

-Provisional Translation for Your Reference only-

IBSJ Risk Disclosure for Japan Government Bond Futures Options

(This document is given by the regulation in Financial Instrument and Exchange Act Article 37-3)

This disclosure provides various risks involved in conducting the trade of Government Bond Future and Government Bond Futures Options. Please read carefully in advance and confirm the unknown points prior to start trading.

- Futures trades are the trades that contracts to trade based on the agreed price that is decided at the current moment for the set days in the future for the targeted commodities. However, not waiting till the due date, it is possible to cancel the contracts by conducting the closed trades (in case of the buying side, resell, in case of selling side, short cover)
- Futures options trades are, the futures that are targeted as the right enforcement, until the due date that is decided in the future in advance, the trades that buy the buying rights or selling rights by the specific price that is set in advance regardless of the market trends. However, it is possible to conduct the resale or the short cover not waiting till the due date.
- Future bond transactions are for the targeted commodities of abstract financial commodities (notional bond), in case of not settling by the closing trade till the due date, the sales or purchase contract depends on the all transfer ratio and conducts the settlement by the actual delivery of stock sold, actual receipt of stock purchased for the delivery eligible brands. However, please note that IB will not conduct the settlement by *actual delivery of stock sold and actual receipt of stock purchased*.
- Bond futures options trades are targeted for the bond futures. In case of conducting the right enforcement until the due date, at the right enforcement price, the futures trades that are targeted are concluded.
- Futures bond trades and futures bond options trades could gain a lot of profits. On the other hand, it is possible to cause a lot of losses. Therefore, in case of starting the trades or continuing them, as well as fully understand the structures and risks of the trades and only in the case that it is appropriate for your financial ability, investment purpose, and investment experience, conduct the trade on your own responsibility.

Commissions and Other Fees

• When trading Japan Government Futures and Japan Futures Options trades, please go to see (DISCLAIMER: This translation may be used only for reference purposes. This English version is not an official translation of the original Japanese version (including tables for comparison of new and old rules and regulations; hereinafter the same). Certain parts of the translation may have been edited to accommodate differences in writing style and expression between English and Japanese. In cases where any differences including those differences above occur between the English version and the original Japanese version, the Japanese version shall prevail. *Interactive Brokers Securities Japan, Inc.* shall individually or jointly accept no responsibility or liability for damage or loss caused by any error, inaccuracy, or misunderstanding with regard to this translation.

the Interactive Brokers Securities Japan, Inc. (hereinafter, referred as "IB".) websites and refer to the [Costs] pages, for your commissions and fees are specified by using the rates and amounts on that pages.

Margin Requirement

- Please refer to the following IB website to find out margin requirement for Bond Futures and Futures Options transactions. Also, please note that margin requirements should be paid by cash.

<http://www.interactivebrokers.com/en/p.php?f=margin&p=bonds2>

- The amount of margin money is, by SPAN*, calculated by the risks that are emerged from the sales or purchase contract of the whole futures/futures options trades. The ratio against the amount of margin money for the futures/futures options trades is not always constant.

* SPAN is the margin money calculation process that Chicago Mercantile Exchange developed and it is the abbreviation for the Standard Portfolio Analysis of Risk. The margin money amount is calculated by the risks that are emerged by the purchase or sales contract in the whole futures/futures options trades.

Risks for the Futures Bond Trades

The price of bond futures fluctuates by the influence of changes of interests, because of this, losses could be generated. Also, the futures bond trades could conduct the trades that exceed the margin money by small amount of margin money. In some cases, there is a possibility that could cause huge loss. Therefore, upon the beginning of the futures bond trades, it is necessary to fully understand the contents below.

- When the market price changed to the opposite direction of the expectation, within the short term period, major part of margin money or all of them could be lost. Also, the loss is not limited for the amount of margin money.
- When the amount of deficiency is emerged by the market change for the futures bond trades and the price down for the substitute securities, it is necessary to submit additional margin money or the additional deposits.
- In case that the margin money is not submitted or deposited until the set time period, or in case that it is classified as the reason of deprivation of profits by the decision of agreement and consent, part or all of sales or purchase contract could forcibly be settled in the situation that the loss is incurred. Further in this case, about the loss that is generated by the settlement, the

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customers are responsible for it.

- The financial instrument exchange takes the restrictive procedures, such as the increase of (replacement by securities of margin money, in case trouble is generated for the trades, in case there is a threat for it, or in case that it is necessary to authorize from the view point of settlement risk management for the financial instrument transaction clearance institution. For the reason, there could be a case that it is necessary to submit additional margin money.
- Depends on the market condition, the trades as you intended could not be conducted. For instance, in case the market price is reached to the daily price limit, if you hope to settle by the resale or the short cover, it may happen that it is not possible to conduct it.
- Depends on the market condition, the financial instrument exchange could expand the daily price limit. In that case, the loss in a day could exceed the expectation.
- If the bond futures open contract that is not settled by means of cross trading within the day we set up, we, IB ourselves will conduct the settlement by crossed trading.
- IB adopts our own loss-cut systems and we monitor your margin available capacities on a real-time basis.
- When you are in the situation of the margin failure, we conduct cross trade of your open position until the margin failure situation is resolved. In that case, we will be able to cross trade your entire open contract without any notice, and the loss occurred in the result will be your own obligations.

