Plus500us

FINANCIAL SERVICES

INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNT APPLICATION

FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Please be sure to read and understand all documents in this account Application. Complete the required and applicable forms legibly, signing and dating where required.

***Note: The name on the bank account you are funding from must match the name on the trading account.**

Account Type	Documents That Require Completion, Signature or Review	Optional Forms (where applicable)
Individual Account	● Account Application ● Combined Risk Disclosure Statement ● Account Agreement ● Personal Funds Letter ● Form W-9 or W-8Ben ● Additional Account Disclosures ● Privacy Policy ● Valid government issued Photo ID	● Voluntary Arbitration Agreement ● Additional Risk Disclosure ● Hedge Representation Letter ● Discretionary Trading Authorization/LPOA ● Doing Business As (D/B/A) ● ACH Authorization Agreement ● Wire Instructions for Outbound Wires ● Intent to Trade EU Exchanges

INDIVIDUAL AND JOINT ACCOUNT APPLICATION

TYPE OF ACCOUNT	☐ INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNT ☐ JOINT ACCOUNT ☐ SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP ☐ IRA CUSTODIAN NAME _____

INDIVIDUAL 1: GENERAL INFORMATION (PLEASE PRINT & USE LEGAL NAME)

FIRST NAME		MIDDLE NAME	
LAST NAME		U.S. CITIZEN	☐ YES ☐ NO
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		DATE OF BIRTH	
ADDRESS (Physical Address Required)			

CITY		STATE		ZIP CODE		COUNTRY	

PRIMARY PHONE		EMAIL ADDRESS	
EMPLOYER NAME		ADDRESS	
POSITION HELD		NATURE OF BUSINESS	
IF SELF-EMPLOYED, DESCRIBE BUSINESS			

MARITAL STATUS		NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS	
TRADING OBJECTIVE	☐ SPECULATIVE ☐ HEDGE (If hedge, complete HEDGE REPRESENTATION LETTER)		
TYPE OF ACCOUNT	☐ SELF-DIRECTED ☐ DISCRETIONARY ☐ BROKER ASSIST		

FINANCIAL INFORMATION (in USD)

ANNUAL INCOME		NET WORTH		LIQUID NET WORTH	
Do you carry, or intend to carry, margin requirements in excess of $100,000? If yes, additional documentation may be required.				☐ YES ☐ NO	

INVESTMENT EXPERIENCE

YES	NO		
☐	☐	Do you have experience trading futures/commodities?	If yes, _____years.
☐	☐	Do you have experience trading options on futures?	If yes, _____years.
☐	☐	Do you have experience trading stocks/ bonds?	If yes, _____years.
☐	☐	Do you have experience trading virtual currencies?	If yes, _____years.
☐	☐	Do you have an existing Futures/ options, Securities, Swaps or Forex account? If yes, type: _____Brokerage Firm: _____	

TRADING QUESTIONS

YES	NO	
☐	☐	Does this account owner control or have a financial interest in any other account with this firm? If yes, please list account number(s): _____
☐	☐	Does any other person have authority to trade this account? (if YES, Complete the DISCRETIONARY TRADING AUTHORIZATION/ LIMITED POWER OF ATTORNEY form)
☐	☐	Do you understand the risk of loss and the leverage provided in commodity futures trading; the possibility of incurring a debit balance; and that you may be required to deposit additional funds to margin your account?
☐	☐	Do you plan to trade options in this account?
☐	☐	If yes, will you be shorting options?

How many contracts do you anticipate trading? _____

Please provide the product groups you wish to trade: _____

How much will your anticipated initial deposit be? _____

What trading platforms do you anticipate trading on? _____

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

YES	NO	
☐	☐	Are you or anyone you are related to employed by Plus500US or your introducing broker? If yes, please explain: _____
☐	☐	Have you ever been in a legal dispute or involved in arbitration proceedings arising from a commodities or securities dispute? If yes, please explain: _____
☐	☐	Have you ever been subject to bankruptcy proceedings, receivership or similar actions, voluntarily or involuntarily? If yes, list reason and date cleared: _____
☐	☐	Do you have any unsatisfied debit balance with any other commodities/securities firm?
☐	☐	Are you now or were you ever a member of NFA, FINRA, or any exchange or regulatory organization, or an employee of Plus500US or any other brokerage firm? If yes, please provide your membership type and ID number _____

You represent and warrant that all information contained herein is true and accurate. You shall inform us of any changes to such should they occur. You hereby request Plus500US to open a commodity trading account in the name set forth in this application.

_____ _____ _____

PRINT NAME **SIGNATURE** **DATE**

Combined Risk Disclosure Statement

The risk of loss in trading commodity futures contracts can be substantial. You should, therefore, carefully consider whether such trading is suitable for you in light of your circumstances and financial resources. You should be aware of the following points:

Futures

(1) You may sustain a total loss of the funds that you deposit with your broker to establish or maintain a position in the commodity futures market, and you may incur losses beyond these amounts. If the market moves against your position, you may be called upon by your broker to deposit a substantial amount of additional margin funds, on short notice, in order to maintain your position. If you do not provide the required funds within the time required by your broker, your position may be liquidated at a loss, and you will be liable for any resulting deficit in your account.

(2) The funds you deposit with a futures commission merchant for trading futures positions are not protected by insurance in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the futures commission merchant, or in the event your funds are misappropriated.

(3) The funds you deposit with a futures commission merchant for trading futures positions are not protected by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation even if the futures commission merchant is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a broker or dealer.

(4) The funds you deposit with a futures commission merchant are generally not guaranteed or insured by a derivatives clearing organization in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the futures commission merchant, or if the futures commission merchant is otherwise unable to refund your funds. Certain derivatives clearing organizations, however, may have programs that provide limited insurance to customers. You should inquire of your futures commission merchant whether your funds will be insured by a derivatives clearing organization and you should understand the benefits and limitations of such insurance programs.

(5) The funds you deposit with a futures commission merchant are not held by the futures commission merchant in a separate account for your individual benefit. Futures commission merchants commingle the funds received from customers in one or more accounts and you may be exposed to losses incurred by other customers if the futures commission merchant does not have sufficient capital to cover such other customers' trading losses.

(6) The funds you deposit with a futures commission merchant may be invested by the futures commission merchant in certain types of financial instruments that have been approved by the Commission for the purpose of such investments. Permitted investments are listed in Commission Regulation 1.25 and include: U.S. government securities; municipal securities; certain money market funds; certain foreign sovereign debt; and U.S. Treasury exchange-traded funds. The futures commission merchant may retain the interest and other earnings realized from its investment of customer funds. You should be familiar with the types of financial instruments that a futures commission merchant may invest customer funds in.

(7) Futures commission merchants are permitted to deposit customer funds with affiliated entities, such as affiliated banks, securities brokers or dealers, or foreign brokers. You should inquire as to whether your futures commission merchant deposits funds with affiliates and assess whether such deposits by the futures commission merchant with its affiliates increases the risks to your funds.

(8) You should consult your futures commission merchant concerning the nature of the protections available to safeguard funds or property deposited for your account.

(9) Under certain market conditions, you may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This can occur, for example, when the market reaches a daily price fluctuation limit ("limit move").
(10) All futures positions involve risk, and a "spread" position may not be less risky than an outright "long" or "short" position.
(11) The high degree of leverage (gearing) that is often obtainable in futures trading because the small margin requirements can work against you as well as for you. Leverage (gearing) can lead to large losses as well as gains.
(12) In addition to the risks noted in the paragraphs enumerated above, you should be familiar with the futures commission merchant you select to entrust your funds for trading futures positions. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission requires each futures commission merchant to make publicly available on its Website firm specific disclosures and financial information to assist you with your assessment and selection of a futures commission merchant.

Options

Variable degree of risk

(13) Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. Purchasers and seller of options should familiarize themselves with the type of option (i.e., put or call) which they contemplate trading and the associated risks. You should calculate the extent to which the value of the options must increase for your position to become profitable, taking into account the premium and all transaction costs.
(14) The purchaser of options may offset or exercise the options or allow the options to expire. The exercise of an option results either in a cash settlement or in the purchaser acquiring or delivering the underlying interest. If the option is on a future, the purchaser will acquire a futures position with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures above). If the purchased options expire worthless, you will suffer a total loss of your investment which will consist of the option premium plus transaction costs. If you are contemplating purchasing deep-out-of-the-money options, you should be aware that the chance of such options becoming profitable is ordinarily remote.
(15) Selling ('writing' or 'granting') an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The seller will be liable for additional margin to maintain the position if the market moves unfavorably. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obligated to either settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying interest. If the option is on a future, the seller will acquire a position in a future with associated liabilities for margin (see the section on Futures above). If the position is 'covered' by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying interest or a future or another option, the risk may be reduced. If the option is not covered, the risk of loss can be unlimited.
(16) Certain exchanges in some jurisdictions permit deferred payment of the option premium, exposing the purchaser to liability for margin payments not exceeding the amount of the premium. The purchaser is still subject to the risk of losing the premium and transaction costs. When the option is exercised or expires, the purchaser is responsible for any unpaid premium outstanding at that time.

ADDITIONAL RISKS COMMON TO FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Terms and conditions of contracts

(17) You should ask the firm with which you deal about the term and conditions of the specific futures or options which you are trading and associated obligations (e.g., the circumstances under which you may become obligated to make or take delivery of the underlying interest of a futures contract and, in respect of options, expiration dates and restrictions on the time for exercise). Under certain circumstances the specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option) may be modified by the exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying interest.

Suspension or restriction of trading and pricing relationships

(18) Market conditions (e.g., illiquidity) and/or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g., the suspension of trading in any contract or contract month because of price limits or 'circuit breakers') may increase the risk of loss by making it difficult or impossible to effect transactions or liquidate/offset positions. If you have sold options, this may increase the risk of loss.

(19) Further, normal pricing relationships between the underlying interest and the future, and the underlying interest and the option may not exist. This can occur when, for example, the futures contract underlying the option is subject to price limits while the option is not. The absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge 'fair' value.

Deposited cash and property

(20) You should familiarize yourself with the protections accorded money or other property you deposit for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in the event of a firm insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which you may recover your money or property may be governed by specified legislation or local rules. In some jurisdictions, property which has been specifically identifiable as your own will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall.

Commission and other charges

(21) Before you begin to trade, you should obtain a clear explanation of all commission, fees and other charges for which you will be liable. These charges will affect your net profit (if any) or increase your loss.

Currency risks

(22) The profit or loss in transactions in foreign currency-denominated contracts (whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction) will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency.

Trading facilities

(23) Most electronic trading facilities are supported by computer-based component systems for the order-routing, execution, matching, registration or clearing of trades. As with all facilities and systems, they are vulnerable to temporary disruption or failure. Your ability to recover certain losses may be subject to limits on liability imposed by the system provider, the market, the clearing house and/or member firms. Such limits may vary; you should ask the firm with which you deal for details in this respect.

Electronic trading

(24) Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open-outcry market but also from trading on other electronic trading systems. If you undertake transactions on an electronic trading system, you will be exposed to risk associated with the system including the failure of hardware and software. The result of any system failure may be that your order is either not executed according to your instructions or is not executed at all.

Off-exchange transactions

(25) In some jurisdictions, and only then in restricted circumstances, firms are permitted to effect off-exchange transactions. The firm with which you deal may be acting as your counterparty to the transaction. It may be difficult or impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value, to determine a fair price or to assess the exposure to risk. For these reasons, these transactions may involve increased risks. Off-exchange transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime. Before you undertake such transactions, you should familiarize yourself with applicable rules and attendant risks.

ALL OF THE POINTS NOTED ABOVE APPLY TO ALL FUTURES TRADING WHETHER FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC. IN ADDITION, IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING TRADING FOREIGN FUTURES OR OPTIONS CONTRACTS, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL RISKS:

(26) Foreign futures transactions involve executing and clearing trades on a foreign exchange. This is the case even if the foreign exchange is formally "linked" to a domestic exchange, whereby a trade executed on one exchange liquidates or establishes a position on the other exchange. No domestic organization regulates the activities of a foreign exchange, including the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions on such an exchange, and no domestic regulator has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of the foreign exchange or the laws of the foreign country. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the transaction occurs. For these reasons, customers who trade on foreign exchanges may not be afforded certain of the protections which apply to domestic transactions, including the right to use domestic alternative dispute resolution procedures. In particular, funds received from customers to margin foreign futures transactions may not be provided the same protections as funds received to margin futures transactions on domestic exchanges. Before you trade, you should familiarize yourself with the foreign rules which will apply to your particular transaction.

(27) Finally, you should be aware that the price of any foreign futures or option contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss resulting therefrom may be affected by any fluctuation in the foreign exchange rate between the time the order is placed and the foreign futures contract is liquidated or the foreign option contract is liquidated or exercised.

THIS BRIEF STATEMENT CANNOT, OF COURSE, DISCLOSE ALL THE RISKS AND OTHER ASPECTS OF THE COMMODITY MARKETS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Customer Acknowledgement:

We hereby acknowledge that we have received and understand the Combined Risk Disclosure Statement furnished to us, as well as any other disclosures provided by Plus500US that are or may become applicable to our trading.

_____ _____

SIGNATURE **DATE**

_____

PRINT NAME

_____ _____

SIGNATURE **DATE**

_____

PRINT NAME

ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

1. CUSTOMER ACCOUNT STATUS

This Customer Account Agreement ("Agreement") sets forth the terms and conditions upon which Plus500US Financial Services, LLC or any of its affiliates now or hereafter existing that may provide services under this Agreement, (hereinafter, singularly or collectively, "PFS") will accept and maintain for the undersigned Customer (also herein referred to as "you" or "your") one or more accounts ("Account(s)") and PFS will act as broker or dealer for Customer in the execution and clearance of orders for transactions (whether domestic/U.S. or foreign) involving the purchase and sale of futures contracts; options on futures contracts; commodities and forward contracts; event contracts; security futures contracts ("SSF"); option, spot and forward foreign exchange transactions; exchange for physicals ("EFP"); and any other cash transaction or derivative, or any similar instruments which may be purchased, sold or cleared by or through a Futures Commission Merchant ("FCM"), (individually, a "Contract" and collectively, "Contracts"). Customer hereby represents that all responses made in connection with the Customer Account Application and this Agreement are complete and correct, and that PFS will be informed of any material change in such data, including financial information.

If your Account has been introduced to PFS, all references to PFS in this Agreement shall include your broker, and your broker shall enjoy all benefits and rights hereunder. Customer agrees and acknowledges that broker and PFS may share information with each other regarding or relating to Customer and/or Customer's Account(s). Customer warrants to PFS that if Customer is an individual or if this is a joint Account, Customer(s) is/are of legal age and of sound mind. Unless otherwise indicated in the Application, no one except the Customer(s) identified in the Customer Account Application has an interest in the Account(s). Customer acknowledges that by executing this Agreement Customer is providing "written instructions" to PFS under the U.S. Fair Credit Reporting Act, authorizing PFS to obtain information from third party credit reporting entities in order to determine a Customer's creditworthiness. Customer agrees to permit verification of relevant information by PFS through third parties (including credit reporting entities). In any event, this Agreement and the Account(s) permitted hereunder become effective only upon acceptance by an authorized representative of PFS at its principal office in Itasca, Illinois.

2. ACCOUNT TRADING RISKS

TRADING IN CONTRACTS IS HIGHLY SPECULATIVE AND IS NOT CONSIDERED A CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT.

A.) AS A RESULT OF THE LOW MARGIN DEPOSITS NORMALLY UTILIZED AND THE VOLATILE PRICE MOVEMENTS WHICH CAN OCCUR IN THE MARKETS FOR CONTRACTS, THE POSSIBILITY OF RAPID AND SUBSTANTIAL LOSSES IS CONTINUALLY PRESENT.

B.) TRADING IN CONTRACTS IS APPROPRIATE ONLY FOR THOSE PERSONS FINANCIALLY ABLE TO WITHSTAND SUBSTANTIAL LOSSES, SOMETIMES GREATLY EXCEEDING THE VALUE OF THEIR MARGIN DEPOSITS; AND,

C.) NO ONE (INCLUDING FCMs, ASSOCIATED PERSONS, INTRODUCING BROKERS, FUND MANAGERS, COMMODITY TRADING ADVISORS, OR COMMODITY POOL OPERATORS) CAN GUARANTEE PROFITS OR THE ABSENCE OF LOSSES. CUSTOMER AGREES TO PROMPTLY NOTIFY THE PFS COMPLIANCE DEPARTMENT IF ANY SUCH GUARANTEE IS SUGGESTED TO CUSTOMER BY PFS OR ANY PARTY IN ANY WAY WHATSOEVER.

3. MARGINS

All funds received from Customer, to be credited to Customer's Account(s), must be payable only to "Plus500US Financial Services, LLC". Customer agrees at all times to maintain sufficient margin in his Account(s) as PFS may from time to time require, and Customer agrees to meet all margin calls in a reasonable amount of time, and agrees that, if requested to do so, Customer will promptly wire transfer such funds. You acknowledge and agree that for certain types of Contracts, such as event contracts, PFS may be required, under the rules of the relevant exchange or clearinghouse, to fully collateralize the position, i.e. to cover full loss exposure and to have sufficient funds in your Account before establishing such a position to meet that requirement. Market conditions permitting, PFS agrees to make reasonable efforts to notify Customer of margin calls and/or deficiencies and to allow a reasonable period for Customer to provide funds.

FOR PURPOSES OF THIS AGREEMENT, A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE ONE (1) HOUR, OR LESS THAN ONE HOUR IF, IN PFS' BUSINESS JUDGMENT, MARKET CONDITIONS WARRANT.

Customer further agrees that, notwithstanding anything in this Agreement to the contrary, in the event that Customer's Account(s) is/are under margined, has/have zero equity or is/are equity deficit at any time, or in the event that PFS is unable to contact Customer due to Customer's unavailability or due to a breakdown in electronic communications, PFS shall have the right to liquidate all or any part of Customer's positions through any means available, without prior notice to the Customer.

PFS may require margin in excess of that required by applicable law, regulation, exchange, or clearinghouse minimums. Customer acknowledges that PFS has no obligation to establish uniform margin requirements among products or customers; that margins required by PFS may exceed the minimum margin requirements of the applicable exchange or clearinghouse; and that margin requirements may be increased or decreased from time to time at PFS's discretion, without advance notice to Customer. All deposits shall be deemed made only when cleared funds are actually received by PFS. If payment by check is permitted and a check is not honored or paid by a bank upon presentment, PFS will immediately debit Customer's Account for the amount of the returned check as well as any fees incurred.

Any failure by PFS to call for margin at any time shall not constitute a waiver of PFS' right to do so any time thereafter, nor shall such failure create any liability by PFS to the Customer. PFS shall not be liable to Customer for the margin call loss or loss of use of any margin deposits, option premiums, or other property, which is caused, directly or indirectly, by the failure or delay by any bank, trust company, exchange, clearing organization, other clearing broker or entity that is holding funds, securities, or other property to pay or deliver the same to PFS. PFS may, for any reason, require Customer to transfer its Account(s) to another firm. If Customer does not transfer its positions promptly upon demand by PFS, PFS may liquidate the positions and Customer agrees to indemnify and hold PFS harmless from any and all losses resulting from such liquidation.

Customer acknowledges that PFS is hereby authorized, for Customer's account(s) and benefit, from time to time and without notice to Customer, either separately or with others, to lend, pledge or re-pledge, hypothecate or re-hypothecate, sell or purchase, either to itself or to others, any and all property (including, but not limited to, securities, commodities warehouse receipts or other negotiable instruments) held by Customer in any of its Accounts and PFS shall not at any time be required to deliver to Customer such identical property, but may fulfill its obligation by delivery of property of the same kind and amount.

4. LIQUIDATION OF CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

In the event of: (a) the death or judicial declaration of incompetency of Customer; (b) the filing of a petition in bankruptcy, or a petition for the appointment of a receiver; (c) the filing of an attachment against any of the Customer's account(s) carried by PFS; (d) insufficient margin as determined by PFS in its sole discretion, or PFS' determination that any collateral deposited to protect one or more Accounts of Customer is inadequate, regardless of current market quotations, to secure the Account; or (e) any other circumstances or developments that PFS deems to require action necessary for its protection, PFS is hereby authorized, according to its judgment and in its sole discretion, to take one or more of any portion of the following actions: (1) satisfy any obligation Customer may have to PFS, either directly or by way of guaranty or suretyship, out of any of Customer's funds or property in the custody or control of PFS; (2) sell any or all futures contracts, commodities, or securities held or carried for Customer or purchase any or all futures Contracts, commodities, or securities held or carried as short position for Customer; and (3) cancel any or all outstanding orders, Contracts, or any other commitments made on behalf of Customer.

