COSTS AND CHARGES: CFDs AND OPTIONS

CONTENTS

WHAT'S THIS DOCUMENT FOR?

This document will show you the costs and charges in the respective markets associated with the trading of our products – CFDs and options.

In this document you will find the cost structure and overview for all products as well as formulas for calculating our fees in order to enable you to estimate the cumulative effect of our costs and fees on your trading transactions and possible returns.

Please note that, unless otherwise stated, the document represents exemplary costs and calculations, as costs charged by us and, where applicable, by third parties (e.g. issuers) may be subject to change. Please find out more about the current costs and calculations on our IG websites or on the respective basic information sheets (Key Information Documents – KIDs). You will also be informed in advance of any possible changes to the costs in detail via email. Please also note that your total costs will regularly increase in proportion to your trade sizes and volumes.

Please also note that trading on the Italy 40 Index or certain Italian stocks may be subject to Italian Financial Transaction Tax (FTS) in addition to the costs and fees listed below. Find out more here. https://www.ig.com/ie/turbo24-trading/how-are-italian-cfds-taxed.

COSTS FOR CFD TRADES

COMMODITIES

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a daily funded bet or trade cash CFDs on one of our commodity markets, you'll pay:

1. Our spread (the difference between the bid and ask prices; includes the market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions)
2. An overnight funding adjustment (if you hold your position past 10pm UK time)

THE OVERNIGHT FUNDING ADJUSTMENT

The formula for calculating the overnight funding adjustment on commodities is broken down into two parts; the daily movement along the futures curve (**basis**), and the **IG charge**.

We call this an adjustment, not an outright charge, because the **basis** may be a credit or a debit. This will depend on the direction of your trade and the slope of the futures curve. Please read Appendix B: How we price our undated commodity markets for more information about the basis, and how it will affect your position.

FORMULAE

1. Formula for **commodities overnight funding adjustment =**

   EITHER **nights held x (trade size x (basis + IG charge))**, for long trades on upward-sloping futures curves, or short trades on downward- sloping futures curves; trades in which you will pay the basis,

   OR **nights held x (trade size x (basis – IG charge))**, for short trades on upward-sloping futures curves, or long trades on downward- sloping futures curves; trades in which you will receive the basis

2. Formula for the **basis** = (P3 – P2) / (T2 – T1) P2

   = price of front future

   P3 = price of next future

   T1 = expiry date of the previous front future T2 =

   expiry date of the front future

3. Formula for the **IG charge** = Undated mid price x 3% / 360*. The undated mid price is a snapshot of the mid price of the cash CFD or DFB on the relevant date

COMMODITIES CFD TRADE EXAMPLE

Imagine that you're selling three standard contracts of Coffee – New York (Arabica). The contract size is $3.75, and the spread is 20 points.

Let's look at what the trade would cost if you held it for two nights, based on the following:

T1 and T2 difference	= 90 days
P2	= 12470
P3	= 12825
Undated mid price	= 12668.9

Overnight adjustment	= $11.25 x (((12825 – 12470) / 90) – (12668.9 x 3% / 360)) Trade size; Price of next future; Price of front future; T2 - T1; IG charge = $11.25 x (3.944 – 1,05) Basis; IG charge = $44.37 – $11,81 = $32,56 (received) 2 x $32,56 Nights held = $65,12

Since this is a dollar trade, we also need to convert it into sterling. We charge an admin fee of 0.5% of the conversion rate. Say the conversion rate on this day is 1.3305 – with our admin fee, we get a conversion rate of 1.337125.

