

ACCOUNT DISCLOSURES

Disclosure of Material Conflicts of Interest

The purpose of this document is to provide you with information about some of the material conflicts of interest that may arise between you and Plus500US Financial Services, LLC (“[FCM]”) in connection with FCM performing services for you with respect to futures, options on futures, swaps (as defined in the Commodity Exchange Act), forwards or other commodity derivatives (“Contracts”). Conflicts of interests can arise in particular when FCM has an economic or other incentive to act, or persuade you to act, in a way that favors FCM or its affiliates. Under applicable law, including regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), not all swaps are required to be executed on an exchange or swap execution facility (each, a “Trading Facility”), even if a Trading Facility lists the swap for trading. In such circumstances, it may be financially advantageous for FCM or its affiliate to execute a swap with you bilaterally in the over-the-counter market rather than on a Trading Facility and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, we may have an incentive to persuade you to execute your swap bilaterally. Applicable law may permit you to choose the CFTC-registered derivatives clearing organization (“Clearing House”) to which you submit a swap for clearing. You should be aware that FCM may not be a member of, or may not otherwise be able to submit your swap to, the Clearing House of your choice. FCM consequently has an incentive to persuade you to use a Clearing House of which FCM or its affiliate is a member. You also should be aware that FCM or its affiliate may own stock in, or have some other form of ownership interest in, one or more U.S. or foreign Trading Facilities or Clearing Houses where your transactions in Contracts may be executed and/or cleared. As a result, FCM or its affiliate may receive financial or other benefits related to its ownership interest when Contracts are executed on a given Trading Facility or cleared through a given Clearing House, and FCM would, in such circumstances, have an incentive to cause Contracts to be executed on that Trading Facility or cleared by that Clearing House. In addition, employees and officers of FCM or its affiliate may also serve on the board of directors or on one or more committees of a Trading Facility or Clearing House. In addition, Trading Facilities and Clearing Houses may from time to time have in place other arrangements that provide their members or participants with volume, market-making or other discounts or credits, may call for members or participants to pre-pay fees based on volume thresholds, or may provide other incentive or arrangements that are intended to encourage market participants to trade on or direct trades to that Trading Facility or Clearing House. FCM or its affiliate may participate in and obtain financial benefits from such incentive programs. When we provide execution services to you (either in conjunction with clearing services or in an execution-only capacity), we may direct orders to affiliated or unaffiliated market-makers, other executing firms, individual brokers or brokerage groups for execution. When such affiliated or unaffiliated parties are used, they may, where permitted, agree to price concessions, volume discounts or refunds, rebates or similar payments in return for receiving such business. Likewise, where permitted by law and the rules of the applicable Trading Facility, we may solicit a counterparty to trade opposite your order or enter into transactions for its own account or the account of other counterparties that may, at times, be averse to your interests in a Contract. In such circumstances, that counterparty may make payments and/or pay a commission to FCM in connection with that transaction. The results of your transactions may differ significantly from the results achieved by us for our own account, our affiliates, or for other customers. In addition, where

permitted by applicable law (including, where applicable, the rules of the applicable Trading Facility), FCM, its directors, officers, employees and affiliates may act on the other side of your order or transaction by the purchase or sale for an account, or the execution of a transaction with a counterparty, in which FCM or a person affiliated with FCM has a direct or indirect interest, or may affect any such order with a counterparty that provides FCM or its affiliates with discounts related to fees for Contracts or other products. In cases where we have offered you a discounted commission or clearing fee for Contracts executed through FCM as agent or with FCM or its affiliate acting as counterparty, FCM or its affiliate may be doing so because of the enhanced profit potential resulting from acting as executing broker or counterparty. FCM or its affiliate may act as, among other things, an investor, research provider, placement agent, underwriter, distributor, remarketing agent, structurer, securitize, lender, investment manager, investment adviser, commodity trading advisor, municipal advisor, market maker, trader, prime broker or clearing broker. In those and other capacities, FCM, its directors, officers, employees and affiliates may take or hold positions in, or advise other customers and counterparties concerning, or publish research or express a view with respect to, a Contract or a related financial instrument that may be the subject of advice from us to you. Any such positions and other advice may not be consistent with, or may be contrary to, your interests or to positions which are the subject of advice previously provided by FCM or its affiliate to you, and unless otherwise disclosed in writing, we are not necessarily acting in your best interest and are not assessing the suitability for you of any Contract or related financial instrument. Acting in one or more of the capacities noted above may give FCM or its affiliate access to information relating to markets, investments and products. As a result, FCM or its affiliate may be in possession of information which, if known to you, might cause you to seek to dispose of, retain or increase your position in one or more Contracts or other financial instruments. FCM and its affiliate will be under no duty to make any such information available to you, except to the extent we have agreed in writing or as may be required under applicable law.