Auto-Liquidation: Certain trading Platforms available to Customer may include an auto-liquidation feature, which may be elected by Customer, or, depending on the Platform, may be applied on a mandatory basis. Auto-liquidation may occur when a Customer's Net Equity falls below the day margin requirement and/or the full margin requirement during the closing period, or with a predetermined number of ticks in front of lock limit up or down moves, or prior to a contact expiration. The sequence by which positions are auto-liquidated is determined by the available margin requirement for a particular product, the closing time, or time to expiration. Any open orders will be cancelled prior to application of auto-liquidation. Customer hereby acknowledges and agrees to an Account being auto-liquidated as a market order. If, for any reason, positions, a) cannot be auto-liquidated, or b) are/were not auto-liquidated, Customer remains liable for the positions and for adverse market movements affecting the Account.
Customer is responsible for any debit balance that results from auto-liquidation of positions. Auto-liquidation fees may be changed to Customer. Auto-liquidation must not be relied upon as a means of meeting margin calls and does not reduce the risks associated with trading. See PFS' Auto-Liquidation Disclosure for additional information.

Any of the above actions may be taken without demand for margin or additional margin, without prior notice of sale or purchase or other notice or advertisement to Customer, his personal representatives, heirs, executors, administrators, legatees, or assigns, and regardless of whether ownership interest shall be solely Customer's or held jointly with others. In liquidating Customer's long or short position, PFS, in its sole discretion, may sell or purchase in the same contract month or initiate new long or short positions in order to establish a spread or straddle which in PFS' judgment may be necessary or advisable to protect existing positions in Customer's Account, including by means of an Exchange for Physical ("EFP"), Exchange for Option ("EFO"), Exchange of

Option for Option ("EOO"), Exchange for Risk ("EFR"), Exchange for Swap ("EFS"), or similar transaction.

5. CUSTOMER DEFAULT

In the event that: (i) Customer defaults on any obligations to PFS hereunder or otherwise in respect of any transaction or agreement; (ii) Customer fails to deposit or maintain required margin, fails to pay required premiums or fails to make any other payments required hereunder or otherwise in respect of any Contract; (iii) any representation made by Customer is not or ceases to be accurate and complete in any material respect; (iv) a case in bankruptcy is commenced or a proceeding under any insolvency or other law for the protection of creditors or for the appointment of a receiver, trustee or similar officer is filed by or against Customer, or Customer makes or proposes to make any arrangement or composition for the benefit of its creditors, or Customer or any of its property is subject to any agreement, order or judgment providing for Customer's dissolution, liquidation or reorganization, or for the appointment of a receiver, trustee or similar officer of Customer or such property; (v) any warrant or order of an attachment is issued against any Account or a judgment is levied against any Account; (vi) PFS reasonably considers it necessary for its protection; then, PFS shall have the right, without limitation; or (v) Customer has otherwise agreed to one or more of the following actions in any other agreement with PFS or any of its affiliates, including any End-User License Agreement or Auto-Liquidation Agreement, to (A) close out any or all of Customer's open Contracts; (B) cancel any or all of Customer's outstanding orders; (C) treat any or all of Customer's obligations due PFS as immediately due and payable; (D) set off any obligations of PFS to Customer against any obligations of Customer to Collateral or the proceeds of the sale of any Collateral to satisfy PFS; (E) sell any Collateral and/or set off and apply any obligations of Customer to PFS; (F) borrow or buy any options, securities, Contracts or other property for any Account; and/or (G) terminate any or all of PFS' obligations for future performance to Customer. So long as PFS' rights or position would not be jeopardized thereby, PFS shall make a good faith effort to notify Customer of its intention to take any of the actions specified in (A) through (G) of this Paragraph 5 before taking any such action, provided that PFS shall not be deemed to have breached any obligation to Customer if no such notice is given prior to any such action. Any sale or purchase hereunder may be made in any manner determined by PFS to be commercially reasonable. It is understood that, in all cases, a prior demand or notice shall not be considered a waiver of PFS' right to take any action provided for herein and that Customer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency remaining in each Account after any such action is taken, together with interest thereon and all costs relating to liquidation and collection (including reasonable attorneys' fees).

6. SECURITY

As security for the payment or performance of all obligations to PFS presently outstanding or to be incurred under this or any other agreement or otherwise, Customer grants PFS a security interest in and right of setoff against any and all property belonging to Customer or in which Customer may have an interest, and the proceeds thereof, held by PFS or carried in any Account of Customer with PFS, or which are, or may become, due to Customer or to PFS for any of Customer's Accounts (including amounts from any exchange or clearing broker in respect of any Contracts) and all rights Customer may have against PFS (collectively, the "Collateral"). The Collateral shall be subject to such security interest and right of setoff to discharge all obligations of Customer to PFS, wherever or however arising and without regard to whether or not PFS has made loans with respect to such Collateral.

PFS is authorized to sell and/or purchase any and all property in any Customer Account or to liquidate open Contracts or redeem money market or cash deposit investments in any Customer Account without notice in order to satisfy such obligations. In enforcing its security interest, PFS shall have the discretion to determine the amount, order, and manner of property to be sold and shall have all the rights and remedies available to a secured party under applicable law. Without the consent of PFS, Customer will not cause or allow any of the collateral held in any Customer Account, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, to be or become subject to liens, security interests, mortgages, or encumbrances of any nature other than the security interest in favor of PFS. Customer acknowledges that PFS acts as agent in respect of the Collateral subject to the security interest, lien and right of setoff described above.

7. DEBIT BALANCES, COMMISSIONS, FEES, AND OTHER COSTS

Customer agrees to pay and PFS is hereby authorized to charge the Account for: (i) the amount of any trading loss, debit balance or deficiency, and any applicable interest thereon, in any of Customer's Accounts; (ii) all commissions, fees and other costs charged, incurred or owed in connection with Contracts executed, carried and/or cleared by PFS, including but not limited to, introducing broker and floor brokerage, clearing, exchange and NFA fees; (iii) all regulatory, exchange and other self-regulatory fees, fines, penalties and charges, and any taxes, incurred or imposed with respect to Contracts or other transactions in or for Customer's Accounts; (iv) any service-related fees imposed by PFS or a third-party at the then-prevailing rates , including, but not limited to, wire transfer fees, statement fees, transaction fees, deposit fees and withdrawal fees; and (v) any other amount owing by Customer to PFS with respect to the Account. In the event that Customer's Account is transferred to another broker, transfer commissions and/or other service fees may be charged. Additional information on service-related fees is available on our website. If your Account was introduced to PFS through a broker, please contact your respective broker for details regarding applicable service-related fees.

Any interest accrued in any Account on excess cash balances shall be retained by PFS. PFS shall be under no obligation to pay or account to Customer for any interest income or benefits that may be derived from or use of Customer monies, reserves, deposits, cash equivalents or any other property. If Customer does not promptly pay a debit in Customer's Account(s) and PFS deems it necessary to take collection action, Customer will hold PFS harmless for all losses and expenses and will reimburse PFS for the debit and all costs incurred, including reasonable attorneys' fees, in connection with such collection actions. Customer agrees to pay interest on debits and deficiencies at the greater of 2% per month or at an annual rate of 2% over the U.S. prime rate in effect from time to time.

PFS is authorized to transfer among a Customer's regulated Account(s) and any of Customer's other Account(s), including foreign exchange Account(s) and non-regulated Accounts(s) and vice versa, such excess funds as may be required for any reason PFS deems appropriate in PFS' sole and absolute discretion.

8. FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

If Customer directs PFS to enter into any transaction which is effected in a foreign currency or if funds provided by Customer involve the use of a foreign currency, any profit or loss arising as a result of a fluctuation in the exchange rate affecting such currency will be entirely for Customer's account and risk. All initial and subsequent deposits for margin purposes shall be made in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise requested in writing by Customer, and written approval from PFS is obtained. PFS is authorized to convert funds in Customer's Account(s) into and from the relevant foreign currency at the rate of exchange plus appropriate fees obtained from PFS or PFS' banker(s).

9. EXCHANGE AND FEDERAL RULES

All transactions handled by PFS on Customer's behalf shall be subject to the constitution, regulations, customs, and interpretations of each exchange or market (and its clearing house, if any), on which the trades are executed, and to all applicable statutes and governmental regulations. PFS shall not be liable to Customer as a result of any action taken by PFS to comply therewith. PFS' violation of any exchange or other self-regulatory organization's regulations shall not provide Customer with either a defense to a claim by PFS or the basis of a claim against PFS. PFS has no obligation to ensure that Customer abides by the rules and regulations pertaining to it.

10. POSITIONS AND DELIVERIES

Customer acknowledges Customer's reporting obligations (regarding certain sized positions) under CFTC Regulations, including the obligation to complete Form 40 upon request by the CFTC. Customer acknowledges that the making or accepting of delivery pursuant to a futures contract may involve a much higher degree of risk than liquidating a position by offset. PFS has no control over and makes no warranty with respect to grade, quality, or tolerances of any commodity delivered in fulfillment of a contract. Customer understands that, unless the contract specifications state to the contrary, every futures contract contemplates delivery and Customer shall promptly advise PFS if Customer intends to make or take delivery. When Customer intends to take delivery, Customer shall deposit with PFS the full value of the commodity at least one (1) business day prior to the first notice day and, in the case of short positions, at least four (4) business days prior to last trading day. Alternatively, sufficient funds to take delivery or the necessary documents must be in the possession of PFS within the same periods described above. If PFS does not receive the aforementioned instructions, funds, or documents, PFS is authorized, at its discretion, to borrow or buy any property necessary to honor such obligation, and
Customer shall pay and indemnify PFS for any costs, losses, penalties or damages (including, but not limited to delivery and storage costs) which PFS may incur in fulfilling this responsibility.

Customer agrees that PFS, at its discretion, may establish trading limits for Customer's Account and may limit the number of open positions (net or gross) which Customer may execute, clear, and/or carry with or acquire through it. Customer agrees: (i) not to make any trade which would have the effect of exceeding such limits; (ii) that PFS may require Customer to reduce open positions carried with PFS; and (iii) that PFS may refuse to accept orders to establish new positions. PFS may impose and enforce such limits, reduction, or refusal whether or not such are required by applicable law, regulations, or rules. Customer shall comply with all position limits established by any regulatory or self-regulatory organization or any exchange. In addition, Customer agrees to notify PFS promptly if Customer is required to file position reports with any regulatory or self-regulatory organization or with any exchange and agrees to provide PFS with copies of any such reports. PFS expressly disclaims any liability for Customer's losses related to Customer's exceeding of applicable limits.

Customer understands that if Customer does not liquidate a position prior to the end of trading on the last day before expiration of a security futures contract ("SSF"), Customer will be obligated to either make or accept a cash payment for cash settled contracts or make or accept delivery of the underlying securities in exchange for final payment of the settlement price for SSF contracts settled by physical delivery. Unless the SSF contract specifications state to the contrary, every SSF contract contemplates delivery. Before Customer will be allowed to make or take delivery of an SSF, Customer must provide PFS with information relating to the broker-dealer through which Customer will effect delivery. In this regard Customer will identify the name of the broker-dealer, the broker dealer's Depository Trust Number, the broker Dealer's Institutional ID number, and the Customer's account number on the books of the broker-dealer.

When a Customer intends to take delivery, Customer shall provide notification and deposit with PFS the full value of the underlying securities subject to the SSF at least five (5) business days prior to the last trading day of the contract. When the customer holds a short position and intends to make delivery, Customer shall provide notification and tender the underlying securities subject to the SSF to PFS at least five (5) business days prior to the last trading day. If PFS does not receive the aforementioned instructions, funds or stocks, PFS is authorized, at its discretion, to borrow or buy any stock necessary to honor such obligation, or to liquidate or otherwise offset the position, and Customer shall pay and indemnify PFS for any costs, losses, penalties or damages (including, but not limited to settlement and transaction costs) which PFS might incur in fulfilling this responsibility.

Approval for hedge margins does not exempt an Account from speculative positions limits. Exemption from speculative position limits requires application and approval of a hedge exemption from the CFTC and the exchange on which the relevant Contract(s) is/are traded.

11. OPTIONS

CUSTOMER WILL NOT PURCHASE A PUT OR CALL UNLESS CUSTOMER IS ABLE TO SUSTAIN THE TOTAL LOSS OF THE PREMIUM AND RELATED TRANSACTION COSTS. CUSTOMER WILL NOT SELL (WRITE) A CALL OR PUT OPTION UNLESS CUSTOMER EITHER HAS AN OFFSETTING POSITION IN THE UNDERLYING FUTURES CONTRACT OR IS ABLE TO WITHSTAND SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL LOSSES.

Customer recognizes that Customer is fully responsible for taking action to exercise an option contract. PFS shall not be required to take any action with respect to an option contract, including any action to exercise a valuable option prior to its expiration date, except upon express instructions from Customer. In this connection, Customer understands that exchanges have established exercise cut-off times for the tender of exercise instructions, and that Customer's options may become worthless in the event that Customer does not provide instructions promptly. Customer also understands that some exchanges may automatically exercise long in the money options pursuant to the regulations of such exchange. Customer further understands that PFS cut-off times may differ from the times established by the exchanges, and hereby agrees to waive any and all claims for damage or loss which might arise out of an option not being exercised. PFS will not be responsible for information regarding option expiration dates and assignment notification. Additionally, PFS will not be responsible for any errors or omissions regarding such information. Customer understands that short option positions are subject to assignment at any time, including positions established on the same day that exercises are assigned. Notices of assignment are allocated on a random basis among all customers' short option positions which are subject to exercise.

12. EVENT CONTRACTS

You understand that when you are trading exchange-traded event contracts, these contracts will be typically presented as a "Yes/No" trade. You acknowledge that you may be required to have sufficient funds in your Account in advance to fully collateralize the trade (in order to cover your maximum loss exposure) resulting from an order for an event contract - as a result, your order may be rejected if you do not have sufficient funds prior to placing the event contracts order. At expiration, event contracts are typically settled by cash payment based on the occurrence, non-occurrence or outcome of an event, as determined under the rules of the listing exchange and/or its clearinghouse. You face the risk of loss based on the outcome of the underlying event and could, for fully collateralized positions, lose the full amount of the collateral posted to carry the position. These contracts are considered "swaps" as defined in the Commodity Exchange Act. You also understand that if you hold an open position in an event contract, you may not be able to close

out of your position if the exchange that lists the event contract, or if PFS suspends or halts trading in the event contract. If this happens, there may not be a market to close your position, and any potential payouts associated with your open position may not occur. This could result in any open position that you hold in the event contract to become worthless.

You acknowledge and agree that PFS may, in its sole discretion and without prior notice, condition, suspend or restrict your ability to view, quote, enter, withdraw, liquidate, or otherwise access or transact in any Contract through any exchange made available by or through PFS to the extent that PFS determines such action is necessary or appropriate to implement, maintain or enforce its supervisory procedures, compliance policies, risk controls, or legal or regulatory obligations, including through geolocation-based blocking or filtering. You acknowledge, agree, and hereby consent to the foregoing: (i) PFS may employ geolocation technology and related controls to identify your physical location(s) or the apparent location of any devices used to access PFS' systems; (ii) PFS may refuse access to, or disable functionality for, one or more specific Contracts or exchanges for any location, jurisdiction, IP range, or device, as determined in PFS' sole discretion; and (iii) any such refusal, restriction, or suspension may be applied on a dynamic, real-time, or periodic basis and may vary by Contract, exchange, or jurisdiction. You shall not circumvent, disable, manipulate, mask or otherwise interfere with any geolocation or related access-control technology or procedures implemented by PFS or its service providers, including through the use of VPNs, proxies, anonymization services, or other technical means, and shall implement reasonable controls to prevent unauthorized or location-restricted access. In connection with the foregoing, you agree that PFS shall have no liability to you or any third party for any loss, cost, expense, claim, or damage arising out of or relating to any refusal, suspension or restriction of access implemented pursuant to this Section 12.
You understand and agree that PFS may be required by a regulatory authority or court order to suspend, restrict or terminate certain sports-related or other event contracts, potentially prior to their scheduled settlement date. You further acknowledge that PFS may liquidate such contracts at then-available market prices or through a resolution process implemented by an exchange or clearing organization, and you agree that PFS shall not be liable for any resulting losses, missed opportunities, or changes in contract value arising from such action.

You acknowledge and agree that you are prohibited from transacting any Contract if (i) you have access to information that is not yet available to the general public and that a reasonable person would likely consider important in making a trading decision; or (ii) you are subject to a trading prohibition by any term of your contract of employment, any rule of a sport governing body, or other professional body of which you are a member. If you submit an order to trade a Contract, you represent that you are not prohibited from trading the Contract by this Agreement or Applicable Law.

13. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY OF PFS

Customer authorizes PFS to purchase and sell Contracts and take any such other action in accordance with Customer's or Introducing Broker's oral or written instructions. In executing transactions on an exchange, PFS will not be responsible to Customer for negligence or misconduct of an independent floor broker selected by PFS and will not be responsible to Customer in the event of error, failure, negligence, or misconduct on the part of any non-guaranteed Introducing Broker, Commodity Trading Advisor, or other person acting on Customer's behalf and, without limiting the foregoing, PFS has no obligation to investigate the facts surrounding any transaction in Customer's account(s) which is introduced by such non-guaranteed Introducing Broker, Commodity Trading Advisor, or other person. Further, PFS is not responsible or liable whatsoever for any matter relating

to the practices, actions or any other matter in regard to a non–guaranteed Introducing Broker, Commodity Trading Advisor, or other person. If using an Introducing Broker, Commodity Trading Advisor or other person, Client agrees not to bring any action or counterclaim against PFS and will assert any such claim against only the Introducing Broker, Commodity Trading Advisor, or other person for any redress with respect to any matter other than PFS's gross negligence or willful misconduct, as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a final non-appealable decision, in executing, clearing and/or accounting of transactions.

Customer shall have no claim against PFS for any loss, damage, liability, cost, charge, expense, penalty, fine, or tax caused directly or indirectly by: (a) governmental, court, exchange, regulatory or self-regulatory organization restrictions, regulations, rules, decisions, or orders; (b) suspension or termination of trading; (c) war or civil or labor disturbance; (d) delay or inaccuracy in the transmission or reporting of orders due to a breakdown or failure of computer services, transmission, communication or execution facilities; (e) the failure or delay by any exchange or clearinghouse to enforce its rules or to pay to PFS any margin due in respect of Customer's Account; (f) the failure or delay by any bank, trust company, clearing organization, or other person which, pursuant to applicable exchange rules, is holding Customer funds, securities, or other property to pay or deliver the same to PFS; (g) any other cause or causes beyond PFS control; (h) as a result of any action taken by PFS or its agents to comply with applicable law (including for this purpose the rules of exchanges, clearinghouses and other self-regulatory organizations); (i) as a result of any actions taken by PFS in connection with the exercise of the available remedies pursuant to Section 4; or (j) for acts or omissions of those neither employed nor supervised by PFS. PFS shall not be responsible for any loss, liability, damage, or expense except to the extent that such loss, liability, damage, or expense arises from PFS' gross negligence or willful misconduct. In no event will PFS and/or any of its service providers be liable to Customer for consequential, incidental, or special damages, even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

14. COMMUNICATIONS AND ORDERS

Since contracts may experience rapid movements in price, Customer's attention is required in the placement of orders and execution of the same by PFS. Unless a managed (discretionary) Account has been arranged through the execution of a written trading authorization (Power of Attorney), each order should be communicated to PFS by the Customer or Customer's duly authorized broker. Instructions should include, but may not necessarily be limited to, the commodity involved, quantity, price, and delivery month. Any trade not specifically authorized by Customer must be immediately reported by Customer directly to PFS' Compliance Department. Customer will be financially responsible for all trades not so reported and for any losses arising by virtue of a course of dealing involving Customer's grant of de facto control over the Account to broker. PFS makes no representation, warranty or guarantee as to, and shall not be responsible for, the accuracy or completeness of any information or trading recommendations furnished to Customer by its employees or agents.

Orders are good for one day only (regular day trading session) unless specified and accepted as being "open," in which case the order will remain open until filled or until the Customer specifies otherwise. In some circumstances, PFS may be on the other side of Customer's trade. The price at which an order is actually executed shall be binding, even if incorrectly reported. Similarly, an order actually executed but in error reported as not executed is also binding.

Customer agrees that when PFS executes sell or buy orders on Customer's behalf, PFS, its directors, officers, employees, agents, affiliates, and any floor broker or terminal operator may take the other

side of Customer's order for the account of such person subject to such order being executed in accordance with and subject to the limitations and conditions, if any, contained in applicable rules and regulations.