As for crossed trade, IB will execute the trade according to the IB's designated rules and open contract but you may also be able to specify your last open contract which would like to have a cross trade. However, loss may not be hold down within a certain definite range especially in the situation that all of your loss cut order cannot be executed (cross trades) because of the market fluctuation, in addition to your account status. On that time, the loss in one day may accrue that it will exceed what you have expected.

Risks for the Bond Futures Options Trades

The price of the bond futures options fluctuates by the influence of the changes of the interests, this could cause the loss. It is necessary to pay attention to the term that could enforce the option. Also, in the bond futures options, the market price is changed by the price of the bond futures that is the target of right enforcement, the changing rate has the tendency to be bigger than the futures bond price, in some cases, and it is possible to cause a big loss. Therefore, upon starting the bond futures options trade, it is necessary to fully understand the contents below.

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- Depends on the market condition, the trades as you intended could not be conducted. For example, in case that the market price reaches the daily limit, even though you hope to settle by the resale or the short cover, there are cases that you could not conduct.
- Depends on the market condition, the financial instrument exchange could expand the daily price limit. In that case, the loss in a day could exceed the expectation.
- IB adopts our own loss-cut systems and we monitor your margin available capacities on a real-time basis. When you are in the situation of the margin failure, we conduct cross trade of your open position until the margin failure situation is resolved. In that case, we will be able to cross trade your entire open contract without any notice, and the loss occurred in the result will be your own obligations.
- As for crossed trade, IB will execute the trade according to the IB's designated rules and open contract but you may also be able to specify your last open contract which would like to have a cross trade. However, loss may not be hold down within a certain definite range especially in the situation that all of your loss cut order cannot be executed (cross trades) because of the market fluctuation, in addition to your account status. On that time, the loss in one day may accrue that it will exceed what you have expected.

<Risks of Purchase Side for the Bond Futures Option>

- Bond futures option has a limitation of its term and the right is extinguished if the buy side does not conduct the right enforcement or resale by the due date. In this case, the buy side loses all amounts of the investment funds.

Risk of Sales Side of the Bond Futures Option>

- For the sales side, the transactions is done with exceeding the margin money, and the loss, when the market price changed to the opposite direction as the expectation, is not limited.
- For the sales side, when the bond futures options trades are established, the margin money has to be submitted or deposited. After that, when the shortage amount is generated by the market change, it is necessary to submit the additional margin money or the additional deposits.
- In case the margin money is not submitted or deposited until the set time period, and in case it is classified as the reason of loss of profit of the due date by the agreement and consent, there could be a case that is forcibly settled the part or the all of sales contract in the situation that the loss is incurred. Further in this case, about the loss that is generated by the settlement, the

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customers are responsible for it.

- The financial instrument exchange takes the restrictive procedures, such as the increase of warrant amount or restrictions of replacement by securities of margin money, in case trouble is generated for the trades, in case there is a threat for it, or in case that it is necessary to authorize from the view point of settlement risk management for the financial instrument transaction clearance institution. For the reason, there could be a case that it is necessary to submit additional margin money, or the replacement of additional deposits or substitute securities and cash.
- The sales side, when the allocation of right enforcement is received, has to respond to this.
- * Bond Future Option trade is not subject to the cooling-off.

Bond Future Option trade is the exclusion from application of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act Article 37-6 (Cancellation by Means of Document).

About the Structure of Bond Futures Trades and Bond Futures Options Trades

The bond futures trades and the bond futures options trades are conducted by the regulations that are decided by Tokyo Stock Exchange. To find out details, please visit each financial product exchange's website.

1. About the Structure of Bond Futures Trades

○ The Procedures of Trades

(1) Targeted issue

The transaction target is the standard product (notional bond) or its price (Mini-JGB futures) that is set by Tokyo Stock Exchange.

(2) Trading Term

I. Bond Futures Trades (Large)

Delivery settlements date of the government bond futures trade is classified and conducted according to the delivery month trade. It is on the 20th of March, June, September and December (postponed in series if the date 20th is non-business day).

The last trading day of each delivery month trade is *7 business days (except for holidays) before delivery settlement day (from beginning of the evening session though the next day-morning session*. Put off the date accordingly if it is non-business day). New delivery month trade will be started from the next day. We set our last trading day (IB due date) 2 business days

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before the last trading day settled by the exchange above, and your open contract should be settled by the method of crossed trade within IB due date.

□ Bond Futures Trades (Mini-JGB futures)

Mini-JGB futures trade is able to trade the same delivery month trade of government bond futures trades, but the last trading day should be the day before the last business day of government bond futures set by exchange.

(3) Evening session

The evening session is established for some of the bond futures trades, and it is possible to trade after the end of daytime trades. Mark-to-Market, margin money submitted or deposited etc. which occurred within the evening session would be included in the next day trading (daytime) and conducted each trading date.