Converted overnight adjustment = $65,12 / 1.337125

= £48,70 (received)

Based on the above example held for two nights, the total cost would be as follows:

Spread	= 20 x $3.75 x 3 = $225
Converted spread	= $225 / 1.3344915 = £168.60
Overnight funding charge (within adjustment)	= 2 x 11,81 = $23,62
Converted overnight funding charge	= $23,62 / 1.3344915 = £17,70
Total cost	**£186,30**

FOREX

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a daily funded bet or trade cash CFDs on one of our forex markets, you'll pay:

1. Our spread (the difference between the bid and ask prices; includes the market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions)
2. An overnight funding charge (if you hold your position past 10pm UK time)

Forex settles on a T+2 basis, so if you hold a position overnight on a Wednesday, you'll be charged for three days' carry.**

FORMULAE

1. Formula for forex **overnight funding charge = nights held x (tom- next rate including annual admin fee) x trade size**
2. Formula for **annual admin fee** =

   cash mid price x 0.8% for mini contracts and CFD standard contracts

We take our tom-next rate from the underlying market. For more information on how tom-next is calculated, please see Appendix C: What is tom-next?

FOREX CFD TRADE EXAMPLE

Imagine that you're buying 5 contracts of GBP/USD, with a spread of 0.9, held for one night on Wednesday. Forex trades are settled on a T+2 basis, so if you hold a position overnight on a Wednesday, you pay to hold your position for three nights rather than one. You'll only be charged one day of the IG admin fee on a Wednesday, however if you were to hold on a Friday you will pay three day's of IG's admin fee to account for holding over the weekend.

Underlying tom-next	= 0.27/-0.3
Cash mid price	= 13176
Admin fee	= 13176 x 0.8% / 360 = 0.29
Tom-next with admin fee	= (3 x 0.27) – 0.29 / (3 x -0.3) – 0.29 = 0.52 / -1.11 We use this negative number in our calculation, as this is a long position

Since this is a dollar trade, we need to convert it into sterling. Our admin fee is 0.5% of the conversion rate, so if the conversion rate is 1.3176, we'd get a rate of 1.311.

Total cost:

Spread	= 0.9 x $50 = $45
Converted spread	= $45 / 1.311 = £34.33
Overnight funding	= -1.19 x $50 = $59.50
Converted overnight funding	= $59.50 / 1.31 = £45.39 (£33.18 of which is the IG admin fee: (0.29 x 3) x $50 = $43.50, which converted = $43.50 / 1.311= £33.18)
Total cost	**= £78.57**

In the event that your base currency is different to the currency of the charge, you'll see this converted at the predominate rate of the time on your statement.

SHARES

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a daily funded bet or trade cash CFDs on one of our share markets, you'll pay:

1. Our spread (the difference between the bid and ask prices) on spread bets, or our commission on CFD trades
2. The market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions
3. An overnight funding charge (if you hold your position past 10pm UK time)
4. Borrow (if shorting a share market)

FORMULAE

1. **Overnight funding charge = nights held x (market closing price x trade size x (3% +/- applicable interbank rate)) / 360***

If you're long, you pay LIBOR (or the equivalent interbank rate). If you're short, you receive it.

SHARES CFD TRADE EXAMPLE

Now imagine you're selling 250 Apple share contracts, held for four nights with a price of 167.20 each evening.

US LIBOR rate = 1.24% **Annual borrow charge** = 0.60% **Market spread** = 0.1

Since this is a dollar trade, we also need to convert it into sterling. We charge an admin fee of 0.5% of the conversion rate. Say the conversion rate on this day is 1.1851 – with our admin fee, we get a conversion rate of 1.1792.

Total cost:

Market spread	= 0.1 x 250 = $25
Converted market spread	= 25 / 1.1792 = €21,20
IG commission	= $30 ($15 to open and $15 to close)
Converted IG commission	= 30 / 1.1792 = €25,44
Overnight funding	= 4 x [(250 x 167.20) x (3%-1.24%)] / 360 = $6.17
Converted overnight funding	= 6.17 / 1.1792 = €5,23
Borrow	= 4 x (250 x 167.2 x 0.6%) / 360 = $2.78
Converted borrow	= 2.78 / 1.1792 = €2,36
Total cost = market spread + IG commission + overnight funding + borrow	**= 21,20 € + 25,44 € + 5,23 € + 2,36 €** **= 54,23 €**

INDICES

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a daily funded bet or trade cash CFDs on one of our index markets, you'll pay:

1. Our spread (the difference between the bid and ask prices; includes the market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions)
2. An overnight funding charge (if you hold your position past 10pm UK time)

FORMULAE

1. **Overnight funding charge = Nights held x (market closing price x trade size x (admin fee +/- applicable interbank rate)) / 360***

Our admin fee is 2.5% for spread bets and 3% for CFD contracts If you're long, you pay LIBOR (or the equivalent interbank rate). If you're short, you receive it.