PFS offers certain Internet-based, electronic order entry platforms for the purpose of facilitating the entry of Customer orders trading in Contracts ("Platform(s)"). Customer understands that while the Internet and the World Wide Web generally are dependable, technical problems or other conditions may delay or prevent Customer from entering or canceling an order on any Platform, or likewise may delay or prevent PFS from executing an order on any Platform. PFS shall not be liable for any technical problems, system failures and malfunctions, communication line failures, equipment or software failures or malfunctions, system access issues, system capacity issues, high Internet traffic demand, security breaches, and/or unauthorized access beyond the reasonable control of PFS, or other similar computer problems and defects relating to any Platform. PFS does not represent, warrant, or guarantee: (a) that Customer will be able to access or use any Platform at the times or locations of Customer's choosing; (b) that PFS will have adequate capacity for any Platform, as a whole or in part, for PFS' or Customer's use; and (c) the performance of any Platform or the accuracy or completeness of a Platform's content in otherwise performing its obligations under or in connection with this Agreement. PFS reserves the right to suspend service and deny access to any Platform without prior notice during scheduled or unscheduled system maintenance or upgrading.

In the event that Customer is unable to transmit an order through any Platform, or is unable to confirm that an electronic order has been received by PFS, Customer should follow these procedures: (i) if Customer's Account is introduced to PFS by an Introducing Broker, Customer must contact the Introducing Broker, notify the Introducing Broker of the exact nature of the problem and, if appropriate, place the order by phone through the Introducing Broker; (ii) if Customer is unable to contact his Introducing Broker by telephone, or, if Customer's Account is not an introduced account, Customer must contact PFS' Risk Department at (312) 847-6793 and notify PFS of the exact nature of the problem including, but not limited to, the details of the order (including the contract, quantity and whether the order was to buy or sell). Customer agrees that any order placed via this number shall be for liquidation of existing positions only. This number is not to be called by Customer for general customer support. Customer agrees that when following these procedures, Customer shall be liable for any losses arising out of any order that has previously been transmitted by electronic means, as well as the order placed orally through PFS and/or Customer's Introducing Broker.

15. REPORTS AND NOTICES

SHOULD INACCURACIES OR DISCREPANCIES APPEAR ON CUSTOMER'S ACCOUNT STATEMENT(S), MARGIN CALLS, OR NOTICES, CUSTOMER AGREES THAT IT IS CUSTOMER'S DUTY TO INFORM PFS OF THE PROBLEM BY TELEPHONE OR EMAIL IMMEDIATELY UPON THE EARLIER OF ACTUAL RECEIPT OF THE ACCOUNT STATEMENT BY CUSTOMER, OR THE TIME THE ACCOUNT STATEMENT IS DEEMED RECEIVED BY CUSTOMER PURSUANT TO THIS PARAGRAPH 15. IN THE EVENT THAT CUSTOMER DOES NOT RESPOND IMMEDIATELY, EXECUTED ORDERS AND ACCOUNT STATEMENT REPORTS SHALL BE CONSIDERED RATIFIED BY CUSTOMER AND SHALL RELIEVE PFS OF ANY RESPONSIBILITY WHATSOEVER RELATIVE TO THE TRANSACTION(S) IN QUESTION. ALL REPORTS OF INACCURACIES OR DISCREPANCIES MUST BE MADE TO CUSTOMER'S BROKER AND TO PFS' COMPLIANCE DEPARTMENT at US.Compliance@Plus500.com or by calling (815) 846-0047.

Customer has the responsibility to maintain contact with Customer's individual broker at all times that Customer has market positions or has placed orders but is not available at Customer's regular

address or telephone number to receive reports. Customer authorizes PFS to transmit electronically (which may include electronic mail) to Customer or post on any Platform all statements, compilations and details of transactions, and other notices, and Customer hereby consents to such methods of receiving such information. There is no additional cost or fee for this service. If Customer requests a hard copy of any of these documents, other than by downloading or printing such information or documents from any Platform, there will be a charge as established by PFS from time to time. This consent to receiving such information electronically shall be effective until revoked by Customer in writing and delivered to PFS. It shall be Customer's responsibility to check Customer's electronic mail and the relevant Platform on a regular basis, and no less than daily, to receive statements, compilations and details of transactions, and other notices from PFS. Customer agrees to download or print such statements, compilations and details of transactions, and other notices if such statements or information are available for downloading or printing. Information sent by electronic mail shall be deemed received by Customer by 10:00 a.m. (Central Time) the next business day after PFS sends the electronic mail. Information and notices posted on a Platform shall be deemed received by Customer by 10:00 a.m. (Central Time) after PFS posts such information and notices. Customer shall promptly notify PFS of any difficulty in accessing, opening, or otherwise viewing an electronically transmitted document or information.

Upon Customer's request, PFS will use an alternative method of delivering such documents or information to Customer, at Customer's sole expense. Such alternative means of delivery shall not affect the date such document or information is deemed received by Customer, as set forth above. Details of trades and any other similar information or notices either sent to Customer or posted on any Platform shall be conclusive and binding unless Customer notifies PFS to the contrary, (i) where a report or notice is sent electronically, posted on any Platform or made orally, then, as the case may be, at the earlier of the time actually received, or deemed to be received pursuant to this paragraph 15 by Customer, or (ii) where a report or notice is in writing by 8:00 a.m. (Central Time) on the next Business Day following receipt of such report.

16. CUSTOMER REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES, AND AGREEMENTS

Customer represents, warrants, and/or agrees with PFS that:

A) Customer, if an individual, represents that he or she is of legal age and competence to enter into this Agreement and that transactions in Contracts as contemplated by this Agreement are appropriate for Customer and consistent with Customer's investment objectives;

B) Customer, if a legal entity, represents that it is duly organized, validly existing, and empowered to enter into to this Agreement, to establish the Account, to enter into transactions in Contracts as contemplated hereby and that such transactions are suitable for Customer and do not violate any of Customer's constituent documents. Customer further represents that the person executing this Agreement on its behalf has been duly authorized and validly authorized to do so;

C) Neither Customer nor any partner, director, officer, member, manager, or employee of Customer nor any affiliate of Customer is a partner, director, officer, member, manager, or employee of an FCM, broker-dealer, introducing broker, or regulatory of self-regulatory organization, except as previously disclosed in writing to PFS;

D) Except as disclosed on the accompanying General Account Application or otherwise provided in writing, (i) Customer is not a commodity pool operator or is exempt from registration under

CFTC rules, and (ii) Customer is acting solely as principal and no one other than Customer has any interest in any Account of Customer. Customer agrees to notify PFS of the identity of any other person or entity that controls the trading of the Account, has a financial interest of 25% or more in the Account or the identity of any other account in which the Customer controls or has a 25% or greater ownership interest;

E) If Customer's Account has been designated as a "hedge account", and unless Customer notifies PFS to the contrary at the time it places an order with PFS, Customer represents that each such order will be a bona fide hedging transaction as defined in CFTC Regulation 1.3(z);

F) Customer represents that it will maintain its Account in accordance with and shall be solely responsible for compliance with laws, rules, regulations, and/or guidelines issued by Federal, State, or administrative bodies having oversight or regulatory authority over its activities;

G) Customer has determined that trading in commodity interests is appropriate for Customer, is prudent in all respects and does not and will not violate Customer's charter or by-laws (or other comparable governing document) or any law, rule, regulation, judgment, decree, order, or agreement to which Customer or its property is subject or bound;

H) As required by CFTC regulations, Customer shall create, retain, and produce upon request of the applicable contract market, the CFTC, or the United States Department of Justice, documents (such as contracts, confirmations, telex printouts, invoices, and documents of title) with respect to cash transactions underlying exchanges of futures for cash commodities or exchanges of futures in connection with cash commodity transactions;

I) Absent a separate written agreement between Customer and PFS with respect to give-ups, PFS, in its discretion, may, but shall have no obligation to, accept from other brokers contracts executed by such brokers on an exchange for Customer and proposed to be "given up" to PFS for clearance and/or carrying in the Account; if PFS does accept such Contracts, Customer authorizes PFS to pay and charge to Customer's Account any give-up or give-in fee that may be charged by any exchange or clearing house or by an executing firm or broker whom Customer or its agents have authorized to execute transactions for Customer's Account;

J) If Customer is subject to the Financial Institution Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989, the certified resolutions set forth following this Agreement have been caused to be

K) reflected in the minutes of Customer's Board of Directors (or other comparable governing body) and this Agreement is and shall be, continuously from the date hereof, an official record of Customer; and

L) The accompanying General Account Application (including any financial statements furnished in connection therewith) is true, correct, and complete.

Customer agrees to promptly notify PFS in writing if any of the warranties and representations contained in this Section 16 becomes inaccurate or in any way ceases to be true, complete, and correct.

17. TAPE RECORDING

Customer hereby authorizes PFS to make recordings of telephone conversations between Customer and PFS regardless of whether a periodic tone signal is used. Customer consents to the use of such tape recording in any forum in connection with resolving disputes. PFS may also, at its discretion, utilize a telephone recording system to place Customers orders. PFS may erase or dispose of such tapes in accordance with its normal procedures.

18. AMENDMENTS AND GUARANTEES

This Agreement reflects the entire agreement between PFS and Customer and supersedes all prior oral and written agreements between the parties relating to the subject matter hereof. No provision hereof shall in any respect be waived, augmented, or modified unless in writing and signed by an official so authorized in PFS' office headquarters.

19. GOVERNING LAW AND WAIVER OF STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS

This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Illinois, without regard to Illinois' conflict-of-laws principles. Customer agrees that no lawsuit, arbitration proceeding or other claim or action relating to this Agreement or the transactions in Customer's Account(s) may be initiated by Customer unless commenced within one year from the date of the disputed transaction; provided, however, that any action brought under the provisions of Section 14 of the Commodity Exchange Act, may be brought at any time within two years after the cause of action accrues.

20. INDEMNIFICATION

Customer agrees to indemnify, defend and hold harmless PFS and its directors, officers, employees, and agents from and against any loss, cost, claim, damage (including any consequential cost, loss or damage), liability, or expense (including reasonable attorneys' fees) and any fine, sanction or penalty made or imposed by any regulatory or self-regulatory authority or any exchange as the result, directly or indirectly, of: (a) Customer's failure, breach, or refusal to fully and timely comply with any provision of this Agreement or perform any obligation on its part to be performed pursuant to this Agreement; (b) any actions of any third party selected by Customer which affect Customer's Account; or (c) Customer's failure to timely deliver any security, commodity, or other property previously sold by PFS on Customer's behalf. Customer additionally agrees to pay promptly to PFS all reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by PFS (i) in the enforcement of any of the provisions of this Agreement, or (ii) in any action, claim or demand filed by Customer arising out of this Agreement or any other Agreements between PFS with a Customer where PFS is not found to be liable or responsible.

21. ELECTRONIC TRADING AND ONLINE SERVICES

PFS will provide Customer with an individual password and a unique user identification (together, the "Access Codes"). The Access Codes will enable Customer to access its account and enter orders for its account through a Platform. Customer is responsible for maintaining adequate security measures to ensure that the Access Codes are kept confidential at all times. Customer accepts full responsibility for the use and protection of the Access Codes, which includes, but is not limited to, all orders entered into a Platform using the Access Codes and changes in Customer's Account information that are entered using the Access Codes.

Customer shall take reasonable and appropriate steps to reduce or limit trading errors resulting from the Customer's access to a Platform. Such measures may include placing limits on the number of contracts placed per order or placing limits on the price at which an order may be placed.

Customer accepts full responsibility for monitoring its Account(s) with PFS. Should Customer become aware of any loss, theft, or unauthorized use of its Access Codes, Customer shall notify PFS immediately. Customer shall notify PFS within one (1) business day of discovering any failure to receive compilations and details of transactions or other communications from PFS. Under either situation, Customer shall provide written notice to PFS' Chief Compliance Officer at PFS' office, and such notice will be deemed received only if actually delivered, sent by electronic mail to US.Compliance@Plus500.com or by fax to (312)662-1429, Attention: Compliance Department.

Any and all materials that PFS provides to Customer in connection with any Platform are: (i) provided on a non-exclusive, non-transferable basis, (ii) the property of PFS, and (iii) intended for Customer's use only. Customer shall not resell or permit access to any Platform to others and agrees not to copy any materials appearing on any Platform for resale to others. Customer further agrees not to delete any copyright notices or other indications of protected intellectual property rights from materials that Customer prints or downloads from any Platform. Customer shall not obtain any intellectual property rights in or any right or license to use such materials on any Platform other than as set out herein. Customer agrees to use the Platform at Customer's own risk. Customer shall be responsible for providing and maintaining the means by which to access the Platform, which may include without limitation a personal computer, Internet access, modem and telephone or other access line. Customer shall be responsible for all access and service fees necessary to connect to any Platform and assumes all charges incurred in accessing such system. Customer further assumes all risks associated with the use and storage of information on Customer's personal computer. Any Platform may contain links to websites controlled or offered by third parties. The existence of such links should not be construed as an endorsement, approval, or verification by PFS of any content available on third party sites.

22. TERMINATION

This Agreement may be terminated by PFS or the Customer immediately upon written notice to the other party. In the event of such termination, Customer shall immediately liquidate positions in Customer's Account(s) or transfer such open commodity interest positions to another FCM. Notwithstanding any termination, Customer shall satisfy all liabilities to PFS arising hereunder (including, but not limited to, payment of applicable debit balances, commissions, and fees, including fees with respect to the transfer of positions to another FCM). This Agreement shall be binding upon Customer's personal representatives and legal successors and shall inure to the benefit of PFS' successors by merger, assignment, consolidation or otherwise. In the event of Customer's bankruptcy proceedings, death, incompetence, dissolution, or failure to provide adequate margin, PFS is authorized to terminate the Customer's Account(s) in the fashion described elsewhere in this Agreement, without prior notice to the Customer. The termination of this Agreement shall not affect the obligations of the parties arising from transactions entered into prior to such termination. PFS reserves the right to terminate any Customer Account(s) at any time, for any reason.

23. OFFSETTING POSITIONS

If Customer maintains separate Accounts in which pursuant to Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation 1.46, offsetting positions are not closed out, PFS hereby advises Customer that (if held open) offsetting long and short hedge positions in the separate Accounts may result in the charging of additional fees and commissions and the payment of additional margin, although offsetting positions will result in no additional market gain or loss.

24. CFTC Reg. § 15.05

DESIGNATION OF PFS AS AGENT OF FOREIGN BROKERS, CUSTOMERS OF A FOREIGN BROKER AND FOREIGN TRADERS; AND REG § 21.03 SELECTED SPECIAL CALLS - DUTIES OF FOREIGN BROKERS, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADERS, FUTURES COMMISSION MERCHANTS (FCM) AND CONTRACT MARKETS

If Customer is a foreign broker, it understands that pursuant to CFTC Regulation §15.05, PFS is Customer's agent (and in the case of a foreign broker, the agent of its customers) for purposes of accepting delivery, and service of any communication upon PFS shall constitute valid and effective service or delivery upon Customer (and if it is a foreign broker, upon its customers). Customer understands that said regulation requires PFS to transmit the communication promptly to it (or its customer) in a manner which is reasonable under the circumstances or specified by the CFTC. Customer also understands CFTC Regulation §21.03 requires it to provide to the CFTC upon special call, market information concerning its options and futures trading (or its customers') as outlined in the regulation. If Customer fails to respond to the special call, the CFTC may direct the appropriate contract market and all brokers to prohibit further trades for or on its behalf (or for its customers) in the contract specified in the call unless such trades offset existing open contracts. Special calls are made where the information requested would assist the CFTC in determining whether a threat of market manipulation, corner, squeeze, or other market disorder existed. Under Regulation §21.03(g) if Customer believes it is aggrieved by the action taken by the CFTC it shall have the opportunity for a prompt hearing after the CFTC acts (Customer understands that copies of CFTC Regulations §§ 15.05 and 21.03 are available from PFS).

25. MARKET INFORMATION

Exchange and PFS brochures and market insights are often provided as trading tools. In addition, the Platform may also contain certain market information or artificial intelligence ("AI") generated content. Customer acknowledges that: (a) any information or content that PFS or the Platform may communicate to Customer does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of any offer to buy any Contract; (b) such recommendations, content or information, although based upon information obtained from sources believed by PFS to be reliable, are incidental to PFS' business as an FCM, may be incomplete and not subject to verification, and will not serve as the primary basis for any decision by Customer; (c) PFS makes no representation, warranty, or guarantee as to, and shall not be responsible for, the accuracy or completeness of any information, content or trading recommendation furnished to Customer; (d) recommendations to Customer as to any particular transaction at any given time may differ among PFS' personnel due to diversity in analysis of fundamental and technical factors and may vary from any standard recommendation made by PFS in its market letters or otherwise; and (e) PFS has no obligation or responsibility to update any market recommendations, content or information communicated to Customer. Customer understands that PFS and its officers, directors, affiliates, stockholders, representatives, or associated persons may have positions in and may intend to buy or sell Contracts which are the subject of market recommendations furnished to Customer, and that the market positions of PFS or any of its officers, directors, affiliates, stockholders, representatives, or associated persons may or may not be consistent with the recommendations furnished to Customer by PFS. AI-generated content made available through the Platform is further described in the AI disclosures presented to Customer at the time of use.

26. CONSENT TO JURISDICTION

Customer agrees that all disputes, claims, actions, or proceedings arising directly, indirectly, or otherwise in connection with, out of, related to or from this Agreement shall be litigated or arbitrated exclusively in a court or arbitration forum located in Chicago, Illinois, unless otherwise agreed by PFS. Customer consents and submits to the jurisdiction of any State or Federal court or arbitration forum located within the Northern District of Illinois. Customer hereby waives any right Customer may have to transfer or change the venue of any litigation brought against Customer by PFS or by Customer against PFS. Customer acknowledges and consents to PFS'
election to instigate legal action to collect any debit balance in Customer's account(s) in any court located in the Northern District of Illinois.

Customer appoints and designates PFS (or any other party whom PFS may from time to time hereinafter designate) as Customer's true and lawful attorney-in-fact and duly authorized agent for service of legal process and agrees that service of such process upon such attorney-in-fact shall constitute personal service of such process upon Customer; provided, that PFS or such other party shall, within five days after receipt of any such process, forward the same by air courier or by certified mail, together with all papers affixed thereto, to Customer at Customer's mailing address. If any provision of this paragraph is found to be prohibited by or invalid under applicable law, such provision shall be ineffective only to the extent of such prohibition or invalidity, without invalidating the remaining provisions of this paragraph.

27. WAIVER, AMENDMENT AND ASSIGNMENT

The failure of PFS to enforce at any time any provision of this Agreement shall not be construed to be a waiver of such provision nor in any way to affect the validity of this Agreement or the right of PFS thereafter to enforce each and every provision hereof. No waiver of any breach of this Agreement shall be held to constitute a waiver of any other or subsequent breach. No waiver or amendment shall be implied from any conduct, action, or inaction. No provision of this Agreement may be waived or amended by customer unless such waiver or amendment is in writing and signed by an authorized officer of PFS. PFS may assign, transfer, sell or otherwise convey its rights and obligations hereunder to another futures commission merchant upon notice to you.

28. FACSIMILE EXECUTION

Customer agrees any records stored by printed media storage method shall be deemed complete, true, and genuine record of your account documents and signatures. If the Customer elects to open an account through the use of an electronic signature under the federal E-SIGN legislation, such electronic signature will meet the requirements of an original signature. However, at the sole discretion of PFS, documents signed and transmitted by facsimile machine or electronic mail may be accepted as original documents. The signature of any person or entity thereon, is to be considered as an original signature, and the document transmitted is to be considered to have the same binding effect as an original signature on an original document. At the request of PFS, any facsimile or telecopy document must be re-executed in original form by the persons or entities who executed the facsimile or telecopy document. No party hereto may raise the use of a facsimile or telecopy machine as a defense to the enforcement of this Agreement or any amendment or other document executed in compliance with this section. Customer attests that if Customer has downloaded this Agreement from the Internet or any electronic message, Customer has printed it directly from the PDF or other electronic file provided by PFS without modification.

29. ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE

Customers consent and agree that their use of a keypad, mouse, or other device to select an item, button, icon or similar act/action while using any electronic service PFS offers, or in accessing or making any transactions regarding any agreement, acknowledgment, consent, terms, disclosures or conditions constitutes such Customer's signature, acceptance and agreement as if actually signed by such Customer in writing. Further, Customers agrees that no certification authority or other third-party verification is necessary to the enforceability of their signature or any resulting contract between them and PFS.

30. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement shall be prohibited by or invalid under applicable law, such provision shall be ineffective only to the extent of such prohibition or invalidity ascends, without invalidating the remaining provisions of this Agreement.

