulfill its regulatory obligations could significantly harm our reputation, prompt regulatory scrutiny and adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

NYSE Regulation, our wholly owned not-for-profit indirect subsidiary, oversees FINRA's performance of market surveillance of our SEC-regulated U.S. exchanges and related enforcement activities, and enforces listed company compliance with applicable standards. Similarly, Euronext is responsible for monitoring trading and enforcing Euronext rules. Conflicts of interest may exist when a for-profit entity, such as NYSE Euronext, also functions as the operator of a regulated exchange. The for-profit entity's goal of maximizing stockholder value might conflict with the exchange's responsibilities as a regulator of its member and listed companies. Conflicts also arise when a company lists its securities on an exchange that it owns. The listing of our common stock on the NYSE and Euronext could potentially create a conflict between the exchanges' regulatory responsibilities to vigorously oversee the listing and trading of securities, on the one hand, and the exchanges' commercial and economic interest, on the other hand. While NYSE Euronext has implemented structural protections to minimize these potential conflicts, we cannot be sure that such measures will be successful. For a discussion of some of these structural protections, see Item 1 - "Business - Regulation - United States - NYSE Regulation - Structure, Organization and Governance of NYSE Regulation." Our obligation to allocate significant resources to NYSE Regulation and FINRA limits our ability to reduce our expenses or use our cash in other ways.

Pursuant to an agreement with us, FINRA performs market surveillance and related enforcement functions for our U.S. equities and options markets: NYSE, NYSE Arca and NYSE MKT. NYSE Regulation oversees FINRA's performance of these regulatory services for our markets, enforces listed company compliance with applicable standards, oversees regulatory policy determinations, rule interpretation and regulation-related rule development, and conducts limited real-time trading reviews. NYSE, NYSE Arca and NYSE MKT are required to allocate significant

resources to NYSE Regulation and FINRA. In addition, no regulatory fees, fines or penalties collected by NYSE Regulation may be distributed to NYSE Euronext or any entity other than NYSE Regulation. The obligation to fund NYSE Regulation and the regulatory functions performed by FINRA for our markets could limit our ability to reduce our expense structure, and could limit our ability to invest in or pursue other opportunities that may be beneficial to our stockholders.

**ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS**

There are no unresolved written comments that were received from the SEC staff 180 days or more before the end of our fiscal year relating to our periodic or current reports under the Exchange Act.

**ITEM 2. PROPERTIES**

Our headquarters are located in New York City, at 11 Wall Street, and in Paris, France, at 39 Rue Cambon. Euronext's registered office is located at Beursplein

5, 1012 JW Amsterdam, the Netherlands. In total, we maintain approximately 2.3 million square feet in offices throughout the United States, Europe and Asia. Our principal offices, used by all of our segments, consist of the properties described below.

Location	Owned/Leased	Lease Expiration	Approximate Size
11 Wall Street, New York, New York	Owned	N/A	370,000 sq. ft.
20 Broad Street, New York, New York	Leased	2016	380,000 sq. ft.
Mahwah, New Jersey	Leased	2029	395,000 sq. ft.
5 Beursplein, Amsterdam, the Netherlands	Owned	N/A	123,000 sq. ft. <sup>(1)</sup>
39 Rue Cambon, Paris, France	Leased	2015	145,000 sq. ft.
1 Cousin Lane, London, United Kingdom	Leased	2022	91,000 sq. ft.
1 Place de la Bourse/Beursplein, Brussels, Belgium <sup>(2)</sup>	Leased	2021	13,000 sq. ft.
196 Avenida da Liberdade, Lisbon, Portugal	Leased	2015	13,000 sq. ft.
Basildon, United Kingdom	Owned	N/A	315,000 sq. ft.
24 Adelaide Street, Belfast, United Kingdom	Leased	2019	57,000 sq. ft.

(1) Does not include approximately 32,000 sq. ft. sublet to third parties with varying expiration dates within the next two to five years.

(2) Effective January 1, 2012, we entered into a new lease with respect to this property, the term of which is ten years with two five-year renewal options.