Anti-Money Laundering Policy Statement

Plus500US Financial Services, LLC ("Plus500US") is committed to full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding money laundering. Every officer, director, employee and associated person ("AP") of the Firm is responsible for assisting in the Firm's efforts to detect, deter and prevent money laundering and other activities intended to facilitate the funding of terrorist or criminal activities. Towards this end, it is the Firm's policy to screen all prospective customers before any account is established and to monitor transactions in customer accounts on an ongoing basis.

Notice To Introduced Customers

If your account has been introduced to Plus500US Financial Services, LLC ("Plus500US") by an Introducing Broker (IB), Plus500US wants you to be aware of and understand the relationship between Plus500US, the Introducing Broker and the individual Account Executive who services your account on a day-to-day basis.

Please be aware of the following:

- Plus500US will only accept funds that are payable to Plus500US and which originated from the bank account of the named Plus500US account holder. No other funds can or will be accepted.

- Your Introducing Broker and individual Account Executive are authorized to accept only funds that are payable to Plus500US.
- Any funds that are withdrawn from your account will be made payable to the named account holder.
- All questions regarding your account should be directed to your Account Executive at your Introducing Broker.
- Your Account Executive will assist you in your trading. If you have granted a Power of Attorney to a third party, trading in your account is permitted without your specific authorization for each trade. If you have not granted a Power of Attorney or Letter of Direction, trading in your account is prohibited without your specific authorization.
- You may be called upon to deposit additional funds to your account in the event that your account falls below Plus500US's margin requirements. Failure to make such deposits when called for may require Plus500US to protect itself from potential losses.

If you have any questions about your account statements or transactions in your account, please contact your Account Executive at your Introducing Broker. However, if your questions are not resolved to your satisfaction, please contact the Compliance Department at Plus500US Financial Services, LLC (312) 546-4760 or email us.compliance@plus500.com.

Cross Trade Consent

Plus500US Financial Services, LLC, its officers, its directors, its employees or its affiliates or other clients of Plus500US Financial Services, LLC may be from time to time on the opposite side of orders for physicals or for purchase or sale of futures contracts and option contracts placed for your Account in conformity with regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the by-laws, rules and regulations of the applicable market (and its clearing organization, if any) on which such order is executed.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange Average Price System Disclosure

A. Application of Average Prices

The Average Price System (“A.PS”) allows a clearing firm to confirm to customers an average price when multiple execution prices are received on an order or series of orders for futures, options or combination transactions. An order or series of orders executed during a Regular Trading Hours Session at more than one price may only be averaged pursuant to APS if each order is for the same account or group of accounts and for the same commodity and month for futures, or for the same commodity, month, put/call and strike for options.

B. APS Orders

Any member or clearing member that accepts an order subject to APS must include an APS indicator on the order at the time of acceptance, and must comply with all other order requirements including those set forth in Rule 536. The APS indicator must appear on the office order and floor order.