THIS CUSTOMER ACCOUNT AGREEMENT CONTAINS A CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT. DO NOT SIGN UNTIL YOU HAVE READ IT CAREFULLY. BY SIGNING BELOW, THE UNDERSIGNED REPRESENTS AND WARRANTS TO PFS THAT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, OR IN ANY OTHER ACCOUNT FORM OR OTHER DOCUMENT FROM THE UNDERSIGNED IS TRUE AND CORRECT AND THAT IF ANY CHANGES TO SUCH INFORMATION OCCUR, THE UNDERSIGNED WILL IMMEDIATELY INFORM PFS, IN WRITING, OF SUCH CHANGES.
BY SIGNING BELOW, THE UNDERSIGNED ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE HAS READ AND UNDERSTANDS ALL OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE CUSTOMER ACCOUNT CUSTOMER AGREEMENT AND SHALL BE BOUND BY THEM.

_____

INDIVIDUAL/COMPANY NAME

_____

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE(s)/TITLE(s)

_____

DATE

CLEARED SWAPS ADDENDUM TO THE CUSTOMER ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

This Cleared Swaps Addendum ("Addendum") supplements the terms and conditions of the Customer Account Agreement ("Agreement") entered into by and between the undersigned customer ("Customer") and Plus500US Financial Services, LLC or any of its affiliates now or hereafter existing that may provide services under the Agreement or this Addendum (hereinafter, singularly or collectively, "PFS") and sets forth the terms and conditions upon which PFS will accept and maintain for Customer one or more Cleared Swaps Accounts (as herein defined) and PFS will act as futures commission merchant for Customer in the execution and clearance of orders for transactions in certain swaps, as further specified herein (each such transaction, a "Cleared Swap").

1. Relationship to the Agreement

Customer acknowledges and agrees that, except as provided below, this Addendum shall apply exclusively to Cleared Swaps that are listed on and executed by Customer on a designated contract market registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") (any such designated contract market, a "DCM") and subsequently submitted to and accepted for clearing at a derivatives clearing organization registered with the CFTC ("DCO") and carried in an account holding such Cleared Swaps and any associated Collateral (as defined in the Agreement) (collectively, the "Cleared Swaps Account"). Cleared Swaps under this Addendum shall not include (i) futures contracts and options on futures contracts executed on or subject to the rules of a DCM or foreign board of trade; (ii) swaps executed on or under the rules of any trading facility other than a DCM; or (iii) swaps executed bilaterally or over-the-counter and submitted for clearing post-execution. For the avoidance of doubt, Customer agrees and acknowledges that nothing in this Addendum or in the Agreement authorizes, or shall be construed to authorize, Customer to execute or clear any swap with or through the facilities of PFS, other than as expressly provided in this Addendum.

2. Definitions

All capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined in this Addendum shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Agreement. The term "Contracts" in the Agreement shall be defined to include Cleared Swaps and the term "Account" in the Agreement shall be defined to include the Cleared Swaps Account. The term "Applicable Law" in the Agreement shall be defined to include, without limitation (each, as amended or supplemented from time to time, including by guidance issued by regulators of competent jurisdiction): (i) Part 22 of the regulations adopted by the CFTC ("Part 22") under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CFTC Regulations") relating to Cleared Swaps, Cleared Swaps Customers, Cleared Swap Customer Accounts, Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral (each, as defined in Part 22); (ii) the regulatory alerts relating to Cleared Swaps issued by the Joint Audit Committee; and (iii) the rules of any relevant DCM or DCO (including orders and interpretations of the CFTC relating to any such DCM or DCO) that lists or carries a Cleared Swap executed and cleared by Customer for its Account.

3. Account Designation

Customer's Cleared Swaps and associated Collateral carried by PFS for Customer will be carried in Customer's Cleared Swaps Account, in accordance with the requirements of Applicable Law, including, without limitation, Part 22 of the CFTC Regulations.

4.Transactions Not Accepted for Clearing

If at any time following the execution of a Cleared Swap transaction hereunder a DCO does not accept the transaction for clearing and the transaction fails to clear, the transaction shall be deemed void ab initio under Applicable Law and Customer shall have no further rights, and PFS no further obligations under this Addendum with respect to any such transaction.

5. Limitation of Liability

Customer understands and agrees that PFS is not responsible for the performance or non-performance by any DCM or DCO (or any electronic trading system Customer uses to enter into any Cleared Swap), whether offered by PFS or otherwise. PFS specifically disclaims all liability for any loss, cost, or damage of any type or nature arising from or relating to Customer's use of any system or device furnished by any DCM, if any, for Customer's Cleared Swaps transactions, unless directly caused by PFS's gross negligence or willful misconduct. Without limiting the foregoing, PFS shall not under any circumstances be required to pay or be liable to Customer for any consequential, indirect, or punitive damages, opportunity costs, or lost profits (whether or not arising from its gross negligence or willful misconduct).

6. Customer Default

Upon the occurrence of any default specified in Paragraph 5 of the Agreement with respect to the Account (including the Cleared Swaps Account), PFS shall have the right, without limitation, to take any action, as described in Paragraph 5, to close out and liquidate the Account (including the Cleared Swaps Account), subject to the terms and conditions set forth therein. Following the occurrence of any such default, PFS shall be entitled to retain all Collateral and Customer cash deposited in respect of the Cleared Swaps Account as security for all obligations of Customer to PFS under this Addendum, the Agreement, and any other agreement between Customer and PFS. PFS shall be entitled to net: (i) any amount payable by it against any amount due to it and unpaid by Customer under the Agreement, this Addendum or any other agreement between Customer and PFS and (ii) any amounts due and payable to Customer under the Agreement, the Addendum or any other agreement between Customer and PFS against any amount payable to PFS.

7. Relationship to Agreement; Inconsistency

In the event of a conflict between the provisions of the Agreement and the provisions of this Addendum, the provisions of this Addendum will govern only with respect to Cleared Swaps.

8. DCO Rules

PFS hereby directs Customer to the Rules of Kalshi Clear LLC relating to use of Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral, transfer, neutralization of the risks, or liquidation of Cleared Swaps in the event of a default by a futures commission merchant relating to the Cleared Swaps Customer Account (available here: https://kalshi.com/regulatory/rulebook). PFS may from time to time unilaterally amend this Addendum to include covenants, representations or other provisions required by a DCO, the CFTC, or any self-regulatory organization with respect to Cleared Swaps. Any such amendment shall be effective upon Customer's receipt of notice thereof without further action by PFS. PFS may from time to time be required by a DCM or DCO to notify Customer of rules of such DCM or DCO to which such DCM or DCO requires Customer be bound. Upon receipt of such notice, Customer agrees to be bound by such rules.

9. Representations Relating to Managed Accounts

If Customer's Cleared Swaps Account is a discretionary account managed by any third-party manager ("Manager"), Customer hereby represents and warrants that: (i) Customer has authorized Manager to enter into and perform on Customer's behalf all obligations under this Addendum and all Contracts entered into pursuant to this Addendum; and (ii) Customer has the full right, power and authority to enter into this Addendum and into Cleared Swaps entered into pursuant to this Addendum through Manager's agency (and all actions required to be taken by Customer or Manager to authorize the same and all other acts, conditions, and things required to be done, fulfilled or performed by it or them in relation thereto, have been done, fulfilled or performed).

10. Notices

Any instruction, notice or other communication relating to transactions under this Addendum shall be given in accordance with the Agreement.

11. Customer Representations, Warranties and Covenants

In addition to the representations, warranties and covenants made by Customer in the Agreement, Customer represents, warrants and covenants to PFS that:

· All responses made by Customer in the Customer Account Application remain are complete and correct. Customer agrees that it shall promptly inform PFS of any material change in any such response.

· Prior to submitting an order to execute a Cleared Swap for clearing and settlement through Customer's Cleared Swap Account with PFS, Customer will have obtained any approval, authorization, license or permit required by Applicable Law to perform its obligations under this Addendum. Customer will ensure that any such approval, authorization, license or permit remains valid and in force to the extent required under Applicable Law at any time Customer enters into any Cleared Swap or maintains any open Cleared Swap position in the Cleared Swap Account.

· Customer is acting for its own account and has made its own independent decisions to execute Cleared Swaps and submit such Cleared Swaps for clearing and settlement through Customer's Cleared Swap Account with PFS, based upon its own judgment and upon advice from such advisors as it has deemed necessary, as to whether such action is appropriate or proper. Customer is not relying on any communication (written or oral) of PFS as investment advice or as a recommendation to enter into and clear any Cleared Swap transaction. Customer is capable of assessing the merits of and understanding (on its own behalf or through independent professional advice), and understands and accepts, the terms, conditions and risks of entering into and submitting Cleared Swaps for execution, clearing and settlement in accordance with this Addendum. PFS is not acting as a fiduciary for or an advisor to Customer in respect of any Cleared Swap transactions.

_____

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

_____

DATE

PERSONAL FUNDS LETTER

I hereby certify that the funds that I deposit with Plus500US Financial Services, LLC ("Plus500US") are personal funds of mine and do not represent the interests of any other person, companies, or pools. I do not hold myself out as engaging in the business of investing capital from other participants in the commodity futures markets. Should any of the foregoing representations change or become untrue, I will immediately notify Plus500US of such change.

Customer Name:_____

_____ _____

Signature **Date**

SUBSTITIUTE IRS TAX FORM W-9

Taxpayer Identification Number _____

Legal Account Name

_____

I hereby certify under penalties of perjury that:

1. The Taxpayer Identification Number provided is my correct Taxpayer Identification Number,
2. I am not subject to backup withholding under the provisions of Section 3406 (a)(1)(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; and
3. I am a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien.

The Internal Revenue Service does not require your consent to any provision of this document other than the certifications required to avoid backup withholding.

_____ _____

SIGNATURE **DATE**

Please note that all required regulatory information reporting applicable to activity within this account (including Internal Revenue Service reporting) will be submitted with the legal name and Federal Tax Identification Number stated above.

Please note that all Foreign Accounts must fill out a form W-8 BEN. In addition, this account form must be accompanied by a copy of your passport or other governmental identification.

SUBSTITUTE IRS TAX FORM W-8 BEN

Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner

For United States Tax Withholding

Claim of Tax Treaty Benefits (check those that apply)

- ☐ The beneficial owner is a resident of _____ within the meaning of the tax treaty with that country
- ☐ If required, the US taxpayer ID number is _____.
- ☐ The beneficial owner is not an individual and derives income for which treaty benefits are claimed and meets the requirements dealing with the limitation on benefits

Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined the information on this form and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. I further certify under penalties of perjury that:

1. I am the beneficial owner (or am authorized to sign for the beneficial owner) of all the income to which this form relates,
2. The beneficial owner is not a U.S. person,
3. The income to which this form relates is (a) not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, (b) effectively connected but is not subject to tax under an income tax treaty, or (c) the partner's share of a partnership's effectively connected income, **and**
4. For broker transactions or barter exchanges, the beneficial owner is an exempt foreign person as defined in the instructions

Furthermore, I authorize this form to be provided to any withholding agent that has control, receipt, or custody of the income of which I am the beneficial owner or any withholding agent that can disburse or make payments of the income of which I am the beneficial owner.

The Internal Revenue Service does not require your consent to any provision of this document other than the certifications required to avoid backup withholding.

_____	_____	_____
PRINT LEGAL NAME	**SIGNATURE**	**DATE**

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 A PS 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.

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 addition to the foregoing, Plus500US may not support contract adjustments arising from corporate actions affecting Single Stock Futures ("SSF") contracts, including but not limited to stock splits, reverse stock splits, mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, recapitalizations, special dividends, or any other event that would ordinarily result in a contract or deliverable adjustment by the applicable exchange or clearinghouse (each, a "Corporate Action"). Accordingly, Plus500US similarly has the right, but not the obligation, in its sole discretion, to auto liquidate any or all open SSF positions in the affected underlying security at any time before or after the effective date of an announced Corporate Action. 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. Plus500US shall not be liable for any losses or damages resulting from such liquidations or from its inability to accommodate adjustments for SSF positions (including any economic benefit or adjustment that may apply to the affected contract following the effective date of the Corporate Action).

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. With respect to SSF positions specifically, the timing and announcement of Corporate Actions may result in auto-liquidation with little to no advance notice, and the resulting liquidation may occur at unfavorable prices due to market conditions at the time of the Corporate Action announcement or effective date. 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.

DISCLOSURES FOR CLEARED SWAP CUSTOMERS OF PLUS500US FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC PURSUANT TO CFTC RULE 22.16

Default of a Non-Clearing Futures Commission Merchant

If Plus500US Financial Services LLC ("PFS") were to enter into an agreement with a clearing member (in the capacity of a "Collecting Futures Commission Merchant," as defined under CFTC Rule 22.1) of a registered derivatives clearing organization ("DCO") of which PFS was not a clearing member, for the purpose of giving its customers access to cleared swaps cleared by such DCO, you would have the right under CFTC Rule 22.16 to require PFS to disclose the provisions of the customer agreement between PFS and the clearing member FCM with which PFS was contracting for that purpose. Specifically, you have the right to require that PFS disclose the provisions of any such agreement relating to the use of Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral (as defined under CFTC Rule 22.1), and to the transfer, neutralization of the risks, or liquidation of Cleared Swaps in the event of a default by either PFS or the clearing member FCM. Please contact your PFS representative for additional information relating to clearing arrangements in respect of your Cleared Swaps Customer Account at PFS.

Default of a Clearing Futures Commission Merchant

Each DCO is required to have rules that govern the use of Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral, and the transfer, neutralization of risks, and liquidation of Cleared Swaps in the event of a default by a clearing futures commission merchant relating to a Cleared Swaps Customer Account. In further compliance with CFTC Rule 22.16, we are providing you with the URL links to the rules of the relevant derivatives clearing organizations where, as of the date hereof, PFS customers are authorized to clear swaps. Please note that such rules and the URL links are susceptible to change. If you encounter difficulty accessing these rules, please contact your PFS Representative for an updated URL link.

https://kalshi.com/regulatory/rulebook

THE INCLUSION OF A DERIVATIVES CLEARING ORGANIZATION ON THIS LIST DOES NOT MEAN THAT YOUR ACCOUNT IS ELIGIBLE TO CLEAR ANY OR ALL PRODUCTS ON THAT DERIVATIVES CLEARING ORGANIZATION. SHOULD YOU REQUIRE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE ABOVE, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR PFS REPRESENTATIVE. US LAW PROHIBITS THE OFFER TO OR EXECUTION OF SWAPS WITH PERSONS WHO DO NOT QUALIFY AS ELIGIBLE CONTRACT PARTICIPANTS AS DEFINED UNDER SECTION 1a(18) OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT EXCEPT WHERE SUCH SWAPS ARE LISTED ON A DESIGNATED CONTRACT MARKET REGISTERED WITH THE CFTC AND CLEARED BY A DERIVATIVES CLEARING ORGANIZATION REGISTERED WITH THE CFTC. PFS WILL NOT OFFER OR PERMIT THE EXECUTION OF ANY SWAP BY A CUSTOMER EXCEPT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOREGOING REQUIREMENT.

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR SECURITY FUTURES CONTRACTS

This disclosure statement discusses the characteristics and risks of standardized security futures contracts traded on regulated U.S. exchanges. At present, regulated exchanges are authorized to list futures contracts on individual equity securities registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (including common stock and certain exchange-traded funds and American Depositary Receipts), futures on certain debt instruments as well as narrow based security indices. Futures on other types of securities and options on security futures contracts may be authorized in the future. The glossary of terms appears at the end of the document.

Customers should be aware that the examples in this document are exclusive of fees and commissions that may decrease their net gains or increase their net losses. The examples also do not include tax consequences, which may differ for each customer.

Section 1 – Risks of Security Futures

1.1. Risks of Security Futures Transactions

Trading security futures contracts may not be suitable for all investors. You may lose a substantial amount of money in a very short period of time. The amount you may lose is potentially unlimited and can exceed the amount you originally deposit with your broker. This is because futures trading is highly leveraged, with a relatively small amount of money used to establish a position in assets having a much greater value. If you are uncomfortable with this level of risk, you should not trade security futures contracts.

1.2. General Risks

Trading security futures contracts involves risk and may result in potentially unlimited losses that are greater than the amount you deposited with your broker. As with any high risk financial product, you should not risk any funds that you cannot afford to lose, such as your retirement savings, medical and other emergency funds, funds set aside for purposes such as education or home ownership, proceeds from student loans or mortgages, or funds required to meet your living expenses.

Be cautious of claims that you can make large profits from trading security futures contracts. Although the high degree of leverage in security futures contracts can result in large and immediate gains, it can also result in large and immediate losses. As with any financial product, there is no such thing as a "sure winner."

Because of the leverage involved and the nature of security futures contract transactions, you may feel the effects of your losses immediately. Gains and losses in security futures contracts are credited or debited to your account, at a minimum, on a daily basis. If movements in the markets for security futures contracts or the underlying security decrease the value of your positions in security futures contracts, you may be required to have or make additional funds available to your carrying firm as margin. If your account is under the minimum margin requirements set by the exchange or the brokerage firm, your position may be liquidated at a loss, and you will be liable for the deficit, if any, in your account. Margin requirements are addressed in Section 4.

Under certain market conditions, it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. Generally, you must enter into an offsetting transaction in order to liquidate a position in a security futures contract. If you cannot liquidate your position in a security futures contract, you may not be able to realize a gain in the value of your position or prevent losses from mounting. This inability to liquidate could occur, for example, if trading is halted due to unusual trading activity in either the security futures contract or the underlying security; if trading is halted due to recent news events involving the issuer of the underlying security; if systems failures occur on an exchange or at the firm carrying your position; or if the position is on an illiquid market. Even if you can liquidate your position, you may be forced to do so at a price that involves a large loss.

Under certain market conditions, it may also be difficult or impossible to manage your risk from open security futures positions by entering into an equivalent but opposite position in another contract month, on another market, or in the underlying security. This inability to take positions to limit your risk could occur, for example, if trading is halted across markets due to unusual trading activity in the security futures contract or the underlying security or due to recent news events involving the issuer of the underlying security.

Under certain market conditions, the prices of security futures contracts may not maintain their customary or anticipated relationships to the prices of the underlying security or index. These pricing disparities could occur, for example, when the market for the security futures contract is illiquid, when the primary market for the underlying security is closed, or when the reporting of transactions in the underlying security has been delayed. For index products, it could also occur when trading is delayed or halted in some or all of the securities that make up the index.

You may be required to settle certain security futures contracts with physical delivery of the underlying security. If you hold your position in a physically settled security futures contract until the end of the last trading day prior to expiration, you will be obligated to make or take delivery of the underlying securities, which could involve additional costs. The actual

settlement terms may vary from contract to contract and exchange to exchange. You should carefully review the settlement and delivery conditions before entering into a security futures contract. Settlement and delivery are discussed in Section 5.

You may experience losses due to systems failures. As with any financial transaction, you may experience losses if your orders for security futures contracts cannot be executed normally due to systems failures on a regulated exchange or at the brokerage firm carrying your position. Your losses may be greater if the brokerage firm carrying your position does not have adequate back-up systems or procedures.

All security futures contracts involve risk, and there is no trading strategy that can eliminate it. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as spreads, may be as risky as outright long or short positions. Trading in security futures contracts requires knowledge of both the securities and the futures markets.

Day trading strategies involving security futures contracts and other products pose special risks. As with any financial product, persons who seek to purchase and sell the same security future in the course of a day to profit from intra-day price movements ("day traders") face a number of special risks, including substantial commissions, exposure to leverage, and competition with professional traders. You should thoroughly understand these risks and have appropriate experience before

engaging in day trading. The special risks for day traders are discussed more fully in Section 7.

Placing contingent orders, if permitted, such as "stop-loss" or "stop-limit" orders, will not necessarily limit your losses to the intended amount. Some regulated exchanges may permit you to enter into stop-loss or stop-limit orders for security futures contracts, which are intended to limit your exposure to losses due to market fluctuations. However, market conditions may make it impossible to execute the order or to get the stop price.

You should thoroughly read and understand the customer account agreement with your brokerage firm before entering into any transactions in security futures contracts.

You should thoroughly understand the regulatory protections available to your funds and positions in the event of the failure of your brokerage firm. The regulatory protections available to your funds and positions in the event of the failure of your brokerage firm may vary depending on, among other factors, the contract you are trading and whether you are trading through a securities account or a futures account. Firms that allow customers to trade security futures in either securities accounts or futures accounts, or both, are required to disclose to customers the differences in regulatory protections between such accounts, and, where appropriate, how customers may elect to trade in either type of account.

Section 2 – Description of a Security Futures Contract

2.1. What is a Security Futures Contract?

A security futures contract is a legally binding agreement between two parties to purchase or sell in the future a specific quantity of shares of a security or of the component securities of a narrow-based security index, at a certain price. A person who buys a security futures contract enters into a contract to purchase an underlying security and is said to be "long" the contract. A person who sells a security futures contract enters into a contract to sell the underlying security and is said to be "short" the contract. The price at which the contract trades (the "contract price") is determined by relative buying and selling interest on a regulated exchange.