INDICES CFD TRADE EXAMPLE

Imagine that you're selling 20 mini contracts of Germany 40 cash. You hold your trade for seven nights (including the weekend), with a price of 13446 at 10:00pm on all evenings.

EUR LIBOR rate = -0.372%

You open and close your position during market hours, so the total spread charged in this example is 1 point.

Total cost:

Spread = €20 x 1
= €20

Converted spread	= 20 x € 1 = € 20
Overnight funding	= 7 x €20 x 13446 x (3% - (-0.372%) / 360 = € 176.32
Overall cost	= € 196,20

Please note that there may be possible adjustments to the contract size for US indices that are not denominated in EUR, such as Dow Jones, NASDAQ, S&P500, Russel 2000. You can see the respective contract size on the trading ticket. For details refer to our website.

EQUITY OPTIONS

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a daily funded bet or trade cash CFDs on one of our equity options, you'll pay:

1. Our spread on spread bets/our commission on CFD trades
2. The market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions The spread is the difference between the bid and ask prices.

EQUITY OPTIONS CFD TRADE EXAMPLE

Imagine you're buying 15 lots of the SPY 25750 CALL expiry DEC, and hold for 2 weeks. One lot = 100 shares for US equity options.

IG commission = $5 per lot, charged to open and close

Market spread = 3 points Total

cost:

IG commission = 2 x 15 x $5
= $150

Since this is a dollar trade, we also need to convert it into sterling. We charge an admin fee of 0.5% of the conversion rate. Say the conversion rate on this day is 1.3305 – with our admin fee, we get a conversion rate of 1.3238.

Converted IG commission = $150 / 1.3238
= £113.31

Market spread = $0.03 x 15 x 100
= $45

Converted market spread = $45 / 1.3238
= £33.93

Total cost = £147.30

Crypto

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a daily funded bet or trade CFDs on one of our crypto markets, you'll pay:

1. Our spread (the difference between the bid and ask prices; includes the market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions)
2. An overnight funding charge (if you hold your position past 11pm CEST time)

FORMULAE

1. Formula for crypto **overnight funding charge = nights held x (annual admin fee) x trade size**

If you are long, for Bitcoin you will pay a daily overnight funding charge of 0.0694% (25% per Annum) for positions held at 11pm CEST time. For Ether/Bitcoin, Bitcoin Cash/Bitcoin and Crypto 10 you will pay 0.0625% (22.5% per annum). For all other cryptocurrency positions you will pay 0.0764% (27.5% per-annum).

If you are short, for Bitcoin you will receive a daily overnight funding charge of 0.0139% (5% per Annum) for positions held at 11pm CEST time. For Ether/Bitcoin and Bitcoin Cash Bitcoin you will pay 0.0208% (7.5% per annum). For Crypto 10 you will receive 0.0208% (7.5% per annum) and for all other cryptocurrencies you will receive 0.0347% (12.5% per-annum).

Please note that for any position held through 11pm CEST time, we'll make a daily interest credit or debit adjustment Monday to Sunday. Adjustments to the number of days charged will be made in advance of the Christmas and New Year holidays, to cover settlement of trades over these bank holidays.

CRYPTO CFD TRADE EXAMPLE

Imagine that you're selling 0.5 contracts of Bitcoin ($1), with a spread of 90, held for three days.

Overnight funding charge	= 0.0139% (5% per Annum)
Mid price	= 73315
Admin fee	= 73315 x 0.0139% x 3 = 30.57

Since this is a dollar trade, we need to convert it into euro. Our admin fee is 0.5% of the conversion rate, so the conversion rate is 1.066.