C. Computation of Average

Upon receipt of an execution at multiple prices for an order with an APS indicator, an average will

be computed by multiplying the execution prices by the quantities at those prices divided by the total quantities. An average price for a series of orders will be computed based on the average prices of each order in that series. The actual average price or the average price rounded to the next price increment may be confirmed to customers. If a clearing member confirms the rounded average price, the clearing member must round the average price ~ to the next price increment for a buy order or ~ to the next price increment for a sell order. The residual created by the rounding process must be paid to the customer. APS may produce prices that do not conform to whole cent increments. In such cases, any amounts less than one cent may be retained by the clearing member.

D. Disclosure

Each clearing member that confirms an average price to a customer must indicate on the confirmation and monthly statement that the price represents an average price.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS TO ADDRESS KEY FEATURES OF RULE 553 – AVERAGE PRICE SYSTEM

1. Q: What is the Average Price System (“APS”)?

A: APS will enable a clearing member to confirm to customers an average price when multiple prices are received on an order or series of orders for the same accounts. For example, if an order transmitted by an account manager on behalf of several customers is executed at more than one price, those prices may be averaged and the average may be confirmed to each customer. Customers will have the choice of participating in APS.

2. Q: Does an order subject to APS have to be for the same commodity?

A: Yes. An APS order may be used for futures, options or combination transactions. An APS order for futures must be for the same commodity and month, and for options, it must be for the same commodity, month put/call and strike.

3. Q: Does the clearing firm calculate the average? How is the average calculated?

A: The CME computes the average by multiplying the price by the quantity executed at each price divided by the total quantity.

4. Q: Is the APS process limited to discretionary accounts?

A: No. APS may also be used for a non-discretionary account upon request of a customer.

5. Q: What will appear on a customer’s confirmation and monthly statement for a position that has been confirmed at an average price?

A: An APS indicator will appear on the confirmation and monthly statement. This indicator will notify the customer that the confirmed price represents an average price or rounded average price.

6. Q: Is a clearing firm required to provide any specific disclosure to a customer prior to entering an order for a customer?

A: A firm should describe certain features of APS to customers. For example, a firm should inform a customer that the average price is not the actual execution price and that APS will calculate the same price for all customers that participate in the order.

Each clearing firm should decide how to communicate this information to the customer. If the firm or account controller provides the information in these Questions and Answers to the customer, the CME believes that will satisfy any disclosure obligation.

Similarly, if the firm provides the information to the pool operator, the CME believes this will satisfy any disclosure obligation to a commodity pool. A firm may choose to provide the information orally rather than providing a written copy of these Questions and Answers.

7. Q: Can APS be used when a series of orders are entered for a group of accounts?

A: Yes. For example, a bunched APS order (an order that represents more than one customer account) executed at 10:00 am. could be averaged with a bunched APS order executed at 12:00 pm. provided that each of the bunched orders is for the same accounts. In addition, market orders and limit orders may be averaged, as may limit orders at different prices, provided that each order is for the same accounts.

8. Q: What will happen if an APS order is only partially executed? For example, at 10:00 am a buy 100 APS DEC S&P 500 futures order is transmitted at a limit price of 376.00; 50 are executed at 376.00, and the balance was not filled. At 12.00 p.m. a buy 100 APS DEC S&F 500 futures order is transmitted at a limit price of 375.00; 50 are executed at 375.00 and the balance was not filled. Both orders are part of a series for the same group of accounts.

A: In the above example, the two prices will be averaged. If the order was placed for more than one account, the account controller must rely on pre-existing allocation procedures to determine the proportions in which each account will share in the partial fill.

9. Q: Is there a requirement that a firm confirm the average price rather than the rounded average price?

A: No. Each firm will have the choice of confirming the actual average price or the average price rounded to the next price increment. If a clearing firm confirms the rounded average price, the firm must round the average price up to the next price increment for a buy order or down to the next price increment for a sell order. The rounding process will create a cash residual of the difference between actual average price and the rounded average price that must be paid to the customer.

10. Q: What will happen if the actual average or the residual is a price that does not conform to a whole cent increment?

A: APS may produce prices that do not conform to whole cent increments. In such cases, any amount less than one cent may be retained by the clearing member. For example, if the total residual to be paid to a customer on a rounded average price for 10 contracts is \$83.333333, the clearing firm may pay to the customer \$83.33.