In order to enter into a security futures contract, you must deposit funds with your brokerage firm equal to a specified percentage (usually at least 20 percent) of the current market value of the contract as a performance bond. Moreover, all security futures contracts are marked-to-market at least daily, usually after the close of trading, as described in Section 3 of this document. At that time, the account of each buyer and seller reflects the amount of any gain or loss on the security futures contract based on the contract price established at the end of the day for settlement purposes (the "daily settlement price").

An open position, either a long or short position, is closed or liquidated by entering into an offsetting transaction (i.e., an equal and opposite transaction to the one that opened the position) prior to the contract expiration. Traditionally, most futures contracts are liquidated prior to expiration through an offsetting transaction and, thus, holders do not incur a settlement obligation.

Examples:

Investor A is long one September XYZ Corp. futures contract. To liquidate the long position in the September XYZ Corp. futures contract, Investor A would sell an identical September XYZ Corp.

contract.

Investor B is short one December XYZ Corp. futures contract. To liquidate the short position in the December XYZ Corp. futures contract, Investor B would buy an identical December XYZ Corp. contract.

Security futures contracts that are not liquidated prior to expiration must be settled in accordance with the terms of the contract. Some security futures contracts are settled by physical delivery of the underlying security. At the expiration of a security futures contract that is settled through physical delivery, a person who is long the contract must pay the final settlement price set by the regulated exchange or the clearing organization and take delivery of the underlying shares. Conversely, a person who is short the contract must make delivery of the underlying shares in exchange for the final settlement price.

Other security futures contracts are settled through cash settlement. In this case, the underlying security is not delivered. Instead, any positions in such security futures contracts that are open at the end of the last trading day are settled through a final cash payment based on a final settlement price determined by the exchange or clearing organization. Once this payment is made, neither party has any further obligations on the contract.

Physical delivery and cash settlement are discussed more fully in Section 5.

2.2. Purposes of Security Futures

Security futures contracts can be used for speculation, hedging, and risk management. Security futures contracts do not provide capital growth or income.

Speculation

Speculators are individuals or firms who seek to profit from anticipated increases or decreases in futures prices. A speculator who expects the price of the underlying instrument to increase will buy the security futures contract. A speculator who expects the price of the underlying instrument to decrease will sell the security futures contract. Speculation involves substantial risk and can lead to large losses as well as profits.

The most common trading strategies involving security futures contracts are buying with the hope of profiting from an anticipated price increase and selling with the hope of profiting from an anticipated price decrease. For example, a person who expects the price of XYZ stock to increase by March can buy a March XYZ security futures contract, and a person who expects the price of XYZ stock to decrease by March can sell a March XYZ security futures contract. The following illustrates potential profits and losses if Customer A purchases the security futures contract at $50 a share and Customer B sells the same contract at $50 a share (assuming 100 shares per contract).

Price of XYZ at Liquidation	Customer A Profit/Loss	Customer B Profit/Loss
$55	$500	- $500
$50	$ 0	$ 0
$45	-$500	$500

Speculators may also enter into spreads with the hope of profiting from an expected change in price relationships. Spreaders may purchase a contract expiring in one contract month and sell another contract on the same underlying security expiring in a different month (e.g., buy June and sell September XYZ single stock futures). This is commonly referred to as a "calendar spread."

Spreaders may also purchase and sell the same contract month in two different but economically correlated security futures contracts. For example, if ABC and XYZ are both pharmaceutical companies and an individual believes that ABC will have stronger growth than XYZ between now and June, he could buy June ABC futures contracts and sell June XYZ futures contracts. Assuming that each contract is 100 shares, the following illustrates how this works.

Opening Position	Price at Liquidation	Gain or Loss	Price at Liquidation	Gain or Loss
Buy ABC at 50	$53	$300	$53	$300
Sell XYZ at 45	$46	-$100	$50	-$500
Net Gain or Loss		$200		-$200

Speculators can also engage in arbitrage, which is similar to a spread except that the long and short positions occur on two different markets. An arbitrage position can be established by taking an economically opposite position in a security futures contract on another exchange, in an options contract, or in the underlying security.

Hedging

Generally speaking, hedging involves the purchase or sale of a security future to reduce or offset the risk of a position in the underlying security or group of securities (or a close economic equivalent). A hedger gives up the potential to profit from a favorable price change in the position being hedged in order to minimize the risk of loss from an adverse price change.

An investor who wants to lock in a price now for an anticipated sale of the underlying security at a later date can do so by hedging with security futures. For example, assume an investor owns 1,000 shares of ABC that have appreciated since he bought them. The investor would like to sell them at the current price of $50 per share, but there are tax or other reasons for holding them until September. The investor could sell ten 100-share ABC futures contracts and then buy back those contracts in September when he sells the stock. Assuming the stock price and the futures price change by the same amount, the gain or loss in the stock will be offset by the loss or gain in the futures contracts.

Price in September	Value of 1,000 Shares of ABC	Gain or Loss on Futures	Effective Selling Price
$40	$40,000	$10,000	$50,000
$50	$50,000	$ 0	$50,000
$60	$60,000	-$10,000	$50,000

Hedging can also be used to lock in a price now for an anticipated purchase of the stock at a later date. For example, assume that in May a mutual fund expects to buy stocks in a particular industry with the proceeds of bonds that will mature in August. The mutual fund can hedge its risk that the stocks will increase in value between May and August by purchasing security futures contracts on a narrow-based index of stocks from that industry. When the mutual fund buys the stocks in August, it also will liquidate the security futures position in the index. If the relationship between the security futures contract and the stocks in the index is constant, the profit or loss from the futures contract will offset the price change in the stocks, and the mutual fund will have locked in the price that the stocks were selling at in May.

Although hedging mitigates risk, it does not eliminate all risk. For example, the relationship between the price of the security futures contract and the price of the underlying security traditionally tends to remain constant over time, but it can and does vary somewhat. Furthermore, the expiration or liquidation of the security futures contract may not coincide with the exact time the hedger buys or sells the underlying stock. Therefore, hedging may not be a perfect protection against price risk.

Risk Management

Some institutions also use futures contracts to manage portfolio risks without necessarily intending to change the composition of their portfolio by buying or selling the underlying securities. The institution does so by taking a security futures position that is opposite to some or all of its position in the underlying securities. This strategy involves more risk than a traditional hedge because it is not meant to be a substitute for an anticipated purchase or sale.

2.3. Where Security Futures Trade

By law, security futures contracts must trade on a regulated U.S. exchange. Each regulated U.S. exchange that trades security futures contracts is subject to joint regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

A person holding a position in a security futures contract who seeks to liquidate the position must do so either on the regulated exchange where the original trade took place or on another regulated exchange, if any, where a fungible security futures contract trades. (A person may also seek to manage the risk in that position by taking an opposite position in a comparable contract traded on another regulated exchange.)

Security futures contracts traded on one regulated exchange might not be fungible with security futures contracts traded on another regulated exchange for a variety of reasons. Security futures traded on different regulated exchanges may be non-fungible because they have different contract terms (e.g., size, settlement method), or because they are cleared through different clearing

organizations. Moreover, a regulated exchange might not permit its security futures contracts to be offset or liquidated by an identical contract traded on another regulated exchange, even though they have the same contract terms and are cleared through the same clearing organization. You should consult your broker about the fungibility of the contract you are considering purchasing or selling, including which exchange(s), if any, on which it may be offset.

Regulated exchanges that trade security futures contracts are required by law to establish certain listing standards. Changes in the underlying security of a security futures contract may, in some cases, cause such contract to no longer meet the regulated exchange's listing standards. Each regulated exchange will have rules governing the continued trading of security futures contracts that no longer meet the exchange's listing standards. These rules may, for example, permit only liquidating trades in security futures contracts that no longer satisfy the listing standards.

2.4. How Security Futures Differ from the Underlying Security

Shares of common stock represent a fractional ownership interest in the issuer of that security. Ownership of securities confers various rights that are not present with positions in security futures contracts. For example, persons owning a share of common stock may be entitled to vote in matters affecting corporate governance. They also may be entitled to receive dividends and corporate disclosure, such as annual and quarterly reports.

The purchaser of a security futures contract, by contrast, has only a contract for future delivery of the underlying security. The purchaser of the security futures contract is not entitled to exercise any voting rights over the underlying security and is not entitled to any dividends that may be paid by the issuer. Moreover, the purchaser of a security futures contract does not receive the corporate disclosures that are received by shareholders of the underlying security, although such corporate disclosures must be made publicly available through the SEC's EDGAR system, which can be accessed at www.sec.gov. You should review such disclosures before entering into a security futures contract. See Section 8.1 for further discussion of the impact of corporate events on a security futures contract.

All security futures contracts are marked-to-market at least daily, usually after the close of trading, as described in Section 3 of this document. At that time, the account of each buyer and seller is credited with the amount of any gain, or debited by the amount of any loss, on the security futures contract, based on the contract price established at the end of the day for settlement purposes (the "daily settlement price"). By contrast, the purchaser or seller of the underlying instrument does not have the profit and loss from his or her investment credited or debited until the position in that instrument is closed out.

Naturally, as with any financial product, the value of the security futures contract and of the underlying security may fluctuate. However, owning the underlying security does not require an investor to settle his or her profits and losses daily. By contrast, as a result of the mark-to market requirements discussed above, a person who is long a security futures contract often will be required to deposit additional funds into his or her account as the price of the security futures contract decreases. Similarly, a person who is short a security futures contract often will be required to deposit additional funds into his or her account as the price of the security futures contract increases.

Another significant difference is that security futures contracts expire on a specific date. Unlike an

owner of the underlying security, a person cannot hold a long position in a security futures contract for an extended period of time in the hope that the price will go up. If you do not liquidate your security futures contract, you will be required to settle the contract when it expires, either through physical delivery or cash settlement. For cash-settled contracts in particular, upon expiration, an individual will no longer have an economic interest in the securities underlying the security futures contract.

2.5. Comparison to Options

Although security futures contracts share some characteristics with options on securities (options contracts), these products are also different in a number of ways. Below are some of the important distinctions between equity options contracts and security futures contracts.

If you purchase an options contract, you have the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a security prior to the expiration date. If you sell an options contract, you have the obligation to buy or sell a security prior to the expiration date. By contrast, if you have a position in a security futures contract (either long or short), you have both the right and the obligation to buy or sell a security at a future date. The only way that you can avoid the obligation incurred by the security futures contract is to liquidate the position with an offsetting contract.

A person purchasing an options contract runs the risk of losing the purchase price (premium) for the option contract. Because it is a wasting asset, the purchaser of an options contract who neither liquidates the options contract in the secondary market nor exercises it at or prior to expiration will necessarily lose his or her entire investment in the options contract. However, a purchaser of an options contract cannot lose more than the amount of the premium. Conversely, the seller of an options contract receives the premium and assumes the risk that he or she will be required to buy or sell the underlying security on or prior to the expiration date, in which event his or her losses may exceed the amount of the premium received. Although the seller of an options contract is required to deposit margin to reflect the risk of its obligation, he or she may lose many times his or her initial margin deposit.

By contrast, the purchaser and seller of a security futures contract each enter into an agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of shares in the underlying security. Based upon the movement in prices of the underlying security, a person who holds a position in a security futures contract can gain or lose many times his or her initial margin deposit. In this respect, the benefits of a security futures contract are similar to the benefits of *purchasing* an option, while the risks of entering into a security futures contract are similar to the risks of *selling* an option.

Both the purchaser and the seller of a security futures contract have daily margin obligations. At least once each day, security futures contracts are marked-to-market and the increase or decrease in the value of the contract is credited or debited to the buyer and the seller. As a result, any person who has an open position in a security futures contract may be called upon to meet additional margin requirements or may receive a credit of available funds.

Example:

Assume that Customers A and B each anticipate an increase in the market price of XYZ stock, which is currently $50 a share. Customer A purchases an XYZ 50 call (covering 100 shares of XYZ at a premium of $5 per share). The option premium is $500 ($5 per share X 100 shares). Customer B

purchases an XYZ security futures contract (covering 100 shares of XYZ). The total value of the contract is $5000 ($50 share value X 100 shares). The required margin is $1000 (or 20% of the contract value).

Price of XYZ at expiration	Customer A Profit/Loss	Customer B Profit/Loss
65	1000	1500
60	500	1000
55	0	500
50	-500	0
45	-500	-500
40	-500	-1000
35	-500	-1500

The most that Customer A can lose is $500, the option premium. Customer A breaks even at $55 per share and makes money at higher prices. Customer B may lose more than his initial margin deposit. Unlike the options premium, the margin on a futures contract is not a cost but a performance bond. The losses for Customer B are not limited by this performance bond. Rather, the losses or gains are determined by the settlement price of the contract, as provided in the example above. Note that if the price of XYZ falls to $35 per share, Customer A loses only $500, whereas Customer B loses $1500.

2.6. Components of a Security Futures Contract

Each regulated exchange can choose the terms of the security futures contracts it lists, and those terms may differ from exchange to exchange or contract to contract. Some of those contract terms are discussed below. However, you should ask your broker for a copy of the contract specifications before trading a particular contract.

2.6.1. Each security futures contract has a set size. The size of a security futures contract is determined by the regulated exchange on which the contract trades. For example, a security futures contract for a single stock may be based on 100 shares of that stock. If prices are reported per share, the value of the contract would be the price times 100. For narrow-based security indices, the value of the contract is the price of the component securities times the multiplier set by the exchange as part of the contract terms.

2.6.2. Security futures contracts expire at set times determined by the listing exchange. For example, a particular contract may expire on a particular day, e.g., the third Friday of the expiration month. Up until expiration, you may liquidate an open position by offsetting your contract with a fungible opposite contract that expires in the same month. If you do not liquidate an open position before it expires, you will be required to make or take delivery of the underlying security or to settle the contract in cash after expiration.

2.6.3. Although security futures contracts on a particular security or a narrow-based security index may be listed and traded on more than one regulated exchange, the contract specifications may not be the same. Also, prices for contracts on the same security or index may vary on different regulated exchanges because of different contract specifications.

2.6.4. Prices of security futures contracts are usually quoted the same way prices are quoted in the underlying instrument. For example, a contract for an individual security would be quoted in dollars and cents per share. Contracts for indices would be quoted by an index number, usually stated to two decimal places.

2.6.5. Each security futures contract has a minimum price fluctuation (called a tick), which may differ from product to product or exchange to exchange. For example, if a particular security futures contract has a tick size of 1¢, you can buy the contract at $23.21 or $23.22 but not at $23.215.

2.7. Trading Halts

The value of your positions in security futures contracts could be affected if trading is halted in either the security futures contract or the underlying security. In certain circumstances, regulated exchanges are required by law to halt trading in security futures contracts. For example, trading on a particular security futures contract must be halted if trading is halted on the listed market for the underlying security as a result of pending news, regulatory concerns, or market volatility. Similarly, trading of a security futures contract on a narrow-based security index must be halted under such circumstances if trading is halted on securities accounting for at least 50 percent of the market capitalization of the index. In addition, regulated exchanges are required to halt trading in all security futures contracts for a specified period of time when the S&P 500 Index experiences one-day declines of seven-, 13- and 20- percent. The regulated exchanges may also have discretion under their rules to halt trading in other circumstances – such as when the exchange determines that the halt would be advisable in maintaining a fair and orderly market.

A trading halt, either by a regulated exchange that trades security futures or an exchange trading the underlying security or instrument, could prevent you from liquidating a position in security futures contracts in a timely manner, which could prevent you from liquidating a position in security futures contracts at that time.

2.8. Trading Hours

Each regulated exchange trading a security futures contract may open and close for trading at different times than other regulated exchanges trading security futures contracts or markets trading the underlying security or securities. Trading in security futures contracts prior to the opening or after the close of the primary market for the underlying security may be less liquid than trading during regular market hours.

Section 3 – Clearing Organizations and Mark-to-Market Requirements

Every regulated U.S. exchange that trades security futures contracts is required to have a relationship with a clearing organization that serves as the guarantor of each security futures contract traded on that exchange. A clearing organization performs the following functions: matching trades; affecting settlement and payments; guaranteeing performance; and facilitating deliveries.

Throughout each trading day, the clearing organization matches trade data submitted by clearing members on behalf of their customers or for the clearing member's proprietary accounts. If an account is with a brokerage firm that is not a member of the clearing organization, then the brokerage firm will carry the security futures position with another brokerage firm that is a

member of the clearing organization. Trade records that do not match, either because of a discrepancy in the details or because one side of the transaction is missing, are returned to the submitting clearing members for resolution. The members are required to resolve such "out trades" before or on the open of trading the next morning.

When the required details of a reported transaction have been verified, the clearing organization assumes the legal and financial obligations of the parties to the transaction. One way to think of the role of the clearing organization is that it is the "buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer." The insertion or substitution of the clearing organization as the counterparty to every transaction enables a customer to liquidate a security futures position without regard to what the other party to the original security futures contract decides to do.

The clearing organization also affects the settlement of gains and losses from security futures contracts between clearing members. At least once each day, clearing member brokerage firms must either pay to, or receive from, the clearing organization the difference between the current price and the trade price earlier in the day, or for a position carried over from the previous day, the difference between the current price and the previous day's settlement price. Whether a clearing organization affects settlement of gains and losses on a daily basis or more frequently will depend on the conventions of the clearing organization and market conditions. Because the clearing organization assumes the legal and financial obligations for each security futures contract, you should expect it to ensure that payments are made promptly to protect its obligations.

Gains and losses in security futures contracts are also reflected in each customer's account on at least a daily basis. Each day's gains and losses are determined based on a daily settlement price disseminated by the regulated exchange trading the security futures contract or its clearing organization. If the daily settlement price of a particular security futures contract rises, the buyer has a gain and the seller a loss. If the daily settlement price declines, the buyer has a loss and the seller a gain. This process is known as "marking-to-market" or daily settlement. As a result, individual customers normally will be called on to settle daily.

The one-day gain or loss on a security futures contract is determined by calculating the difference between the current day's settlement price and the previous day's settlement price.

For example, assume a security futures contract is purchased at a price of $120. If the daily settlement price is either $125 (higher) or $117 (lower), the effects would be as follows:

(1 contract representing 100 shares)

Daily Settlement Value	Buyer's Account	Seller's Account
$125	$500 gain(credit)	$500 loss(debit)
$117	$300 loss(debit)	$300 gain (credit)

The cumulative gain or loss on a customer's open security futures positions is generally referred to as "open trade equity" and is listed as a separate component of account equity on your customer account statement.

A discussion of the role of the clearing organization in effecting delivery is discussed in Section 5.

Section 4 – Margin and Leverage

When a broker-dealer lends a customer part of the funds needed to purchase a security such as common stock, the term "margin" refers to the amount of cash, or down payment, the customer is required to deposit. By contrast, a security futures contract is an obligation and not an asset. A security futures contract has no value as collateral for a loan. Because of the potential for a loss as a result of the daily marked-to-market process, however, a margin deposit is required of each party to a security futures contract. This required margin deposit also is referred to as a "performance bond."

In the first instance, margin requirements for security futures contracts are set by the exchange on which the contract is traded, subject to certain minimums set by law. The basic margin requirement is 20% of the current value of the security futures contract, although some strategies may have lower margin requirements. Requests for additional margin are known as "margin calls." Both buyer and seller must individually deposit the required margin to their respective accounts.

It is important to understand that individual brokerage firms can, and in many cases do, require margin that is higher than the exchange requirements. Additionally, margin requirements may vary from brokerage firm to brokerage firm. Furthermore, a brokerage firm can increase its "house" margin requirements at any time without providing advance notice, and such increases could result in a margin call.

For example, some firms may require margin to be deposited the business day following the day of a deficiency, or some firms may even require deposit on the same day. Some firms may require margin to be on deposit in the account before they will accept an order for a security futures contract. Additionally, brokerage firms may have special requirements as to how margin calls are to be met, such as requiring a wire transfer from a bank, or deposit of a certified or cashier's check. You should thoroughly read and understand the customer agreement with your brokerage firm before entering into any transactions in security futures contracts.

If through the daily cash settlement process, losses in the account of a security futures contract participant reduce the funds on deposit (or equity) below the maintenance margin level (or the firm's higher "house" requirement), the brokerage firm will require that additional funds be deposited.

If additional margin is not deposited in accordance with the firm's policies, the firm can liquidate your position in security futures contracts or sell assets in any of your accounts at the firm to cover the margin deficiency. You remain responsible for any shortfall in the account after such liquidations or sales. Unless provided otherwise in your customer agreement or by applicable law, you are not entitled to choose which futures contracts, other securities or other assets are liquidated or sold to meet a margin call or to obtain an extension of time to meet a margin call.