In addition to the above, we currently lease administrative, sales and disaster preparedness facilities in Chicago, London and Northern Ireland. We believe the facilities we own or occupy are adequate for the purposes for which they are currently used and are well-maintained.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Item 8 - "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies - Legal Matters," which is incorporated herein by reference.

### ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF NYSE EURONEXT

Set forth below is information regarding our executive officers. All of our executive officers have been appointed by and serve at the pleasure of our board of directors<sup>1</sup>.

Name	Age	Title
Duncan L. Niederauer	53	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Dominique Cerutti	52	President and Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Lawrence E. Leibowitz	52	Chief Operating Officer
Michael S. Geltzeiler	54	Group Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Philippe Duranton	52	Group Executive Vice President and Global Head of Human Resources

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John K. Halvey 52 Group Executive Vice President and General Counsel  
Claudia O. Crowley 57 Chief Executive Officer of NYSE Regulation, Inc.

Other than Claudia O. Crowley who has been appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the board of directors of NYSE Regulation, Inc.

Duncan L. Niederauer. Mr. Niederauer was appointed chief executive officer and director of NYSE Euronext, effective December 1, 2007, after joining NYSE Euronext in 2007 as a member of the management committee. Mr. Niederauer also serves on the boards of NYSE Group and Euronext N.V. Mr. Niederauer was previously a partner at The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (United States) ("GS") where he held many positions, among them, co-head of the Equities Division execution services franchise and the managing director responsible for Goldman Sachs Execution & Clearing, L.P. (formerly known as Spear, Leeds & Kellogg L.P.). Mr. Niederauer joined GS in 1985. Mr. Niederauer has served on the boards of Colgate University, and currently serves on the boards of Operation Hope and the Congressional Medal of Honor Foundation.

Dominique Cerutti. Mr. Cerutti was appointed president and deputy chief executive officer in the first quarter of 2010. He joined NYSE Euronext on December 15, 2009 and was approved as deputy chief executive officer and head of Global Technology on December 31, 2009. Mr. Cerutti most recently served as General Manager of IBM Southwest Europe. In this role, he led all of IBM's business operations, had full profit and loss responsibility and ensured risk management, compliance and business controls across IBM's business units in southern and western Europe. Mr. Cerutti was a member of IBM Chairman and CEO Sam Palmisano's Senior Leadership Team. Previously, he was general manager of IBM's Global Services in Europe, Middle East & Africa, based in Paris. In 1999, he was appointed executive assistant at IBM's New York headquarters to former IBM Chairman and CEO Louis V. Gerstner. Lawrence E. Leibowitz. Mr. Leibowitz has been chief operating officer since 2010. In this capacity, he is responsible for operations management, global cash execution and global listings. He previously served as group executive vice president and head of U.S. Execution and Global Technology from 2007 until 2009.

He joined NYSE Euronext in 2007, having served as managing director and chief operating officer, Americas Equities, at UBS Investment Bank. Prior to joining UBS in 2004, Mr. Leibowitz held the position of executive vice president, co-head of Schwab Capital Markets, the trading and execution arm of Schwab. He has served on many industry boards and committees, among them the Market Structure Committee of the former Securities Industry Association (now SIFMA).

Michael S. Geltzeiler. Mr. Geltzeiler has served as group executive vice president and chief financial officer since 2008. Most recently, he served as president, School and Educational Services for The Reader's Digest Association, a global media and direct marketing company. He was the organization's CFO and senior vice president from 2001 to 2007. In 2005, Mr. Geltzeiler's responsibilities were expanded to also include oversight for global operations and information technology. While at ACNielsen Corporation, a global information and media company, from 1995 to 2001, Mr. Geltzeiler served as CFO, SVP and controller, and CFO for ACNielsen Europe, Middle East and Africa. He held a variety of positions in corporate finance in America and abroad while at The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation, a leading provider of commercial information and insight on businesses worldwide, from 1980 to 1995. Mr. Geltzeiler currently serves on the boards of the Museum of American Finance, University of Delaware, the Madison Square Boys and Girls Club, the NYSE Foundation and the Euronext Supervisory Board, as well as an officer of the Fallen Heroes Fund.