11. Q: Will a customer be able to obtain information regarding the actual execution prices of a trade that has been confirmed at an average price?

A: Yes. The customer should contact the firm carrying the customer's account to obtain the actual execution prices. If the firm did not execute the trade, the firm will have to contact the executing firm to obtain the information.

Should you have any questions regarding APS, please contact your Customer Representative.

Non-Cash Margin Disclosure

THIS STATEMENT IS FURNISHED TO YOU BECAUSE REGULATION 1.55(p) OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION REQUIRES IT FOR REASONS OF FAIR NOTICE UNRELATED TO THIS COMPANY'S CURRENT FINANCIAL CONDITION.

1. YOU SHOULD KNOW THAT IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT OF THIS COMPANY'S BANKRUPTCY, PROPERTY, INCLUDING PROPERTY SPECIFICALLY TRACEABLE TO YOU, WILL BE RETURNED, TRANSFERRED OR DISTRIBUTED TO YOU, OR ON YOUR BEHALF ONLY TO THE EXTENT OF YOUR PRO RATA SHARE OF ALL PROPERTY AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO CUSTOMERS.
2. THE COMMISSION'S REGULATIONS CONCERNING BANKRUPTCIES OF COMMODITY BROKERS CAN BE FOUND AT 17 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 190.

Electronic Trading And Order Routing Systems Disclosure Statement

Electronic trading and order routing systems differ from traditional open outcry pit trading and manual order routing methods. Transactions using an electronic system are subject to the rules and regulations of the exchange(s) offering the system and/or listing the contract. Before you engage in transactions using an electronic system, you should carefully review the rules and regulations of the exchange(s) offering the system and/or listing contracts you intend to trade.

Differences Among Electronic Trading Systems

Trading or routing orders through electronic systems vary widely among the different electronic systems. You should consult the rules and regulations of the exchange offering the electronic system and/or listing the contract traded or order routed to understand, among other things, in the case of trading systems, the system's order matching procedure, opening and closing procedures and prices, error trade policies, orders executed around contract expiration and trading limitations or requirements; and in the case of all systems, qualifications for access and grounds for termination and limitations on the types of orders that may be entered into the system. Each of these matters may present different risk factors with respect to trading on or using a particular system. Each system may also present risks related to system access, varying response times, and security. In the case of internet-based systems, there may be additional types of risks related to system access, varying response times and security, as well as risks related to service providers and the receipt and monitoring of electronic mail.

Risk Associated With System Failure

Trading through an electronic trading or order routing system exposes you to risks associated with system or component failure. In the event of system or component failure, it is possible that, for a certain time period, you may not be able to enter new orders, execute existing orders, or modify or cancel orders that were previously entered. System or component failure may also result in loss of orders or order priority.

Limitation of Liability

Exchanges offering an electronic trading or order routing system and/or listing the contract may have adopted rules to limit their liability, the liability of Futures Commission Merchants, and software and communication system vendors and the amount of damages you may collect for system failure and delays. These limitations of liability provisions vary among the exchanges. You should consult the rules and regulations of the relevant exchanges(s) in order to understand these liability limitations.

Request For Electronic Transmission of Customer Statements

Plus500US Financial Services, LLC (“Plus500US”) will provide daily confirmation, P&S, monthly and 1009 tax statements (“Statements”) by electronic transmission. Customer acknowledges its understanding that there is a risk of failure of any electronic transmission, and will not hold Plus500US liable directly or indirectly for such failure. If Customer fails to receive any Statement that reflects activity of which you are aware of in the account, Customer agrees to contact a Plus500US customer service representative by 8:00 a.m. (Central Time) on the business day following the day of such activity. This consent shall be effective until revoked via email by the undersigned and sent to us.compliance@Plus500.com. Customer authorizes Plus500US to provide all Statements solely by electronic transmission. Customer will access statements of activity and status online or via email, as provided by Plus500US Financial Services, LLC.