Brokerage firms generally reserve the right to liquidate a customer's security futures contract positions or sell customer assets to meet a margin call at any time without contacting the customer. Brokerage firms may also enter into equivalent but opposite positions for your account in order to manage the risk created by a margin call. Some customers mistakenly believe that a firm is required to contact them for a margin call to be valid, and that the firm is not allowed to liquidate securities

or other assets in their accounts to meet a margin call unless the firm has contacted them first. This is not the case. While most firms notify their customers of margin calls and allow some time for deposit of additional margin, they are not required to do so. Even if a firm has notified a customer of a margin call and set a specific due date for a margin deposit, the firm can still take action as necessary to protect its financial interests, including the immediate liquidation of positions without advance notification to the customer.

Here is an example of the margin requirements for a long security futures position:

A customer buys 3 July EJG security futures at 71.50. Assuming each contract represents 100 shares, the nominal value of the position is $21,450 (71.50 x 3 contracts x 100 shares). If the initial margin rate is 20% of the nominal value, then the customer's initial margin requirement would be $4,290. The customer deposits the initial margin, bringing the equity in the account to $4,290.

First, assume that the next day the settlement price of EJG security futures falls to 69.25. The marked-to-market loss in the customer's equity is $675 (71.50 – 69.25 x 3 contacts x 100 shares). The customer's equity decreases to $3,615 ($4,290 – $675). The new nominal value of the contract is $20,775 (69.25 x 3 contracts x 100 shares). If the maintenance margin rate is 20% of the nominal value, then the customer's maintenance margin requirement would be $4,155. Because the customer's equity had decreased to $3,615 (see above), the customer would be required to have an additional $540 in margin ($4,155 – $3,615).

Alternatively, assume that the next day the settlement price of EJG security futures rises to 75.00. The mark-to-market gain in the customer's equity is $1,050 (75.00 – 71.50 x 3 contacts x 100 shares). The customer's equity increases to $5,340 ($4,290 + $1,050). The new nominal value of the contract is $22,500 (75.00 x 3 contracts x 100 shares). If the maintenance margin rate is 20% of the nominal value, then the customer's maintenance margin requirement would be $4,500. Because the customer's equity had increased to $5,340 (see above), the customer's excess equity would be $840.

The process is exactly the same for a short position, except that margin calls are generated as the settlement price rises rather than as it falls. This is because the customer's equity decreases as the settlement price rises and increases as the settlement price falls.

Because the margin deposit required to open a security futures position is a fraction of the nominal value of the contracts being purchased or sold, security futures contracts are said to be highly leveraged. The smaller the margin requirement in relation to the underlying value of the security futures contract, the greater the leverage. Leverage allows exposure to a given quantity of an underlying asset for a fraction of the investment needed to purchase that quantity outright. In sum, buying (or selling) a security futures contract provides the same dollar and cents profit and loss outcomes as owning (or shorting) the underlying security. However, as a percentage of the margin deposit, the potential immediate exposure to profit or loss is much higher with a security futures contract than with the underlying security.

For example, if a security futures contract is established at a price of $50, the contract has a nominal value of $5,000 (assuming the contract is for 100 shares of stock). The margin requirement may be as low as 20%. In the example just used, assume the contract price rises from $50 to $52 (a $200 increase in the nominal value). This represents a $200 profit to the buyer of the security futures contract, and a 20% return on the $1,000 deposited as margin. The reverse would be true if the

contract price decreased from $50 to $48. This represents a $200 loss to the buyer, or 20% of the $1,000 deposited as margin. Thus, leverage can either benefit or harm an investor.

Note that a 4% decrease in the value of the contract resulted in a loss of 20% of the margin deposited. A 20% decrease would wipe out 100% of the margin deposited on the security futures contract.

Section 5 – Settlement

If you do not liquidate your position prior to the end of trading on the last day before the expiration of the security futures contract, you are obligated to either 1) make or accept a cash payment ("cash settlement") or 2) deliver or accept delivery of the underlying securities in exchange for final payment of the final settlement price ("physical delivery"). The terms of the contract dictate whether it is settled through cash settlement or by physical delivery.

The expiration of a security futures contract is established by the exchange on which the contract is listed. On the expiration day, security futures contracts cease to exist. Typically, the last trading day of a security futures contract will be the third Friday of the expiring contract month, and the expiration day will be the following Saturday. This follows the expiration conventions for stock options and broad-based stock indexes. Please keep in mind that the expiration day is set by the listing exchange and may deviate from these norms.

5.1. Cash settlement

In the case of cash settlement, no actual securities are delivered at the expiration of the security futures contract. Instead, you must settle any open positions in security futures by making or receiving a cash payment based on the difference between the final settlement price and the previous day's settlement price. Under normal circumstances, the final settlement price for a cash-settled contract will reflect the opening price for the underlying security. Once this payment is made, neither the buyer nor the seller of the security futures contract has any further obligations on the contract.

5.2. Settlement by physical delivery

Settlement by physical delivery is carried out by clearing brokers or their agents with National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC), an SEC-regulated securities clearing agency. Such settlements are made in much the same way as they are for purchases and sales of the underlying security. Promptly after the last day of trading, the regulated exchange's clearing organization will report a purchase and sale of the underlying stock at the previous day's settlement price (also referred to as the "invoice price") to NSCC. In general, if NSCC does not reject the transaction by a time specified in its rules, settlement is effected pursuant to the rules of the exchange and NSCC's Rules and Procedures within the normal clearance and settlement cycle for securities transactions, which currently is two business days. However, settlement may be effected on a shorter timeframe based on the rules of the exchange and subject to NSCC's Rules and Procedures.

If you hold a short position in a physically settled security futures contract to expiration, you will be required to make delivery of the underlying securities. If you already own the securities, you may tender them to your brokerage firm. If you do not own the securities, you will be obligated to purchase them. Some brokerage firms may not be able to purchase the securities for you. If your

brokerage firm cannot purchase the underlying securities on your behalf to fulfill a settlement obligation, you will have to purchase the securities through a different firm.

Section 6 – Customer Account Protections

Positions in security futures contracts may be held either in a securities account or in a futures account. Your brokerage firm may or may not permit you to choose the types of account in which your positions in security futures contracts will be held. The protections for funds deposited or earned by customers in connection with trading in security futures contracts differ depending on whether the positions are carried in a securities account or a futures account. If your positions are carried in a securities account, you will not receive the protections available for futures accounts. Similarly, if your positions are carried in a futures account, you will not receive the protections available for securities accounts. You should ask your broker which of these protections will apply to your funds.

You should be aware that the regulatory protections applicable to your account are not intended to insure you against losses you may incur as a result of a decline or increase in the price of a security futures contract. As with all financial products, you are solely responsible for any market losses in your account.

Your brokerage firm must tell you whether your security futures positions will be held in a securities account or a futures account. If your brokerage firm gives you a choice, it must tell you what you have to do to make the choice and which type of account will be used if you fail to do so. You should understand that certain regulatory protections for your account will depend on whether it is a securities account or a futures account.

6.1. Protections for Securities Accounts

If your positions in security futures contracts are carried in a securities account, they are covered by SEC rules governing the safeguarding of customer funds and securities. These rules prohibit a broker-dealer from using customer funds and securities to finance its business. As a result, the broker-dealer is required to set aside funds equal to the net of all its excess payables to customers over receivables from customers. The rules also require a broker-dealer to segregate all customer fully paid and excess margin securities carried by the broker-dealer for customers.

The Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) also covers positions held in securities accounts. SIPC was created in 1970 as a non-profit, non-government, membership corporation, funded by member broker-dealers. Its primary role is to return funds and securities to customers if the broker-dealer holding these assets becomes insolvent. SIPC coverage applies to customers of current (and in some cases former) SIPC members. Most broker-dealers registered with the SEC are SIPC members; those few that are not must disclose this fact to their customers. SIPC members must display an official sign showing their membership. To check whether a firm is a SIPC member, go to www.sipc.org, call the SIPC Membership Department at (202) 371-8300, or write to SIPC Membership Department, Securities Investor Protection Corporation, 1667 K Street NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20006-1620.

SIPC coverage is limited to $500,000 per customer, including up to $250,000 for cash. For example, if a customer has 1,000 shares of XYZ stock valued at $200,000 and $10,000 cash in the account, both the security and the cash balance would be protected. However, if the customer has shares of

stock valued at $500,000 and $250,000 in cash, only a total of $500,000 of those assets will be protected.

For purposes of SIPC coverage, customers are persons who have securities or cash on deposit with a SIPC member for the purpose of, or as a result of, securities transactions. SIPC does not protect customer funds placed with a broker-dealer just to earn interest. Insiders of the broker-dealer, such as its owners, officers, and partners, are not customers for purposes of SIPC coverage.

6.2. Protections for Futures Accounts

If your security futures positions are carried in a futures account, they must be segregated from the brokerage firm's own funds and cannot be borrowed or otherwise used for the firm's own purposes. If the funds are deposited with another entity (e.g., a bank, clearing broker, or clearing organization), that entity must acknowledge that the funds belong to customers and cannot be used to satisfy the firm's debts. Moreover, although a brokerage firm may carry funds belonging to different customers in the same bank or clearing account, it may not use the funds of one customer to margin or guarantee the transactions of another customer. As a result, the brokerage firm must add its own funds to its customers' segregated funds to cover customer debits and deficits. Brokerage firms must calculate their segregation requirements daily.

You may not be able to recover the full amount of any funds in your account if the brokerage firm becomes insolvent and has insufficient funds to cover its obligations to all of its customers. However, customers with funds in segregation receive priority in bankruptcy proceedings. Furthermore, all customers whose funds are required to be segregated have the same priority in bankruptcy, and there is no ceiling on the amount of funds that must be segregated for or can be recovered by a particular customer.

Your brokerage firm is also required to separately maintain funds invested in security futures contracts traded on a foreign exchange. However, these funds may not receive the same protections once they are transferred to a foreign entity (e.g., a foreign broker, exchange or clearing organization) to satisfy margin requirements for those products. You should ask your broker about the bankruptcy protections available in the country where the foreign exchange (or other entity holding the funds) is located.

Section 7 – Special Risks for Day Traders

Certain traders who pursue a day trading strategy may seek to use security futures contracts as part of their trading activity. Whether day trading in security futures contracts or other securities, investors engaging in a day trading strategy face a number of risks.

Day trading in security futures contracts requires in-depth knowledge of the securities and futures markets and of trading techniques and strategies. In attempting to profit through day trading, you will compete with professional traders who are knowledgeable and sophisticated in these markets. You should have appropriate experience before engaging in day trading.

Day trading in security futures contracts can result in substantial commission charges, even if the per trade cost is low. The more trades you make, the higher your total commissions will be. The total commissions you pay will add to your losses and reduce your profits. For instance, assuming that a round-turn trade costs $16 and you execute an average of 29 round-turn transactions per day each

trading day, you would need to generate an annual profit of $111,360 just to cover your commission expenses.

Day trading can be extremely risky. Day trading generally is not appropriate for someone of limited resources and limited investment or trading experience and low risk tolerance. You should be prepared to lose all of the funds that you use for day trading. In particular, you should not fund day trading activities with funds that you cannot afford to lose.

Section 8 – Other

8.1. Corporate Events

As noted in Section 2.4, an equity security represents a fractional ownership interest in the issuer of that security. By contrast, the purchaser of a security futures contract has only a contract for future delivery of the underlying security. Treatment of dividends and other corporate events affecting the underlying security may be reflected in the security futures contract depending on the applicable clearing organization rules. Consequently, individuals should consider how dividends and other developments affecting security futures in which they transact will be handled by the relevant exchange and clearing organization. The specific adjustments to the terms of a security futures contract are governed by the rules of the applicable clearing organization. Below is a discussion of some of the more common types of adjustments that you may need to consider.

Corporate issuers occasionally announce stock splits. As a result of these splits, owners of the issuer's common stock may own more shares of the stock, or fewer shares in the case of a reverse stock split. The treatment of stock splits for persons owning a security futures contract may vary according to the terms of the security futures contract and the rules of the clearing

organization. For example, the terms of the contract may provide for an adjustment in the number of contracts held by each party with a long or short position in a security future, or for an adjustment in the number of shares or units of the instrument underlying each contract, or both.

Corporate issuers also occasionally issue special dividends. A special dividend is an announced cash dividend payment outside the normal and customary practice of a corporation. The terms of a security futures contract may be adjusted for special dividends. The adjustments, if any, will be based upon the rules of the exchange and clearing organization. In general, there will be no adjustments for ordinary dividends as they are recognized as a normal and customary practice of an issuer and are already accounted for in the pricing of security futures. However, adjustments for ordinary dividends may be made for a specified class of security futures contracts based on the rules of the exchange and the clearing organization.

Corporate issuers occasionally may be involved in mergers and acquisitions. Such events may cause the underlying security of a security futures contract to change over the contract duration. The terms of security futures contracts may also be adjusted to reflect other corporate events affecting the underlying security.

Notwithstanding the above, your clearing firm may not be able to accommodate adjustments for corporate events. Accordingly, your clearing firm may, in its sole discretion, liquidate a security futures contract in the affected underlying security at any time before or after the effective date of a corporate event, and shall not be liable for any losses or damages resulting

from such liquidation or from its inability to accommodate the adjustment (including any economic benefit or adjustment that may apply to the affected contract following the effective date of the corporate event).

8.2. Position Limits and Large Trader Reporting

All security futures contracts trading on regulated exchanges in the United States are subject to position limits or position accountability limits. Position limits restrict the number of security futures contracts that any one person or group of related persons may hold or control in a particular security futures contract. In contrast, position accountability limits permit the accumulation of positions in excess of the limit without a prior exemption. In general, position limits and position accountability limits are beyond the thresholds of most retail investors. Whether a security futures contract is subject to position limits, and the level for such limits, depends upon the trading activity and market capitalization of the underlying security of the security futures contract.

Position limits are required for security futures contracts on a security. Position limits also apply only to an expiring security futures contract during its last three trading days. A regulated exchange must establish a default position limit on a security futures contract that is no greater than 25,000 100-share contracts (or the equivalent if the contract size is different than 100 shares), either net or on the same side of the market, unless the underlying security exceeds 20 million shares of estimated deliverable supply, in which case the limit may be set at a level no greater than 12.5 percent of the estimated deliverable supply of the underlying security, either net or on the same side of the market.

For a security futures contract on a security with a six-month total trading volume of more than 2.5 billion shares and there are more than 40 million shares of estimated deliverable supply, a regulated exchange may adopt a position accountability rule in lieu of a position limit, either net or on the same side of the market. Under position accountability rules, a trader holding a position in a security futures contract that exceeds 25,000 100-share contracts (or the equivalent if the contract size is different than 100 shares) or such lower level specified under the rules of the exchange, must agree to provide information regarding the position and consent to halt increasing that position if requested by the exchange.

Brokerage firms must also report large open positions held by one person (or by several persons acting together) to the CFTC as well as to the exchange on which the positions are held. The CFTC's reporting requirements are 1,000 contracts for security futures positions on individual equity securities and 200 contracts for positions on a narrow-based index. However, individual exchanges may require the reporting of large open positions at levels less than the levels required by the CFTC. In addition, brokerage firms must submit identifying information on the account holding the reportable position (on a form referred to as either an "Identification of Special Accounts Form" or a "Form 102") to the CFTC and to the exchange on which the reportable position exists no later than the following business day when a reportable position is first established.

8.3. Transactions on Foreign Exchanges

U.S. customers may not trade security futures on foreign exchanges until authorized by U.S. regulatory authorities. U.S. regulatory authorities do not regulate the activities of foreign exchanges and may not, on their own, compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign exchange or the laws of a foreign country. While U.S. law governs transactions in security futures contracts that are effected in

the U.S., regardless of the exchange on which the contracts are listed, the laws and rules governing transactions on foreign exchanges vary depending on the country in which the exchange is located.

8.4. Tax Consequences

For most taxpayers, security futures contracts are not treated like other futures contracts. Instead, the tax consequences of a security futures transaction depend on the status of the taxpayer and the type of position (e.g., long or short, covered or uncovered). Because of the importance of tax considerations to transactions in security futures, readers should consult their tax advisors as to the tax consequences of these transactions.

Section 9 – Glossary of Terms

This glossary is intended to assist customers in understanding specialized terms used in the futures and securities industries. It is not inclusive and is not intended to state or suggest the legal significance or meaning of any word or term.

Arbitrage – taking an economically opposite position in a security futures contract on another exchange, in an options contract, or in the underlying security.

Broad-based security index – a security index that does not fall within the statutory definition of a narrow-based security index (see Narrow-based security index). A future on a broad-based security index is not a security future. This risk disclosure statement applies solely to security futures and generally does not pertain to futures on a broad-based security index. Futures on a broad-based security index are under exclusive jurisdiction of the CFTC.

Cash settlement – a method of settling certain futures contracts by having the buyer (or long) pay the seller (or short) the cash value of the contract according to a procedure set by the exchange.

Clearing broker – a member of the clearing organization for the contract being traded. All trades, and the daily profits or losses from those trades, must go through a clearing broker.

Clearing organization – a regulated entity that is responsible for settling trades, collecting losses and distributing profits, and handling deliveries.

Contract – 1) the unit of trading for a particular futures contract (e.g., one contract may be 100 shares of the underlying security), 2) the type of future being traded (e.g., futures on ABC stock).

Contract month – the last month in which delivery is made against the futures contract or the contract is cash-settled. Sometimes referred to as the delivery month.

Day trading strategy – an overall trading strategy characterized by the regular transmission by a customer of intra-day orders to effect both purchase and sale transactions in the same security or securities.

EDGAR – the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system maintains electronic copies of corporate information filed with the agency. EDGAR submissions may be accessed through the SEC's Web site, www.sec.gov.

Futures contract – a futures contract is (1) an agreement to purchase or sell a commodity for delivery in the future; (2) at a price determined at initiation of the contract; (3) that obligates each party to the contract to fulfill it at the specified price; (4) that is used to assume or shift risk; and (5) that may be satisfied by delivery or offset.

Hedging – the purchase or sale of a security future to reduce or offset the risk of a position in the underlying security or group of securities (or a close economic equivalent).

Illiquid market – a market (or contract) with few buyers and/or sellers. Illiquid markets have little trading activity and those trades that do occur may be done at large price increments.

Liquidation – entering into an offsetting transaction. Selling a contract that was previously purchased liquidates a futures position in exactly the same way that selling 100 shares of a particular stock liquidates an earlier purchase of the same stock. Similarly, a futures contract that was initially sold can be liquidated by an offsetting purchase.

Liquid market – a market (or contract) with numerous buyers and sellers trading at small price increments.

Long – 1) the buying side of an open futures contact, 2) a person who has bought futures contracts that are still open.

Margin – the amount of money that must be deposited by both buyers and sellers to ensure performance of the person's obligations under a futures contract. Margin on security futures contracts is a performance bond rather than a down payment for the underlying securities.

Mark-to-market – to debit or credit accounts daily to reflect that day's profits and losses.

Narrow-based security index – in general, and subject to certain exclusions, an index that has any one of the following four characteristics: (1) it has nine or fewer component securities; (2) any one of its component securities comprises more than 30% of its weighting; (3) the five highest weighted component securities together comprise more than 60% of its weighting; or (4) the lowest weighted component securities comprising, in the aggregate, 25% of the index's weighting have an aggregate dollar value of average daily trading volume of less than $50 million (or in the case of an index with 15 or more component securities, $30 million). A security index that is not narrow-based is a "broad based security index." (See Broad-based security index).

Nominal value – the face value of the futures contract, obtained by multiplying the contract price by the number of shares or units per contract. If XYZ stock index futures are trading at $50.25 and the contract is for 100 shares of XYZ stock, the nominal value of the futures contract would be $5025.00.

Offsetting – liquidating open positions by either selling fungible contracts in the same contract month as an open long position or buying fungible contracts in the same contract month as an open short position.

Open interest – the total number of open long (or short) contracts in a particular contract month.

Open position – a futures contract position that has neither been offset nor closed by cash

settlement or physical delivery.

Performance bond – another way to describe margin payments for futures contracts, which are good faith deposits to ensure performance of a person's obligations under a futures contract rather than down payments for the underlying securities.

Physical delivery – the tender and receipt of the actual security underlying the security futures contract in exchange for payment of the final settlement price.

Position – a person's net long or short open contracts.

Regulated exchange – a registered national securities exchange, a national securities association registered under Section 15A(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, a designated contract market, a registered derivatives transaction execution facility, or an alternative trading system registered as a broker or dealer.

Security futures contract – a legally binding agreement between two parties to purchase or sell in the future a specific quantity of shares of a security (such as common stock, an exchange-traded fund, or ADR) or a narrow-based security index, at a specified price.

Settlement price – 1) the daily price that the clearing organization uses to mark open positions to market for determining profit and loss and margin calls, 2) the price at which open cash settlement contracts are settled on the last trading day and open physical delivery contracts are invoiced for delivery.

Short – 1) the selling side of an open futures contract, 2) a person who has sold futures contracts that are still open.

Speculating – buying and selling futures contracts with the hope of profiting from anticipated price movements.