Total cost:

Spread	= 90 x $0.5 = $45
Converted spread	= $45 / 1.066 = €42.21
Overnight funding	= 30.57 x $0.5 = $15.285
Converted overnight funding	= $15.285 / 1.066 = €14.34 (receiving, because of shorting BTC)
Total cost	**= €27.87 (€42.21 - €14.34)**

If your base currency is different to the currency of the charge, you'll see this converted at the predominate rate of the time on your statement.

COSTS FOR VANILLAS

COMMODITIES

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a vanilla option on one of our commodity markets, you'll pay:

1. Our spread (the difference between the bid and ask prices; includes the market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions)
2. A separate commission charged on opening and closing of the trade

COMMODITIES VANILLA EXAMPLE

Imagine you are long 10 x 1 USD contracts of the US Oil 4730 Call, with a spread of 2.4 points, an opening / closing commission of $0.10.

The cost of your trade is the spread. 10 x 2.4 = $24 and the commission for opening and closing the trade = (10 x $0.10) x 2 = $2.

Based on the above example held for one night, the total cost would be as follows:

Spread = $24

Opening / closing commission = (10 x $0.10) x 2 = $2

Total cost = $26

FOREX

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a vanilla option on one of our forex markets, you'll pay:

1. Our spread (the difference between the bid and ask prices; includes the market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions)
2. A separate commission charged on opening and closing of the trade

FOREX VANILLA EXAMPLE

Imagine that you're short 10 x $1 contracts on EUR/USD 1.1350 Call, with a spread of 0.75 and an opening / closing commission of $0.10.

Total cost:	= 0.75 x $10
Spread	= $7.50
Opening / Closing commission	= (10 x $0.10) x 2 = $2
Total cost	**= $9.50**

INDICES

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a vanilla option on one of our index markets, you'll pay:

1. Our spread (the difference between the bid and ask prices; includes the market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions)
2. A separate commission charged on opening and closing of the trade

INDICES VANILLA EXAMPLE

Imagine that you're buying 10 x £1 contracts of the FTSE 100 7400 Call with a spread of 1 point and an opening / closing commission of £0.10.

You open and close your position during market hours, so the total spread charged is one point.

Total cost:

Spread = £10 x 1
= £10

Opening/Closing commission = (10 x £0.10) x 2
= £2

Total cost = £12

COSTS FOR BARRIERS

COMMODITIES

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a barrier option on one of our commodity markets, you'll pay:

1. Our spread (the difference between the bid and ask prices; includes the market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions)
2. A separate commission charged on opening and closing of the trade
3. A knockout premium, which is charged in full if the knockout level is triggered. May be partly charged if the knockout premium amount changes from opening to closing of the trade based on expected volatility
4. An overnight funding adjustment (if you hold your position past 10pm UK time)

THE OVERNIGHT FUNDING ADJUSTMENT

The formula for calculating the overnight funding adjustment on commodities is broken down into two parts; the daily movement along the futures curve (**basis**), and the **IG charge**.

We call this an adjustment, not an outright charge, because the **basis** may be a credit or a debit. This will depend on the direction of your trade and the slope of the futures curve. Appendix B: How we price our undated commodity markets for more information about the basis, and how it will affect your position.

FORMULAE

When you open a barrier option on one of our commodity markets, you'll pay:

1. Formula for commodities overnight funding adjustment =

   EITHER **nights held x (trade size x (basis + IG charge))**, for long trades on upward-sloping futures curves, or short trades on downward-sloping futures curves; trades in which you will pay the basis,

   OR **nights held x (trade size x (basis – IG charge))**, for short trades on upward-sloping futures curves, or long trades on downwardsloping futures curves; trades in which you will receive the basis

2. Formula for the **basis** = (P3 – P2) / (T2 – T1) P2

   = price of front future

   P3 = price of next future

   T1 = expiry date of the previous front future T2 =

   expiry date of the front future

3. Formula for the **IG charge** = Undated mid price x 2.5% / 360*. The undated mid price is a snapshot of the mid price of the underlying undated IG commodity price on the relevant date

COMMODITIES BARRIER EXAMPLE

Imagine you are long 10 x 1 USD contracts of the US Oil 4730 Bull, with a spread of 2.4 points, an opening / closing commission of $0.10 and a knockout premium of 3 points.