Virtual Currency Derivative Disclosure

The purpose of this disclosure is to remind customers that, just like any other speculative investment, trading futures on virtual currencies, including Bitcoin, has certain benefits and various unique and potentially significant risks. While futures on virtual currencies must be traded on regulated futures exchanges, trading these products involves a high level of risk and may not be suitable for all investors.

In accordance with National Futures Association (“NFA”) Interpretive Notice #9073, please find the following NFA and CFTC Advisory Notices regarding associated risks of trading virtual currency futures:

NFA Investor Advisory – Futures on Virtual Currencies Including Bitcoin:

<https://www.nfa.futures.org/investors/investor-advisory.html>

CFTC Customer Advisory: Understand the Risks of Virtual Currency Trading:

[Customer Advisory: Understand the Risks of Virtual Currency Trading | CFTC](#)

Negative Contract Prices Risk Disclosure

When trading in the futures markets, we wish to remind you of the risks if the market moves against your futures positions. These risks may be particularly acute in those instances in which a futures contract settles at a negative price. The circumstances that lead a futures contract to settle at a negative price may vary. One example of when a futures contract with a physical commodity as the underlying asset may settle at a negative price is when the supply of the commodity faces physical constraints in distribution or storage to such an extent that some suppliers are prepared to pay others to physically take away the commodity. Futures contracts across other asset classes may also settle at negative prices for any number of reasons. Regardless of whether prices are positive or negative, you should keep in mind that if the market moves against your futures positions:

- You may sustain a total loss of the funds that you have deposited to establish or maintain your positions and may incur additional losses beyond these amounts;
- You may be called upon to deposit additional margin funds, on short notice;
- If you do not provide the additional funds within the time we require, your positions may be liquidated at a loss; and
- You will be liable for any resulting deficit in your account.

Notice To Customers: Exchange For Related Positions

Certain futures exchanges permit eligible customers to enter into privately-negotiated off-exchange futures or option on futures transactions (collectively, “futures”) known as exchange for related positions (“EFRP”). An EFRP involves the simultaneous execution of a futures transaction and an equivalent related position. A “related position” is defined to mean the cash commodity underlying the exchange contract or a by-product, a related product or an over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative instrument of such commodity that has a reasonable degree of price correlation to the commodity underlying the exchange contract. Types of EFRPs include:

- Exchange of Futures for Physical (“EFP”) or Against Actual (“AA”) – the simultaneous execution of a futures contract and a corresponding physical transaction or a forward contract on a physical transaction.
- Exchange of Futures for Risk (“EFR”) or Exchange of Futures for Swap (“EFS”) – the simultaneous execution of a futures contract and a corresponding OTC swap or other OTC derivative transaction.
- Exchange of Option for Option (“EOO”) – the simultaneous execution of an option contract and a corresponding transaction in an OTC option or other OTC instrument with similar characteristics.

EFRP transactions are subject to Applicable Law, as defined in the agreement between a futures commission merchant (“FCM”) and its customers. Customers that engage in EFRP transactions are responsible for reviewing, understanding and complying with the provisions of Applicable Law governing EFRP transactions, including, but not limited to, Rule 538 of the CME Group (CME, CBOT and NYMEX) and Rule 4.06 of ICE Futures US, and the frequently asked questions and other guidance that each exchange has issued with respect thereto.

Customers are subject to the jurisdiction of the exchange through which the EFRP transaction is entered into and, therefore, may be required to produce records and otherwise cooperate in any inquiry that the exchange may undertake with respect to the EFRP transaction. Moreover, customers may be sanctioned by the exchange if an EFRP transaction does not comply with the requirements of applicable exchange rules and guidance. For this reason, customers are encouraged to review these requirements with any employees that may engage in EFRP transactions on their behalf.

Certain common requirements of the rules and guidance issued by CME Group and ICE Futures US are summarized below. However, this summary is not a substitute for the customer’s obligation to review and understand such rules and related guidance in their entirety.