Spread – 1) holding a long position in one futures contract and a short position in a related futures contract or contract month in order to profit from an anticipated change in the price relationship between the two, 2) the price difference between two contracts or contract months.

Stop limit order – an order that becomes a limit order when the market trades at a specified price. The order can only be filled at the stop limit price or better.

Stop loss order – an order that becomes a market order when the market trades at a specified price. The order will be filled at whatever price the market is trading at. Also called a stop order.

Tick – the smallest price change allowed in a particular contract.

Trader – a professional speculator who trades for his or her own account.

Underlying security – the instrument on which the security futures contract is based. This instrument can be an individual equity security (including common stock and certain exchange traded funds and American Depositary Receipts) or a narrow-based index.

Volume – the number of contracts bought or sold during a specified period of time. This figure includes liquidating transactions.

Revised December 2002; December 2007; October 2010; April 2015; October 2018; and August 2020.

EVENT CONTRACTS RISK DISCLOSURE

Plus500US Financial Services, LLC ("PFS" or "we") is a futures commission merchant ("FCM") registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and member of the National Futures Association ("NFA").

As an FCM, PFS may clear "Event Contracts" for its clients as a clearing member of a registered derivatives clearing organization ("DCO") with the CFTC including but not limited to Kalshi Klear LLC. This Events Contract Risk Disclosure provides information on the features of Events Contracts, as exchange-traded products, and describes potential risks associated with such Events Contracts.

You should carefully consider whether trading Event Contracts are suitable for your circumstances, investment objectives and financial resources. Your trading Event Contracts through PFS constitute your acknowledgement that you have read this Event Contracts Risk Disclosure, understand the information and potential risks outlined herein, and accept the risks and responsibility for your decisions to trade Events Contracts.

Description of Event Contracts

Exchange-traded Event Contracts are a type of derivative that the CFTC classifies as cleared Swaps, and which are often referred to as forecast or prediction contracts. An Event Contract is a contract whose value is based on the occurrence, non-occurrence or extent of occurrence of a specific event at or before a specified time. The types of events underlying an Event Contract may vary widely. The Event Contracts are described by a "Yes" or "No" proposition. The "Yes" contract and "No" contract are two separate Event Contracts each with a unique contract ID. Market Participants place Bids on either the "Yes" or "No" event contract at prices between $0.01 and $0.99.

Once the execution has been reported to the Clearinghouse, each Market Participant will have entered into an Event Contract with the Exchange, and the Clearinghouse has the obligation to pay any monies required at such time as the Event Position settles. Event Positions are not novated because the Clearinghouse is the original contractual counterparty to each pairing.

All Event Contracts must be fully collateralized, meaning a FCM who is a member of the Exchange will reject any Bid placed by a customer unless funds sufficient to fully collateralize the Bid are deposited in an account with the FCM prior to the customer placing the Bid.

Once an Event Contract expires, it will no longer be available. Subsequently, the outcome of the Event Contract will be determined and the Event Contract will go through Settlement. Depending on the outcome of the Event Question, the holder of either the "Yes" or "No" Contract that reflects the outcome of the event will be entitled to receive the Settlement Value of $1.00 (or a fraction thereof for factional shares), while the opposing "Yes" or "No" Contract will expire with no value.

Event Contracts cannot be sold or transferred to another Exchange. Contracts can only be exited before Resolution by acquiring an offsetting position, achieved by holding both a "Yes" and a "No" Position with the same Event Contract question.

Event Contracts are a type of derivative, in that they derive their value from an underlying asset. However, Event Contracts have a number of important distinctions from other derivative products. Unlike futures and options, Event Contracts are fully collateralized and cannot be purchased on margin. Additionally, Event Contracts are not marked-to-market. As a result, Event Contracts will never require the deposit of additional funds to maintain an existing position. Event Contracts are further differentiated from other derivatives in that they are not restricted to using a physical commodity or tradable financial instrument as their underlying asset and are always settled by cash settlement. Finally, the value of a futures or in-the-money options contract at expiration will vary depending on the price of the underlying asset, whereas Event Positions will either have a Settlement value of $1.00 (or a fraction thereof for fractional shares) or $0.

Event Contract Risks

There are numerous risks associated with trading Event Contracts, and you hereby acknowledge and assume those risks. The risk of loss in trading Event Contracts can be substantial and is a highly speculative activity involving volatile markets. Trading may also incur fees, which will add to losses and may significantly reduce earnings.

Market Risk

The outcome of an Event Contract cannot be known in advance. Market Participants' expectations may not match the outcome of the event, which can lead to unexpected losses. Market Participants should be prepared for the possibility of losing their entire investment. Changes in the likelihood of an underlying event may not necessarily result in a change in the price of the Event Market, which could prevent a customer from offsetting an existing position at a profit.

Pricing Risk

The prices of Event Contracts are dependent on the market's expected probability of events occurring, which makes traditional derivative pricing models inapplicable. Event Contract prices may not always be reflective of the actual probabilities of the events occurring, which can lead to unexpected losses for Market Participants.

Potential Loss of Funds

It is possible to lose the entire amount invested in a relatively short period. You should carefully consider your financial situation, risk tolerance, and investment objectives before engaging in trading of Event Contracts.

If the outcome of the underlying event is unfavorable to the "yes" or "no" position taken by the long holder of an Event Contract, the long holder will lose the entire premium paid, assuming the position is not liquidated (offset) prior to the contract's expiration. If the outcome is favorable to the long and unfavorable to the short position holder, the short position holder likewise will lose the full amount of the collateral it is required to maintain in its account to carry the position.

Source Agency Risk

The value of an Event Contract is dependent upon the outcome of events which are reported by third party source agencies. Market Participants may be exposed to risk if these source agencies' data security is compromised, if the reported data is not accurate, or if the data is not reported at the expected date or time.

Liquidation Risk

Market Participants may not be able to offset their positions if there is insufficient volume in the opposing Event Contract. Market Participants may also struggle to offset their positions if the opposing contract has insufficient Bid depth. These could cause the pricing of contracts to not accurately correspond to the market's prediction of the underlying event, and Market Participants would be forced to pay higher prices to offset their positions.

Trading Halt Risk

Exchanges have the authority to initiate trading halts if they deem it in the interest of Market Participants, which would prevent Market Participants from exiting their positions, and could affect their portfolios and strategies. The CFTC can also direct the Exchange to initiate a trading halt.

FCM Risk

Market Participants will be exposed to risks associated with the FCM including the failure of the FCM's hardware and software, bankruptcy of the FCM, and the FCM failing to provide to the Exchange adequate funds to guarantee their customers' Bids. These risks may result in Bids (including offsetting Bids) not being executed according to the Market Participants instructions or not being accepted. Market Participants should consult their FCM concerning the nature of the protections in place to minimize these risks.

Legal and Regulatory Risk

Certain Events Contracts, and particularly sports-related event contracts, are currently the subject of various litigations, and courts may interpret applicable laws differently across jurisdictions. Due to judicial, regulatory, legislative or other action, certain Event Contracts may in the future be

required to cease trading in their current form, or in any form, in your jurisdiction, and could be modified, suspended or terminated on little to no notice.

In light of these risks, Market Participants should understand that regulatory actions or litigation – whether pending, threatened, or newly initiated – could materially affect their open positions. Among other outcomes, such actions could lead to (i) suspension or delisting of certain event contracts, (ii) trading halts, accelerated terminations, mandatory liquidations or close-outs, cancellations of transactions, (iii) prohibitions or geographic restrictions, or (iv) other interventions by an exchange, clearinghouse, regulator or court. Any of these outcomes may occur without advance notice, may apply differently across jurisdictions, and may require expedited or immediate position reduction or liquidation. These outcomes could adversely affect pricing, prevent Market Participants from entering or exiting positions, or require positions to be closed at prices or times not of the Market Participant's choosing. There is no assurance that affected positions can be offset at anticipated prices, or at all, and Market Participants may incur losses up to the total amount invested in a position as well as associated fees or costs.

If we determine in our discretion, or if we are directed by an exchange, clearinghouse, regulator, court or other authority, to liquidate or close out positions in Event Contracts, we may do so without further notice to the Market Participant, and any such action may occur at prices that are less favorable than those available before the regulatory or litigation event. We will handle related customer funds and property in accordance with applicable law and our account agreements.

Other Risks

In compliance with the CFTC Rule 22.16, we are advising you that in the unlikely event of PFS' insolvency, customer rights would be determined pursuant to the commodity broker liquidation provisions of the US Bankruptcy Code and CFTC Part 190. However, if the DCO or the insolvency proceeding is outside the US, local insolvency law could affect a customers' ability to recover funds and securities or the speed of any such recovery. DCOs have rules that govern the use of cleared swaps customer collateral, and/or the transfer, naturalization of risks, and liquidation of cleared swaps in the event of a default relating to a cleared swap customer account. In further compliance with CFTC Rule 22.16(17 CFR 22.16), we are providing you with the URL link to the rules of the relevant DCO. For further details, please see KalshiEx's Risk Disclosure.

Eligibility to trade event contracts vary by jurisdiction, residence, physical location, and customer type and may change without notice to you.

There are unforeseen operational risks associated with human error, systems failures, cyber-attack, or inadequate procedures and controls that may pose a risk to the success of Market Participants' bids. Since Plus500 is a fully electronic platform the software system could be subjected to temporary interruptions or failure. If any of the events listed above occurred, it could lead to potential losses for the customer.

24/7 Futures and Perpetual Contracts Disclosure

With the expansion of round-the-clock derivatives markets, including 24/7 cryptocurrency futures trading, the CFTC requires Futures Commission Merchants to provide customers with additional risk disclosures pursuant to CFTC Regulation 1.55 regarding the unique risks associated with trading outside of traditional market hours. These disclosures are intended to inform both retail and institutional clients of the heightened operational, clearing, liquidity, and systemic risks that may arise in continuously traded markets.

Key Risks of 24/7 Futures and Perpetual Contracts

Plus500US Financial Services, LLC advises customers of the following risks, which include, but are not limited to:

- **Variation Settlement**: Unlike traditional futures markets that operate with set daily closes, settlement and margin payments for 24/7 perpetual and continuously traded contracts may occur multiple times—or even continuously—throughout the day.
- **Liquidity & Volatility**: Trading activity during off-peak hours (including overnight hours, weekends and holidays) may be significantly lower than during peak market sessions resulting in reduced market participation, which can lead to wider bid-ask spreads, decreased liquidity, higher volatility, and sudden price gaps. In addition, price volatility in an underlying asset can lead to rapid and significant price swings in perpetual futures contracts, which can result in substantial gains or losses.
- **System & Clearing Risks**: Trading conducted during weekends, holidays or other periods outside traditional trading hours may involve separate trade dates and clearing processing cycles. Customers are warned about potential disruptions if system maintenance, technology disruptions, communication failures, outages, or delays in clearing and settlement processes may affect their ability to manage positions or access account information.
- **Margin Calls**: Because these markets operate continuously, margin deficiencies may arise at any time. Margin calls, risk-reducing actions, or position liquidations may occur without regard to traditional business hours and may take place when banking systems, payment networks, or customer support services are unavailable or operating on a limited basis.
- **Market and Systemic Risks**: Continuous trading may increase exposure to market events occurring outside traditional trading hours. Significant news, geopolitical developments or market-wide stress events may result in rapid price movements and elevated systemic risk.
- **Funding Rate Risk**. Perpetuals have no expiration date, therefore exchanges use a "funding rate" to keep a contract's price in line with the underlying asset's spot price. If the funding rate is consistently positive or negative, it can impact profitability.

As with all derivatives products, these may not be suitable for everyone. Please review and consider these risks when deciding whether to trade these products.

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Initials Initials

Plus500

PRIVACY POLICY

PRIVACY POLICY

Plus500US Financial Services, LLC ("Plus500US or "we") values our customers, and maintaining customer trust and confidence is our highest priority. While it is necessary that we obtain accurate and current information about our customers in order to provide the highest level of customer service, we are dedicated to protecting the privacy and confidentiality of our customers' information.

Plus500US will never sell your personal information to anyone. Plus500US, and its affiliates, will collect your personal information whenever you use our services or when you use our website. We promise that we will uphold the privacy policies and procedures as set forth below.

Information we collect about our Customers:

The personal information we collect includes information you provide to us voluntarily, or that is received from a broker you have chosen to use, when visiting our website, in the course of completing account opening applications (whether written or electronic) or in the ongoing provision of our services to you. This information may include the following:

- Your name, address, date of birth, email address, phone number, social security number/tax identification number, a copy of your photo-ID, such as passport, drivers license, or national ID, a copy of a recent utility bill/bank statement (or similar) as evidence of your residential address, and bank account details. We may also collect your employment details, employment history, and financial information about you.
- Information regarding your transactions with us, including your trading history at Plus500US, your history of meeting margin calls, or your use of the various services and products provided by us.
- Information about your credit history and information that we may receive from your introducing broker or associated person and other consumer reporting agencies.

Information we collect indirectly from you, including information gathered through your interactions with our website. This information may include, Internet protocol ("**IP**") address, browser type, operating system, Internet service provider, and time stamps.

How we use the personal information we collect:

We collect, use, disclose, transfer and store your personal information when needed to conduct our business and to provide you with the best possible services and experience. We may also use your personal information to:

- provide the services you have asked us to provide in order to perform our contractual obligations in relation to those services (including to process your futures trades and generate futures trading statements);
- verify your identity and to set up and administer your account, provide technical and customer support and send you important account, subscription and service data, in order to perform our contractual obligations and to comply with our legal obligations;
- deliver your daily and monthly statements to you;
- determine if you have sufficient risk capital to trade futures and options on futures;
- communicate with you about the services you have asked us to provide;
- provide you with marketing and offers from us or any affiliates. If you are a resident of the European Economic Area ("**EEA**") we shall send you such email communication where we have your permission to do so. In case you don't want to receive such communication from us in the future, please use the unsubscribe link within the email;
- market our products and services to people like you, in accordance with our legitimate interests;
- deliver tailored content such as news, research, reports, and business information and to personalize your experience with our services (using, for example, your location and trading history);
- improve our services;
- comply with our legal, contractual, and regulatory obligations as specified below; and, We may also collect and use your non-personal, anonymized information for statistical purposes and analysis and to help us provide a better service.

Trade activity on the trading platform:

In order to meet our legal and regulatory obligations, and in accordance with our legitimate interests, we will monitor your trading activity, such as the frequency of your trading and number of trades, your monetary activity such as number of deposits/withdrawals, payment methods used, and your device information and IP. You may be asked to provide additional evidence to verify and authenticate your identity, including live or photographic facial images. Biometric data extracted from your facial images ("Biometric Data") will be processed only when you provide your consent to use our identity verification or authentication features

Our legal obligations:

We may be required to retain and use personal information to meet our internal and external audit requirements, for data security purposes and as we believe necessary or appropriate: (a) to comply with our obligations under applicable law and regulations, which may include laws and regulations outside your country of residence; (b) to respond to requests from courts, law enforcement agencies, regulatory agencies, and other public and government authorities, which may include such authorities outside your country of residence; (c) to monitor compliance with and enforce our trading platform terms and conditions; (d) to carry out anti-money laundering, sanctions or "Know Your Customer" checks as required by applicable laws and regulations; or (e) to protect our rights, privacy, safety, property, or those of other persons. Biometric Data is used to verify and authenticate your identity, and prevent fraud and identity theft. The identity verification is performed by third-party service providers in accordance with their privacy policies. We are also required to use and retain personal information after you have closed your

account for legal, regulatory and compliance reasons, such as the prevention, detection or investigation of a crime, loss prevention, or fraud prevention.

Information we may share about our Customers:

We share or disclose your personal information when necessary to provide services or conduct our business operations as described below. When we share personal information, we do so in accordance with applicable data privacy laws and our internal security standards.

Below are the parties with whom we may share personal information and why:

- Affiliated Companies - Plus500US may share personal information about our current and former customers with our affiliated companies for complying with regulatory obligations, the provision of services, account administration, sales and marketing, customer and technical support. In this case, your personal information will remain subject to the strictest confidentiality and data privacy protections. We may process personal information in connection with the website and trading platform in the following locations: United States, Bulgaria, Ukraine, and Israel.
- Unaffiliated Companies (third-party service providers) - To the extent that we may engage unaffiliated companies to assist in providing us with services (e.g., such as software; system and platform support; direct marketing services; cloud hosting services; advertising; identity, address and other document verification services; data analytics; and order fulfillment and delivery), such providers will be subject to stringent contractual requirements to maintain the confidentiality of any personal information they may obtain in connection with the performance of their services for us. We will make every effort to ensure that they receive the minimum amount of personal information necessary and will be allowed to retain that information only for as long as necessary in order to provide such services. Our third-party service providers are not permitted to share or use personal information we make available to them for any other purpose than to provide services to us.
- Third parties for legal reasons - We may also disclose your personal information to a third party when you ask us to do so or when we believe it is required by law, such as:
    - To comply with legal obligations and respond to requests from competent government agencies, including law enforcement and other administrative public authorities, which may include such authorities outside of your country of residence.
    - To comply with an order of a competent Court, and which may include competent Courts outside of your country of residence.
    - In the event of a merger, sale, restructure, acquisition, joint venture, assignment, transfer or other disposition of all or any portion of our business, assets or stock (including in connection with any bankruptcy or similar proceedings).
    - To protect our rights, users, systems and services.

International transfers of personal information:

Due to the nature of our services and our trusted third-party providers, we may need to process your personal information in jurisdictions other than the United States. In such cases, we will ensure that the processing only takes place in jurisdictions that have been found to uphold an

adequate level of protection regarding personal information or ensure that there are other legal mechanisms in place to ensure appropriate safeguards for the processing of the personal information.

Retention of your information:

We will only retain your personal information for as long as we reasonably require it for legal or business purposes, subject to the minimum applicable regulatory retention period. In determining data retention periods, we take into account local laws, contractual obligations, and the expectations and requirements of our customers. When we no longer need personal information, we securely delete or destroy it.

Protection of your personal information and privacy:

Only authorized employees, agents, affiliates or service providers will have access to your personal information. Each of them is held to the highest standards of privacy and security.

We are committed to safeguarding and protecting personal information and implement and maintain appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to protect any personal information provided to us from accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorized disclosure of, or access to personal information transmitted, stored or otherwise processed.

Cookies:

Cookies are small text files placed on your device and are commonly used on the internet. We use cookies on the website and the trading platform. To understand more about the kind of cookies we use and how you can control and delete cookies, please see our Cookie Policy here.

Controlling your personal information:

We respect your rights to control your personal information and will facilitate the execution of your rights in accordance with applicable law, as specified in Annex A below.

Third party websites:

Our website may include links to other internet sites, content or videos maintained by third parties. We do not endorse such third-party sites and are not responsible for the content of any third-party sites. Please note that this privacy policy (“**Policy**”) does not extend to third party sites linked to this website, and we encourage you to check the applicable privacy policy of such third-party sites to determine how they will handle any personal information they collect from you.

Third party login:

You may choose to use your own social networking logins to log onto our Platform. If you choose to connect using a social networking or similar service, we may receive and store

authentication information from that service to enable you to log in and other information that you may choose to share when you connect with these services. These third-party services may collect information such as the web pages you visited and IP addresses and may set cookies to enable features to function properly. We are not responsible for the security or privacy of any information collected by these third parties. You should review the privacy statements or policies applicable to the third-party services you use to connect to the Platform. If you do not want your personal data shared with your social media account provider or other users of the social media service, please do not connect your social media account with your Plus500 account and do not use the related functionality on the Platform.

Children:

Our website, products and services are directed to people who are at least 18 years old. If you are under 18, do not use or provide any information on this website or through any of its features; do not register on the website, make any purchases through the website, or provide any information about yourself to us, including your name, address, telephone number, or email address. Plus500US does not knowingly collect personal information from a child and will delete such information if Plus500US becomes aware that such information has been provided.

If you believe that children have provided personal information to Plus500US, please contact us immediately at us.compliance@plus500.com.

Changes in Policy:

If this Policy changes you will be notified through the Plus500US website or in other appropriate ways.

Contacting us about this Policy or making a complaint:

If you have any questions or concerns about this Policy, or want to exercise your rights as a data subject as set out in this Policy, or would like to raise a complaint or comment, please contact our Privacy Team and the Data Protection Officer by emailing us.compliance@plus500.com.

When you email us you may be requested to provide some additional personal information, like your name, email address and residential address. We will use this data to verify your identity in order to be able to respond to your query, and so that we can meet our contractual obligations.

Emails are stored on our standard internal contact systems which are secure and cannot be accessed by external parties.

If you are not satisfied with our response or believe we are not processing your personal information in accordance with the law, you can escalate your complaint to the data protection supervisory authority in your jurisdiction. Contacts of the local European data protection supervisory authorities can be found here.