The cost of your trade, if you don't hold it overnight, is the spread. 10 x 2.4 = $24 plus the knockout premium, 10 x 3 = $30 (if triggered) and the commission for opening and closing the trade = (10 x $0.10) x 2 = $2.

Let's look at what the trade would cost if you held it for one night, based on the following:

T1 and T2 difference	= 31 days
P2	= 4700
P3	= 4770
Undated mid price	= 4730
Overnight adjustment	= $10 x (((4770 – 4700) / 31) + (4730 x 2.5% / 360)) (Basis; IG charge; Trade size; P3 - price of next future; P2 - price of front future; T2 – T1; Undated mid price) = $10 x ($2.258 + $0.328) = $22.58 + $3.28 (Overnight adjustment; IG charge)

In this example, the IG charge for holding the position overnight is $3.28. The $22.58 basis adjustment will appear in the running profit or loss on the position as either a credit or debit, depending on the direction of your trade and the slope of the futures curve.

Based on the above example held for one night, the total cost would be as follows:

Spread = $24

Knockout premium (if triggered) = $30

Opening / closing commission = (10 x 10 cents) x 2 = $2

Overnight funding charge (within adjustment) = $3.28 **Total cost = $59.28**

For any position opened before 10pm Friday that is still open after 10pm Friday, the basis adjustment will be made for three days as opposed to one. This three-day adjustment is applied on the Sunday night or Monday morning.

FOREX

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a barrier option on one of our forex markets, you'll pay:

1. Our spread (the difference between the bid and ask prices; includes the market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions)
2. A separate commission charged on opening and closing of the trade
3. A knockout premium, which is charged in full if the knockout level is triggered. May be partly charged if the knockout premium amount changes from opening to closing of the trade based on expected volatility
4. An overnight funding charge (if you hold your position past 10pm UK time)

Forex settles on a T+2 basis, so if you hold a position overnight on a Wednesday, you'll be charged for three days' carry.**

FORMULAE

When you open a barrier option on one of our forex markets, you'll pay:

1. Formula for forex **overnight funding charge = nights held x (tomnext rate including annual admin fee) x trade size**
2. Formula for **annual admin fee** = **cash mid price x 0.8%**

We take our tom-next rate from the underlying market. For more information on how tom-next is calculated, please see Appendix C: What is tom-next?

FOREX BARRIER EXAMPLE

Imagine that you're short 10 x $1 Contracts on EUR/USD, with a spread of 0.75, knockout premium of 1.2 points, Opening / Closing commission of $0.10 and you hold the position for two nights.

Underlying tom-next	= 0.56/-0.58
Cash mid price	= 11780 x 0.8% / 360
Tom-next with admin fee	= 0.30 / -0.84 We use this positive number in our calculation, as this is a short position
Total cost: **Spread**	= 0.75 x $10 = $7.50
Knockout premium	= 1.2 x 10 = $12
Opening / Closing commission	= (10 x $0.10) x 2 = $2
Overnight funding	Tom-next with admin fee = 2 x 0.3 x $10 Days / Trade held size = $6.00 (received)
	= $15.50 (spread minus overnight funding received)

INDICES

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a barrier option on one of our index markets, you'll pay:

1. Our spread (the difference between the bid and ask prices; includes the market spread, which can vary dependent on market conditions)
2. A separate commission charged on opening and closing of the trade
3. A knockout premium, which is charged in full if the knockout level is triggered. May be partly charged if the knockout premium amount changes from opening to closing of the trade based on expected volatility
4. An overnight funding charge (if you hold your position past 10pm UK time)

INDICES BARRIER EXAMPLE

Imagine that you're buying 10 x £1 contracts of the FTSE 100 7400 Bull with a spread of 1 point, a knockout-out premium of 0.8 points and an opening / closing commission of £0.10. You hold your trade for two nights, with a closing price of 7488 on both evenings.

GBP LIBOR rate = 0.37%

You open and close your position during market hours, so the total spread charged is one point.