- The futures contract and the related position must be affected for the account of the same beneficial owner. If the customer is the seller of (or the holder of the short market exposure associated with) the related position, the customer must be the buyer of the futures contract(s) being exchanged in the EFRP; conversely, if the customer is the buyer of (or the holder of the long market exposure associated with) the related position, the customer must be the seller of the futures contract(s) being exchanged in the EFRP.
- The opposing accounts to an EFRP transaction must be: (a) independently controlled accounts with different beneficial ownership; (b) independently controlled accounts of

separate legal entities with common beneficial ownership; or (c) independently controlled accounts of the same legal entity, provided the account controllers operate in separate business units. For EFRP transactions between accounts with common beneficial ownership, the parties to the trade must be able to demonstrate the independent control of the accounts and that the transaction had economic substance for each party to the trade.

- Generally, there may be only two parties to an EFRP transaction. However, a third party, acting as principal, may facilitate the related position component of an EFRP on behalf of a customer, provided the third party is able to demonstrate that the related position was passed through to the customer that received the exchange contract as part of the EFRP.
- Each EFRP requires a bona fide transfer of ownership of the cash commodity between the parties or a bona fide, legally binding contract between the parties consistent with relevant market conventions for the particular related position transaction.
- Each side of an EFRP transaction must be independent. For example, confirmation of the related position may not be contingent on the acceptance of the futures transaction for clearing.
- Contingent EFRP transactions are prohibited. EFRP transactions may not be contingent upon the execution of another EFRP or related transaction that results in the offset of the related position without the incurrence of market risk that is material in the context of the related position transactions.
- Foreign currency EFPs, with immediate offset of the cash component of the transaction, are permitted, provided the parties to the transaction have acknowledged that, in the event the futures component of the transaction fails to clear, their responsibility for any resultant profit or loss associated with an offset of the cash component of the transaction.
- A party providing inventory financing for a storable agricultural, energy or metals commodity may, through the execution of an EFP, purchase the commodity and sell the equivalent quantity of futures contracts to a counterparty, and grant to the counterparty the non-transferable right, but not the obligation, to execute a second EFP during a specified time period in the future which will have the effect of reversing the original EFP.
- An EFRP may incorporate multiple exchange components with different market bias, provided the related components incur material market risk. An EFRP may incorporate multiple related position components, provided the net exposure of the related position components is approximately equivalent to the quantity of futures exchanged or, in the case of an EOO, the net delta-adjusted quantity of the OTC option components is approximately equivalent to the delta-adjusted quantity of the exchange-listed option.
- EFRP transactions may be executed at any commercially reasonable price agreed by the parties, provided the price of the exchange component of the EFRP transaction conforms to the minimum tick increment of the futures contract under exchange rules. Parties may be asked to demonstrate that EFRPs executed at prices away from the prevailing market price were executed at such prices for legitimate commercial purposes.
- The customer must maintain all records relevant to the futures transaction and the related cash, swap or derivative transaction in accordance with applicable exchange rules. Upon request, the customer must provide its FCM with documentation sufficient to verify its purchase or sale of the related position.

- EFR and EOO participants must comply with applicable Commodity Futures Trading Commission requirements governing eligibility to transact the related position component of an EFR or EOO. Generally, EFR and EOO participants must be “eligible contract participants,” as defined in section 1a (18) of the Commodity Exchange Act.
- A swap that is traded on or subject to the rules of an exchange or a swap execution facility (“SEF”) is ineligible to be the related position component of an EFR or EOO transaction. OTC swaps that are bilaterally negotiated and submitted for clearing-only to a DCO qualify as a related position, provided such swaps have a reasonable degree of correlation to the underlying exchange product. Such swaps should be governed by the terms and conditions of an ISDA agreement negotiated between the parties.