Philippe Duranton. Mr. Duranton has served as group executive vice president and global head of Human Resources since March 2008. Prior to joining NYSE Euronext, Mr. Duranton had been senior vice president of human resources for Cognos Inc., a world leader in business intelligence and performance management solutions, from 2007 until 2008. From 2003 to 2006, he was executive vice president for GEMPLUS, a digital security provider. Prior to these positions, Mr. Duranton served in senior human resources positions at Vivendi Universal TV and Film Group and Thales, a leader in defense, aerospace, security and transportation.

John K. Halvey. Mr. Halvey has served as group executive vice president and general counsel of NYSE Euronext since 2008. Mr. Halvey also serves on the supervisory board of Euronext N.V. Prior to joining NYSE Euronext in 2008, Mr. Halvey was a corporate partner with the international law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, LLP from 1994 to 1999 and from 2001 to 2008. From 1999 to 2001, Mr. Halvey was executive vice president of Safeguard Scientifics, Inc., a private equity and venture capital firm. Mr. Halvey has practiced in all areas of corporate, technology and intellectual property law, with particular emphasis on information technology and business process related transactions and private equity transactions involving technology companies.

Claudia O. Crowley. Ms. Crowley was appointed chief executive officer of NYSE Regulation in July 2010. She is also the chief regulatory officer of the NYSE, NYSE Arca and NYSE MKT. Ms. Crowley joined NYSE Regulation in October 2008 as senior vice president of NYSE Regulation and chief regulatory officer of NYSE MKT. She also became chief of staff of NYSE Regulation in January 2009. Prior to joining NYSE Regulation, Ms. Crowley was senior vice president and chief regulatory officer at the American Stock Exchange (now NYSE MKT). She joined the American Stock Exchange in 1983 as an enforcement attorney and later served on the legal staff. Ms. Crowley performs certain policy-making functions with respect to NYSE Euronext. She has informed and assisted our management in developing regulatory policies and assisted management in the development and structuring of our U.S. market structure initiatives. Ms. Crowley reports solely to the NYSE Regulation board of directors, and does not report to the NYSE Euronext board of directors or any of its executive officers.

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The principal market on which our common stock is traded is the NYSE. Our common stock is also traded on Euronext Paris. Our common stock commenced trading on April 4, 2007 under the ticker symbol "NYX." Prior to that date, there was no public market for our common stock.

Common Stock Price Range

The following table sets forth, for the quarters indicated, the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock.

	High	Low	High	Low
2011				
First quarter	\$ 39.99	\$ 30.08	€ 29.85	€ 22.50
Second quarter	\$ 41.60	\$ 31.86	€ 29.00	€ 22.63
Third quarter	\$ 35.49	\$ 23.24	€ 25.01	€ 16.63
Fourth quarter	\$ 28.92	\$ 21.80	€ 21.71	€ 16.50
2012				
First quarter	\$ 31.25	\$ 26.24	€ 23.21	€ 19.99
Second quarter	\$ 30.93	\$ 23.31	€ 23.21	€ 18.68
Third quarter	\$ 26.95	\$ 24.07	€ 21.64	€ 18.94
Fourth quarter	\$ 33.38	\$ 22.25	€ 25.21	€ 17.44
2013				
First quarter <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 37.81	\$ 31.71	€ 28.42	€ 24.08

(1) Figures for the first quarter of 2013 are through February 22, 2013.

As of February 22, 2013, there were approximately 614 holders of record of our common stock. On February 22, 2013, the last reported sales price for our common stock on the NYSE and Euronext Paris was \$37.48 and €28.42 per share, respectively.

Dividends

The declaration of dividends by NYSE Euronext is subject to the discretion of our board of directors. In December 2009, our board of directors adopted a quarterly dividend declaration policy such that dividends would be determined quarterly by the board taking into account such factors as our evolving business model, prevailing business conditions and our financial results and capital requirements, without a predetermined annual net income payout ratio.

Throughout 2011 and 2012, we paid quarterly dividends of \$0.30 per share of common stock.