Total cost:

Spread = £10 x 1
= £10

Knockout premium (if triggered) = 10 x 0.8
= £8

Opening / Closing commission = (10 x £0.10) x 2
= £2

Overnight funding = 2 x (£10 x 7488 x (2.5% + 0.37%)/365)
= £11.78

Total cost = £31.78

SHARES

THE COSTS AND CHARGES

When you open a barrier option on one of our shares markets, you'll pay:

1. A commission charged on opening and closing of the trade
2. A knock-out premium, which is charged in full if the knock-out level is triggered. This may be partly charged if the knock-out premium amount changes between the opening and closing of the trade. This can sometimes happen due to expected volatility
3. An overnight funding charge (if you hold your position past 1am UK time)

SHARES BARRIER EXAMPLE

Imagine that you're buying 0.5 of a contract (1 contract = 100 shares) of the Apple $200 Call, with a knockout-out premium of 60 points (0.3%) and an opening / closing commission of $15. You hold your trade for two nights, with a closing price of $210 on both evenings.

Current US LIBOR rate	= 1.8%
Total cost: **Opening / Closing commision**	= $15 x 2 = $30
Knockout premium (if triggered)	= 0.5 x 60 = $30
Overnight funding	Number of Shares / Current US LIBOR rate = 2 x (50 x 210 x (2.5% + 1.8%)/360) Closing price = $1.25
Total cost	Comm's on / Overnight funding charge = $30 + $30 + $1.25 Knock-out premium = $61.25

SHARE DEALING CHARGES

The costs and charges

When buying and selling euro-denominated shares IG won't charge any commission.

When buying and selling ETFs, IG won't charge any commission. ETFs may have inherent costs charged by the fund provider which are informed in the KID documentation of each ETF.

UNDERSTANDING ETF EMBEDDED

Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF) - Also known as Total Expense Ratio (TER)

Annual fee charged by the ETF provider

Automatically deducted from the fund's performance

Typically ranges from 0.05% to 0.75% for most ETFs

Disclosed in the Key Information Document (KID) and fund factsheets

Data feeds are provided free of charge.

You can see all potential share dealing charges and fees on our website:

https://www.ig.com/ie/charges

Share dealing example

Imagine you're buying 10 shares of Santander at 7,53€ per share. IG would not charge you for this trade.

ETF example

Imagine you're buying 10 units of the iShares Core MSCI World UCITS ETF (IWDA) at €75 per unit through Upvest. The ETF has an ongoing charge figure (OCF) of 0.20% per annum. You hold the investment for one year.

Transaction details:

ETF: iShares Core MSCI World UCITS ETF (IWDA)

Units purchased: 10

Price per unit: €75.00

Total investment value: €750.00

Trading venue: Tradegate Exchange

OCF: 0.20% per annum

Daily cost: 0.20%/360 * €750 = 0,0042€

Cost Transparency

Information provided to you:

Ex-ante cost information - Estimated costs before you invest

Ex-post cost information - Annual report of actual costs incurred

Key Information Documents (KIDs) - Standardized cost disclosure for each ETF

APPENDIX A – FORMULA SHEET

These are the formulae you'll find used throughout this document, displayed here for quick reference.

CURRENCY CONVERSION FEE

0.1% x conversion rate (as of 18.08.2024)

COMMODITIES

OVERNIGHT FUNDING ADJUSTMENT

EITHER **Trade size x (basis + IG charge)** for long trades on upward- sloping

OR **Trade size x (basis - IG charge)** for short trades on upward-sloping futures curves, or long trades on downward-sloping futures curves; trades in which you will receive the basis.

BASIS

(P3 – P2) / (T2 – T1)

P2 = price of front future P3

= price of next future

T1 = expiry date of the previous front future T2 =

expiry date of the front future

IG CHARGE

Undated mid price x 2.5% / 360*

The undated mid price is a snapshot of the mid price of the cash CFD on the relevant date.

FOREX

- OVERNIGHT FUNDING CHARGE

(tom-next rate including annual admin fee) x trade size

- ANNUAL ADMIN FEE

Cash mid price x 1 % (0.0027% per day as of 18.08.2024) for CFDs, spread bets and mini contracts.