This Policy was last updated January 2026

Annex A - Individual Rights

A. California residents only:

As a California resident you have the following rights:

(1) **Right to Know (Right of Access):** You have the right to request access to the personal information Plus500US collects on you. Upon receipt of such a request, we will give you access to your personal information (including a copy of it), unless any relevant legal requirements prevent us from doing so or other exemptions apply. Before providing access to you, we will ask you to prove your identity and give us sufficient information about your interaction with us so that we can locate any relevant data.

(2) **Right to Delete:** You may have the right to request that Plus500US delete any personal information about you that we have collected. If you request that we delete your personal information this will result in the automatic closure of your account and we will remove your personal information from active processing. However, we will be required to maintain your personal information to comply with our legal and regulatory requirements including, but not limited to, our record retention requirements.

(3) **Right to Opt-out of the Sale of Personal Information:** Plus500US does not sell your personal information. Except as described in this Policy, we will not otherwise disclose personal information to any third parties unless you have been provided with an opportunity to opt out of such disclosure.

(4) **Right to Notification of Financial Incentive:** Plus500US does not offer incentives for the collection, sale, or deletion, of personal information.

You will not receive discriminatory treatment from us if you exercise any of the above-mentioned rights.

To exercise any of the rights listed above please email us.compliance@plus500.com.

B. EEA/UK residents only:

As per the General Data Protection Regulation (**"GDPR"**), we respect your right to access and control your personal data. We will respond to requests for personal data and, where applicable, will correct, amend, or delete your personal data.

(1) **Access to personal data:** We will give you access to your personal data (including a copy of it) on request, unless any relevant legal requirements prevent us from doing so or where other exemptions apply. Before providing access to you, we will ask you to prove your identity and give us sufficient information about your interaction with us so that we can locate any relevant data.

(2) **Correction and deletion:** You have the right to correct or amend your personal data if it is inaccurate or requires updating. You may also have the right to request us to delete your personal data. If you request that we delete your personal data this will result in the automatic closure of your account and we will remove your personal data from active processing. However, we will be required to maintain your personal data to comply with our legal and regulatory requirements including, but not limited to, our record retention requirements.

(3) **Restrict processing:** You have the right to control the use of your personal data for marketing purposes. In some other certain circumstances you can ask us to stop processing your personal data. However, this may result in us being unable to continue to provide you with access to the trading platform.

We reserve the right to charge you a reasonable administrative fee for any manifestly unfounded or excessive requests concerning your access to your personal data, and for any additional copies of the personal data you request from us.

For additional information regarding exercising your rights please click here.

C. Other Jurisdictions:

(1) **Right to Know (Right of Access):** You have the right to request access to the personal information Plus500US collects on you. Upon receipt of such a request, we will give you access to your personal information (including a copy of it), unless any relevant legal requirements prevent us from doing so or other exemptions apply. Before providing access to you, we will ask you to prove your identity and give us sufficient information about your interaction with us so that we can locate any relevant data.

(2) **Right to Delete:** You may have the right to request that Plus500US delete any personal information about you that we have collected. If you request that we delete your personal information this will result in the automatic closure of your account and we will remove your personal information from active processing. However, we will be required to maintain your personal information to comply with our legal and regulatory requirements including, but not limited to, our record retention requirements.

(3) **Right to Opt-out of the Sale of Personal Information:** Plus500US does not sell your personal information. Except as described in this Policy, we will not otherwise disclose personal information to any third parties unless you have been provided with an opportunity to opt out of such disclosure.

(4) **Right to Notification of Financial Incentive:** Plus500US does not offer incentives for the collection, sale, or deletion, of personal information.

You will not receive discriminatory treatment from us if you exercise any of the above-mentioned rights.

To exercise any of the rights listed above please email us.compliance@plus500.com.

OPTIONAL ACCOUNT FORMS

(To be signed when applicable)

VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION AGREEMENT

This Voluntary Arbitration Agreement will be deemed a part of, and incorporated into the Account Agreement with Plus500US Financial Services, LLC ("Plus500US") when signed below whereby the undersigned consents to and agrees to abide by the provisions hereof. If you sign this Voluntary Arbitration Agreement you agree that any controversy, claim or grievance between you and Plus500US relating to your account(s) shall, except as provided below, be resolved by arbitration before a forum chosen in accordance with the procedures described herein. Any award rendered thereon by the arbitrators shall be final and binding on each and all of the parties thereto and their personal representatives and judgment may be entered in any court having jurisdiction.
Notification of your intent to arbitrate must be sent by certified mail to Plus500US at its Itasca office. At such time as you notify Plus500US that you intend to submit a claim to arbitration, or at such time as Plus500US notifies you of its intention to submit a claim for arbitration, you will have the opportunity to elect a qualified forum for the conducting of the proceeding. Please note that, in the Account Agreement, you have agreed that the venue for all arbitration proceedings shall be within the City of Chicago, State of Illinois. Within ten business days after receipt of a notice from you or at the time Plus500US so notifies you, Plus500US will provide you with a list of three organizations whose procedures qualify them to conduct arbitrations in accordance with CFTC Rule 166.5, together with a copy of the rules of each forum listed. If you fail to make such a selection within forty-five days, then Plus500US shall have the right to make such an election. If Plus500US notifies you of its intent to submit a claim for arbitration, it shall designate a qualified forum for conducting the proceedings. Plus500US will pay any incremental fees which may be assessed by a qualified forum for provision of a mixed panel, unless the arbitrators in a particular proceeding determine that you have acted in bad faith in initiating or conducting that proceeding. If, by reason of any applicable statute, regulation, exchange rule or otherwise (other than by reason of your entitlement to commence reparation proceedings under Section 14 of the Commodity Exchange Act and Part 12 of the regulations promulgated thereunder), your advance agreement to submit a controversy to arbitration would not be enforceable by Plus500US, then this provision shall not permit you to enforce Plus500US's advance agreement to submit to arbitration.

THREE FORUMS EXIST FOR THE RESOLUTION OF COMMODITY DISPUTES: CIVIL COURT LITIGATION, REPARATIONS AT THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION (CFTC) AND ARBITRATION CONDUCTED BY A SELF-REGULATORY OR OTHER PRIVATE ORGANIZATION. THE CFTC RECOGNIZES THAT THE OPPORTUNITY TO SETTLE DISPUTES BY ARBITRATION MAY IN SOME CASES PROVIDE MANY BENEFITS TO CUSTOMERS, INCLUDING THE ABILITY TO OBTAIN AN EXPEDITIOUS AND FINAL RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES WITHOUT INCURRING SUBSTANTIAL COSTS. THE CFTC REQUIRES, HOWEVER, THAT EACH CUSTOMER INDIVIDUALLY EXAMINE THE RELATIVE MERITS OF ARBITRATION AND THAT YOUR CONSENT TO THIS ARBITRATION AGREEMENT BE VOLUNTARY.

BY SIGNING THIS AGREEMENT, YOU: (1) MAY BE WAIVING YOUR RIGHT TO SUE IN A COURT OF LAW; AND (2) ARE AGREEING TO BE BOUND BY ARBITRATION OF ANY CLAIMS OR COUNTERCLAIMS WHICH YOU OR Plus500US MAY SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION UNDER THIS

AGREEMENT. YOU ARE NOT, HOWEVER, WAIVING YOUR RIGHT TO ELECT INSTEAD TO PETITION THE CFTC TO INSTITUTE REPARATIONS PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 14 OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT WITH RESPECT TO ANY DISPUTE THAT MAY BE ARBITRATED PURSUANT TO THIS AGREEMENT. IN THE EVENT A DISPUTE ARISES, YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED IF Plus500US INTENDS TO SUBMIT THE DISPUTE TO ARBITRATION. IF YOU BELIEVE A VIOLATION OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT IS INVOLVED AND IF YOU PREFER TO REQUEST A SECTION 14 "REPARATIONS" PROCEEDING BEFORE THE CF'T'C, YOU WILL HAVE 45 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF SUCH NOTICE IN WHICH TO MAKE THAT ELECTION.

YOU NEED NOT SIGN THIS AGREEMENT TO OPEN OR MAINTAIN AN ACCOUNT WITH Plus500US. (SEE 17 CFR 166.5.)

You are advised that if you seek reparations under Section 14 of the Commodity Exchange Act and Part 12 of the regulations promulgated thereunder, and the CFTC declines to institute reparation proceedings, claims or grievances may be subject to this Arbitration Agreement

_____

Customer Name

_____ _____

Signature **Date**

HEDGE REPRESENTATION LETTER (HEDGE CUSTOMERS ONLY)

In order to induce Plus500US Financial Services, LLC ("Plus500US") to open and maintain the undersigned's account, the undersigned represents that the transactions identified below in this account are for hedging or recognized risk management purposes only and shall be entered into solely for the purpose of protection against losses which may be incurred in a cash position in a specific commodity, or with respect to derivatives such as financial, interest rate or stock index futures, to protect against losses that may be incurred in an existing financial portfolio.

The following commodities are for bona fide hedging purposes:

_____

_____

_____

The undersigned is familiar with all laws, rules and regulations concerning hedging in such contracts and has not relied upon Plus500US for any related advice. This notification is a continuing one and shall remain in force until canceled in writing. The undersigned acknowledges that Plus500US shall rely upon this representation and shall notify Plus500US immediately if this representation does not remain true and correct. Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulation 190.06(d) requires that a broker must provide an opportunity for each customer to specify when undertaking its first hedging contract whether, in the event of the broker's bankruptcy, such customer prefers that open commodity contracts held in a hedging account be liquidated by the trustee. Accordingly, please indicate below your preference for open contracts in your account if such an event were to occur.

I instruct, that in the event of bankruptcy of the broker, the trustee:

☐ **Liquidate**

☐ **Not Liquidate**

open commodity positions in my hedge account without seeking my instructions.

Customer Name _____

Signature _____ **Date** _____

ADDITIONAL RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Dear Sir or Madam: The information on your account application indicates that you do not meet the guidelines to open a commodity futures and options trading account for ONE or MORE of the following reasons:

- You are not at least 23 years old
- You are retired
- You do not have at least one year of futures investment experience
- Your annual income is less than $25,000
- Your net worth is less than $25,000

While we are prepared to open your account, it is necessary to advise you to reconsider this investment. Based on your personal information and/or investment experience, futures and/or options trading might be too risky of an investment strategy. The loss in trading commodity futures can be substantial. You should carefully consider whether such trading is suitable for you in light of your circumstances and financial resources. The high degree of leverage that is obtainable in futures trading because of the small margin requirements can work against you as well as for you. The use of leverage can lead to large losses as well as gains.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT I understand that I do not meet the minimum guidelines to open an account as set forth by in the above paragraphs. However, I have considered the financial risk involved in commodity trading with regard to my personal situation and I wish to proceed with opening an account.

Customer Name: _____

_____ _____

Signature **Date**

_____ _____

Signature **Date**

DISCRETIONARY TRADING AUTHORIZATION/LIMITED POWER OF ATTORNEY

The undersigned hereby authorizes _____ as the undersigned's agent and attorney-in- fact (the "Agent"), with full power and authority to enter into contracts for the purchase, receipt, sale (including short sale) and delivery of, whether directly or indirectly through investments in managed investment products or otherwise, commodity futures contracts, commodities, options on commodity futures contracts, physical commodities, including foreign futures and options, forward contracts, securities, equity, debt and related investments (collectively "Contracts") on margin or otherwise, in one or more accounts ("Account") with Plus500US Financial Services, LLC. ("Plus500US").

In all such transactions, as well as management decisions relating to the Account, Plus500US is hereby authorized to follow the instructions of the Agent; the Agent is authorized to act on behalf of the undersigned in the same manner and with the same force and effect as the undersigned might or could with respect to such transactions, the making and taking of deliveries and with respect to all other things necessary or incidental to the furtherance and/or conduct of the Account.

Plus500US shall have no liability for following the instructions of the Agent, and the undersigned shall never attempt to hold Plus500US liable for the Agent's actions or inactions. The undersigned understands that Plus500US does not, by implication or otherwise, endorse the operating methods of such Agent. The undersigned hereby releases Plus500US from any and all liability to the undersigned or to anyone claiming through the undersigned with respect to damage, losses or lost profits sustained or alleged to have been sustained as a result of Plus500US following the Agent's instructions or for any matter arising out of the relationship between the Agent and the undersigned and shall indemnify Plus500US from any and all losses, damages, liabilities and expenses, of any kind or nature whatsoever, arising there from. The undersigned agrees to hold Plus500US harmless and to indemnify it as to any expense, damage or liability sustained by it with respect to any and all acts and practices of the Agent and attorney- in- fact regarding this account, including all losses arising there from and debit balance(s) due thereof.

This authorization is a continuing one and shall remain in full force and effect until revoked by the undersigned, or withdrawn by the Controller in writing to Plus500US, **Attention: Compliance Department (us.compliance@plus500.com**),or the termination of the account. Such revocation shall become effective only upon the actual receipt thereof by Plus500US but shall not affect any liability in any way resulting from transactions initiated prior to its receipt. This authorization shall insure to the benefit of Plus500US, its successors and assigns. The provisions hereof shall be in addition to and in no way shall limit or restrict any right which Plus500US may have under any agreement with the undersigned.

Each of the undersigned hereby agrees to the terms and conditions as set forth in this Discretionary Trading Authorization.

Account Name: _____

_____ _____

Customer Signature **Date**

_____ _____

Controller Signature **Date**

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CONTROLLER INFORMATION AND AGREEMENT

List the natural person who controls the trading of the account (this may be a natural person who exercises discretion or an employee who acts within their capacity as an employee of the legal entity that trades the account). **For each controller, provide the following information and a copy of a valid government issued ID**.

ALL REQUESTED INFORMATION IS MANDATORY, IF APPLICABLE.

Account Controller Information (must be Natural Person)

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Email Address _____

NFA ID (if any) _____

Employer _____ NFA ID (if any) _____

Employer Address _____

Job Title _____

Relationship to Account Owner _____

Controller acknowledges that it has been designated as Customer's Agent. Controller agrees to notify Plus500US if the above representations change or become inaccurate in any way. Controller agrees to indemnify Plus500US and hold Plus500US harmless from any and all losses, costs, damages, liabilities and expenses of any kind or nature relating to any act or omission to act of the Controller under this authorization. The Controller acknowledges and agrees that Plus500US shall not be liable for any action or inaction by the Controller.

THIRD-PARTY CONTROLLER'S REPRESENTATION

1. **Registered CTA and Disclosure Document Information:**

I am registered as a Commodity Trading Adviser (CTA) with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) with NFA Identification Number: _____

.

Check one:

☐ I have provided a valid Disclosure Document to the Customer dated _____.

☐ I maintain an exemption pursuant to CFTC Regulation 4.7 and am not required to provide a Disclosure Document.

A signed copy of the customer's participation documents (Managed Account Agreement, Subscription Agreement, etc.) should be included with this form.

2. **REPRESENTATION OF UNREGISTERED THIRD-PARTY CONTROLLER**

Controller represents and warrants to Plus500US that Controller has reviewed the registration requirements, as amended from time to time, of the Commodity Exchange Act, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the National Futures Association relating to commodity trading advisors and is exempt from CFTC registration because of the following:

☐ Controller has provided advice to 15 or fewer persons during the past 12 months and does not hold itself out to the public as a CTA.

☐ Controller is 1) a dealer, processor, broker or seller in cash market transactions, or 2) a nonprofit, voluntary membership, general farm organization providing advice on the sale or purchase of commodities and any trading advice is solely incidental to the conduct of this business.

☐ Controller is registered in another capacity, and their advice is solely incidental to their principal business.

☐ Controller is a relative of the customer. Controller's relationship to the customer is

☐ Controller is not a citizen of the United States, is located outside of the United States and only solicits or exercises discretionary trading authority over the accounts of non-United States persons.

☐ Other: _____

_____ _____

Controller Signature **Date**

_____ _____

Customer Signature **Date**

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D/B/A CERTIFICATION

_____

Name of Customer

_____

Customer Account Number(s)

is currently doing business as _____

Name of D/B/A

The name as set forth above does not conduct business as a corporation, LLC or a partnership and does not hold itself out as engaging in the business of soliciting capital contributions from other participants in commodity futures contracts. Customer certifies that he/she is the only person(s) who has an interest in the bank account being used to fund this commodity account.

AND/OR

Customer does not have an individual checking account. Customer is the sole owner of

_____

Name of D/B/A

Customer certifies that customer is the only person(s) who has an interest in the checking account being used to fund this commodity account.

NOTE: Please strike the second paragraph if not applicable.

_____ _____

CUSTOMER SIGNATURE **DATE**

For joint accounts, both persons must sign.

_____ _____

JOINT CUSTOMER SIGNATURE **DATE**

AUTHORIZATION AGREEMENT FOR DIRECT ACH DEBITS AND CREDITS

This agreement establishes a standing authorization that allows Plus500US Financial Services, LLC ("Plus500US") to initiate debit and credit transfers via ACH between your bank account and your Plus500US trading account.

Select One: ☐ initial authorization ☐ amended authorization ☐ cancellation

Bank account title _____

Bank account type – select one: ☐ checking ☐ savings

Financial institution name _____ Branch _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Routing number _____ Bank account number _____

Additional routing information (if necessary) _____

Customer represents that Customer is the owner of the listed bank account carried at the listed financial institution. Customer will provide any validation information requested by Plus500US. Customer represents that the information provided in this Authorization is correct and that Customer shall be solely responsible for any errors resulting from Customer's failure to provide and/or maintain accurate information with Plus500US.

Customer hereby authorizes Plus500US to electronically debit or credit Customer's bank account upon Customer's request or as otherwise required to satisfy margin calls or deficits in Customer's trading account in accordance with Customer's duly executed Account Agreement, via ACH (Automated Clearing House) to or from the above listed financial institution.

Customer agrees that the amount of all debits executed pursuant to this authorization may vary, but each debit shall equal the amount of all current margin calls or other deficits (as determined under the Plus500US Account Agreement) plus applicable fees and that notice of margin calls, deficits, and fees contained in daily account activity confirmations is sufficient.

Customer acknowledges that all transactions initiated pursuant to this authorization are subject to the rules of the National Automated Clearing House Association applicable to CCD debit transactions and not subject to regulation under the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, Regulation E issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, the rules of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau or any state enactment of the Uniform Commercial Code. Customer further agrees that all ACH transactions initiated pursuant to this authorization must comply with all applicable U.S. laws.

Customer understands that this authorization will remain in full force and effect until Plus500US is notified in writing or by email that this authorization has been canceled. Customer understands that Plus500US requires prior notice of at least one business day to cancel this authorization.

Signature _____ Print Name _____ Date _____

Signature _____ Print Name _____ Date _____

Trading Account Number(s): _____

YOU MUST INCLUDE WITH THIS AGREEMENT A CANCELED CHECK OR A RECENT BANK ACCOUNT STATEMENT FOR THE AUTHORIZATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

rev 5/2024

CUSTOMER WIRE INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT: Trading Account and Bank Account names must match

CUSTOMER INFORMATION

Plus500US Account Number (if available) _____

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Postal/Zip Code _____

Country (if not United States) _____

CUSTOMER'S BANK INFORMATION

Bank Name: _____

Branch (if applicable) _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Postal/Zip Code _____

Name on Bank Account: _____

Bank account type – select one: ☐ checking ☐ savings

Routing number _____ Bank account number _____

Additional routing information (if necessary) _____

Signature _____ Print Name _____ Date _____

Signature _____ Print Name _____ Date _____

rev May 2024

INTENT TO TRADE EUROPEAN EXCHANGES

In order to allow for customers to access and trade on European Union ("EU") exchanges, Plus500US Financial Services, LLC ("Plus500US") must ensure that it and its customers comply with all current and future regulatory & exchange requirements.

Transaction Reporting is one of the requirements imposed upon firms such as Plus500US. Pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of May 14, 2014 ("MiFIR"), Plus500US is only able to facilitate transactions with counterparties which have provided the MiFID information requested below. Please note that the information requested differs by account type. Account types which are natural persons will require Country of Nationality AND Date of Birth or Passport Number, while account types which are legal entities will require a Legal Entity Identifier ("LEI").

Please note that accounts will be unable to trade products on EU exchanges if this form is not completed.

Account Name: _____

Account Number(s): _____

Required MiFID Information:

Entity Account:

_____ _____

Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) **Email Address**

_____ _____

LEI of Parent Company (if applicable) **Email address of contact at Parent Company**

Individual, Joint, or Sole Proprietor Account:

_____ _____

Country of Nationality **Identifier Number (and date of birth, if applicable)***

Country of Nationality	Identification Number (use the following)
Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Croatia, Iceland, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Slovenia, Slovakia	National Identification Number or Personal Code/Number
Spain, Greece, Italy, Portugal	Tax identification number, DSS digit investor Share, or Fiscal code
All Other Countries	Passport Number and Date of Birth