Treasury Stock

The number of shares of common stock outstanding on February 22, 2013 (approximately 243 million shares) did not include shares held in treasury, consisting of approximately 1.6 million shares held by a wholly owned subsidiary and 34.1 million shares purchased as part of our share repurchase program.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

Consistent with customary practice in the French securities market, we are party to a liquidity agreement (contrat de liquidité) (the "Liquidity Agreement") with SG Securities (Paris) SAS ("SG"). The Liquidity Agreement complies with applicable laws and regulations in France, including the ethical charter of the AFEI (the French Association of Investment Firms), as approved by the AMF. The Liquidity Agreement authorizes SG to carry out market purchases and sales of our common stock on Euronext Paris for our account in order to promote the liquidity and the orderly listing of such securities on Euronext Paris. Under the Liquidity Agreement, we deposited funds into a liquidity account with SG to be used by SG in its discretion to purchase and sell shares of our common stock on Euronext Paris. Presently, the liquidity account has a nominal balance. Proceeds of sales are deposited into the liquidity account. The Liquidity Agreement has a term of 12 months and renews automatically in April of each year unless otherwise terminated by either party. The Liquidity Agreement is consistent with the liquidity agreement maintained by Euronext, N.V. with respect to its securities prior to the combination of NYSE Group and Euronext.

Under the Liquidity Agreement and consistent with applicable laws in France, SG exercises full and complete discretion in making any decision to purchase or sell our common stock on Euronext Paris, and no discretion is

retained by us. In order to reinforce SG's independence in performing its obligations under the Liquidity Agreement, information barriers have been established between persons effecting transactions and persons with inside information.

All transactions under the Liquidity Agreement will be executed offshore (outside the United States in accordance with Regulation S) and, except for block transactions, only through the Euronext Paris electronic trading system. SG may also undertake block transactions under the Liquidity Agreement, provided such transactions are made in accordance with the rules governing Euronext Paris.

In performing its obligations under the Liquidity Agreement, SG has agreed to comply with the guidelines and regulations of the AMF, the anti-manipulation and related provisions applicable in France, and the anti-fraud and anti-manipulation provisions of the Exchange Act.

Sales and purchases of our common stock may be suspended if we become subject to legal, regulatory or contractual restrictions that would prevent SG from making purchases and sales under the Agreement or upon our instruction.

No transactions have been carried out by SG on Euronext Paris under the Liquidity Agreement since 2008.

#### Stock Repurchase Program

In 2008, our board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$1 billion of our common stock. Under the program, we may repurchase stock from time to time at the discretion of management in open market or privately negotiated transactions or otherwise, subject to applicable U.S. or European laws, regulations and approvals, strategic considerations, market conditions and other factors. This stock repurchase plan does not obligate us to repurchase any dollar amount or

number of shares of our common stock and any such repurchases will be made in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, including rules and regulations of the SEC and applicable EU regulations and regulations of the AMF.

A summary of common stock repurchases is as follows:

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
At 9/30/2012			32,955,333	\$ 129
10/1/2012 thru 10/30/2012	1,037,500	\$24.63	33,992,833	102
11/1/2012 thru 11/30/2012	98,500	\$25.16	34,091,333	100
12/1/2012 thru 12/31/2012	—	\$—	—	100
	1,136,000			

Stock Performance Graph

The following performance graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock for the period from December 31, 2007 to December 31, 2012 with the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Index and a peer group of companies consisting of five exchanges to which we compare our business and operations: CME Group, Deutsche Börse, Intercontinental Exchange, London Stock Exchange and Nasdaq OMX.



## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

## Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data has been derived from the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes for the years ended December 31, 2008 through December 31, 2012, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. As a result of a change in our reportable business segments effective in the first quarter of 2010, historical financial data has been revised to conform to this change. The information presented here is only a summary, and it should be read together with our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The information set forth below is not necessarily indicative of NYSE Euronext's results of future operations and should be read in conjunction with Item 7 - "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	(In millions, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data					
Revenues					
Transaction and clearing fees	\$2,393	\$3,162	\$3,128	\$3,427	\$3,536
Market data	348	371	373	403	428
Listing	448	446	422	407	395
Technology services	341	358	318	223	&#