SHARES AND INDICES

OVERNIGHT FUNDING CHARGE

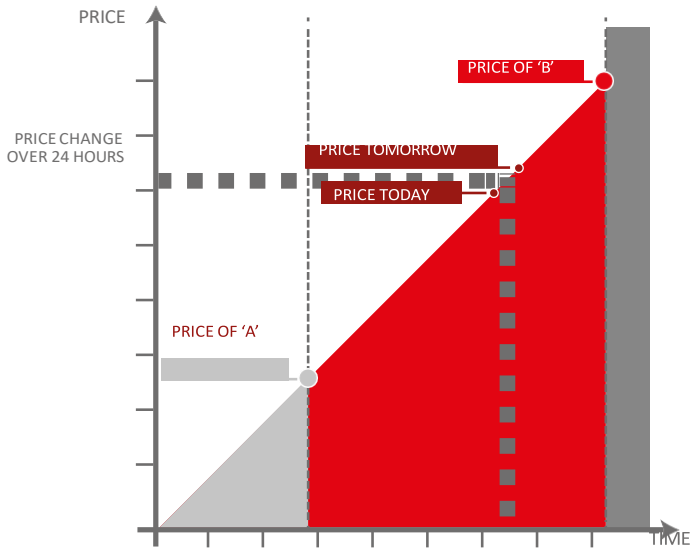
Market closing price x trade size x (admin fee +/- applicable interbank rate) ÷ 360*

Our admin fee is 2.5% for standard CFD contracts, and 3% for minis.
If your position is long, you pay LIBOR (or the equivalent interbank rate). If you're short, you receive it.

LIBOR

Current benchmarks used: GBP-, USD-,EUR-,CHF-, JPY- LIBOR and SIBOR.

APPENDIX B – HOW WE PRICE OUR UNDATED COMMODITY MARKETS



To price our undated commodity markets, we use two futures contracts on the underlying commodity. For each market we look at the contracts that have sufficient liquidity, then use the two with the nearest expiry dates.

The one that has the closest expiry date is called the front month contract, and is labelled 'A' in our diagram. The one with the second- nearest expiry date is called the back month contract and is labelled 'B'.

As soon as the previous contract expires, the price we offer is equal to the price of 'A'. When 'A' expires, 'B' becomes the front month contract, and our price is equal to the price of 'B'.

In between these two expiry points, our price gradually moves from the price of 'A' towards the price of 'B'. Depending on the commodity, the price of 'B' can be higher or lower than the price of 'A'.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR OVERNIGHT FUNDING

Our undated price will predictably and regularly move along this curve with the passage of time, rather than in reaction to actual stimuli. As a result, you're not eligible to make a profit or loss on the movement. Each overnight funding adjustment for these markets reflects this, crediting or debiting one day's movement along the forward curve from the price of 'A' towards the price of 'B'.

If you have a long position on a 'rising' market (more accurately, a market with an upward-sloping curve), your account will be debited by the amount the market has 'risen' (or rather, progressed along the curve) that day. Conversely, you won't lose anything if you have a short trade on a market with an upward-sloping curve – we'll credit your account the necessary amount.

* For the majority of markets, a division of 360 is applied. For markets denominated in GBP, SGD and ZAR, a division of 365 is applied.
** An exception to the T+2 settlement is USDCAD which will settle on a T+1 basis.

APPENDIX C – WHAT IS TOM-NEXT?

Tom-next is short for tomorrow-next day, the means by which forex speculators avoid taking physical delivery of currency and are able to keep forex positions open overnight.

Like commodities, forex trades would – if left unchecked – normally result in the trader taking delivery of the asset they have traded. In forex the expected delivery day is two days after any transaction. In order to keep a trade open overnight, forex providers will swap any overnight positions for an equivalent contract that starts the next day. The price difference between the two contracts is called the tom-next adjustment.

Tom-next is calculated by adjusting the closing level of the open position with the interest rate of the currencies involved. If you are buying a currency with a higher interest rate then you receive an interest payment, if you are buying a currency with a lower interest rate you have to pay interest.

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