Auto-Liquidation Disclosure

Plus500US Financial Services, LLC (“Plus500US”) offers a platform(s) with functionality that allows for Plus500US, in its sole discretion, to automatically liquidate positions in accounts when certain criteria are met. Customer acknowledges and agrees that trading will be subject to auto-liquidation, without notice, at Plus500US’ sole discretion, as described below and in the Customer Account Agreement. Customer further acknowledges that auto-liquidation does not offer price certainty for existing positions, nor does it create a “floor” or “limit” on potential trading losses. When possible, Plus500US recommends that customers submit orders to exit open positions. Customer acknowledges that he/she/it will not rely upon auto-liquidation to exit positions.

In futures trading, the margin to buy or sell a contract and/or hold a contract from one trading session to and/or through another is commonly referred to as Initial or Overnight Margin. If Customer intends to carry a position across sessions (or does not intend to close its position prior to 15 minutes before the close), Customer must maintain equity in excess of Initial/Overnight Margin by 30 minutes before the close. The Initial or Overnight margin requirement is set by the exchange on which the contract trades but may be raised at any time by Plus500US at its sole discretion. Intraday Margin refers to the amount of margin required to open or hold a position within the same trading session and may be a reduced requirement as compared to the Initial or Overnight Margin. The reduced requirement of Intraday Margin can be used to increase leverage. This increased leverage can increase the risk associated with the trades.

Intraday Margin applies during exchange market hours up to 15 minutes prior to market close. At any other time of the day the account is required to meet Plus500US’ Initial/Overnight Margin requirements. Customer is required to monitor its account to maintain sufficient margin at all times.

Auto-Liquidation

If the account(s) is under margined or has a net liquidating value below a predetermined threshold at any time, Plus500US has the right, but not the obligation, in its sole discretion, to auto-liquidate any or all of the open positions in the account. In the event of an auto-liquidation, Plus500US retains sole discretion to determine the order by which positions will be auto-liquidated. Plus500US shall not be held liable for any losses arising from such liquidations. Plus500US further has the right, but not the obligation, at its sole discretion to cancel any or all working orders prior to liquidation. For the avoidance of doubt, Plus500US may cancel working orders in certain other scenarios where liquidating a position is not necessary. Customer acknowledges and agrees to his/her/its account being auto-liquidated as a market order. If for any reason, positions are unable to be liquidated,

Customer remains liable for the positions and for adverse market movements affecting the account. Further, Customer is liable and shall promptly pay any debit balance that may result from the account being auto-liquidated.

Principal Risks of Auto-Liquidation

In accordance with the Customer Account Agreement, Plus500US has the right, but not the obligation, to liquidate (including via auto-liquidation) the Customer's account without prior notice. There are several risk factors associated with auto-liquidation, including Plus500US' receipt of erroneous data from the exchanges or other technological errors, including delays in executing auto-liquidation trades. In cases of erroneous data or technological error, Customer acknowledges that Plus500US shall not be liable for any trading losses. Furthermore, Plus500US shall not be responsible for late, lost, misdirected, misdelivered, incomplete, illegible or unintelligible orders; unavailable network connections; failed, incomplete, garbled or delayed computer transmissions; keypunch errors; online failure or other technical malfunctions or disturbances. Additional risks of auto-liquidation include, but are not limited to, liquidation upon market open due to changes in account value overnight, and cancellation of working orders resulting in a margin deficiency or otherwise negatively impacting Customer's trading strategy. Market volatility may cause an account to be auto-liquidated without notice to Customer. Customer remains liable for all trading losses, including those arising from the use of auto-liquidation.

Auto-Liquidation Fees

If Customer's account is auto-liquidated, Plus500US may charge a fee to Customer. Fees will be debited from Customer's account.

The strategy of trading futures by utilizing increased leverage can be extremely risky. The risks described herein relate primarily to the risks of Plus500US' auto-liquidation procedures and are in addition to the risks of futures trading generally described in the risk disclosure required under CFTC Regulation §1.55 and other risk disclosures that have been provided to Customer separately. You acknowledge that you are prepared to lose all funds employed for this strategy and acknowledge that such trading could result in losses beyond your initial investment.

Initials Initials

Initials Initials