(4) Strategic trades

The bond futures trades are possible to conduct strategic trades (simultaneous/plural trading of selling or purchasing government bond futures trading) to the extent which financial instruments exchange *provided*.

(5) Daily price limit

By the rapid change of the market, not to incur the unpredicted losses to the investors, from the standard price (as a general rule, accounting price of the former trading day or the final agreed spread price, things below are the same, set daily price limit (difference in price that could change in 1 trading day) is established.

The financial instrument exchange could change the daily price limit of the bidding price depends on the need.

(6) Temporary halt of trading

Bond futures trade provides temporary halt systems (15minutes: the circuit breaker system) when futures price go volatile in a significant way.

(7) Trade regulations

In case the financial instrument exchange authorizes that there is a trouble for trades or there is a threat of it, the restrictive measure, such as control measures below could be taken.

- a. Reduction of daily price limit
- b. Moving forward the date of margin money submitted or deposited
- c. Increase of margin money
- d. Restriction or prohibition of bond futures trades

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e. Open interest restriction

○ Procedure of Settlements

(1) Settlement by resale or short cover (settlement by closed trades)

About the bond futures trades, the investors that have the purchase contract (or the sales contract) could conduct resale (or short cover) until the final day of trading, and can settle by giving and receiving the difference of the purchase contract (or sales contract) price and resale (or short cover) price. (Japan Securities Clearing Corporation is the clearing organization for Tokyo stock market exchange regarding bond futures and bond futures options trading.)

(2) Delivery settlement

IB will not deal with delivery settlements.

○ Treatment regarding unsettlement open contract for the last trading day of the government bond futures trading.

□ Bond Futures Trades (Large)

IB will not take any of the responsibilities regarding delivery settlement by actual delivery of stock sold and actual receipt of stock purchased for bond issued by the government. For this reason, you should conduct settlement by reversing trade of the open contract not later than 2 business days (IB time limited) of the last trading day. *Whenever there still unsettlement open contract exists*, even though the deadline passed, IB will settle on a mandatory basis in any timing.

□ Bond Futures Trades (Mini-JGB futures)

Regarding Mini-JGB futures, in case unsettlement open contract still exists after floor trading on the last day of trading, net settlement will be conducted by balance amount of final settlement price (*opening price of large regarding identical delivery month of the next business day of the last day of trading*).

The last trading day of long term-Mini-JGB futures will be the day of the last trading day set by exchange, and it will be possible to trade until the last trading day of the day set by exchange.

2. About the Structure of the Bond Futures Option Trades

○ Procedure of Trades

(1) Trade target

Trade targets are 2 types in the next line.

a. Bond futures put option

In the bond futures trade, the right that could conduct the sales of 100,000,000yen.

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b. Bond futures call option

In the bond futures trade, the right that could conduct the purchase of 100,000,000 yen.

(2) Trading Term

Bond futures options trade will be classified by delivery month trade (bring forward accordingly if the last day of the calendar month is non-business day or half holiday), and its cut off time will be the afternoon session (ending time) of the last trading day. Delivery month trade which comes last trading day on the previous month of March, June, September, and December will be adopted *2 month contract* trading system, and each trading term will be 6 months.

New delivery trade will be started from the next day (morning session. Bring forward accordingly if it is a non business day) of the last trading day of the latest delivery month trade. If the last trading day will be coming previous months (except for March, June, September, or December), new delivery trade will start at the 1st day (from morning session) of the previous month. Execution of right for futures delivery trade will be available only for government futures bond delivery month trade coming delivery settlement date (initially) after passed last trading day.

(3) Evening Session

For some of the bond futures option trades, the evening session is established and it is possible to trade after the end of daytime trades. Margin money submitted or deposited etc. which occurred within evening session would be included in the next day trading (daytime) and conducted each trading date.

(4) Strategic trades

Bond futures options trades are possible to conduct strategic trades within the limits of financial instruments exchange establishment.

(5) Daily price limit

Not to incur the unpredicted losses for investors by the rapid changes of the market, the daily limit as a general regulation, clearance price of the day before trading day from the standard price (price range that could change in one trading day) is established.

The financial instrument exchange could change the daily price limit of bidding price depends on the need.

(6) Temporary halt of trading

Bond futures trade provides temporary halt systems when futures options price go volatile in a significant way but it is also applicable the situation of bond futures options.

(7) Trade regulations

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In case the financial instrument exchange authorizes that there is a trouble for trades or there is a threat of it, the restrictive measure, such as control measures below could be taken.

- a. Reduction of daily price limit
- b. Moving forward the date of margin money submitted or deposited
- c. Increase of margin money
- d. Acceptance of depository at the day before settlement for trade payment
- e. Restriction or prohibition of bond futures options trade
- f. Open interest restriction

· Option Exercise

(1) Exercise period

Exercise period of bond options is from the starting trade date to the end of the trading day.

(2) Order of right enforcement

When buy side customer would like to exercise the right, customer should indicate his/ her will to IB till the end of our time limited (within a period not exceeding 30 minutes from the cut-off time) regarding execution of right execution. In case open contract is in the money on the very day of exercise period expiration plus no indication of intention from customer regarding execution of right until the IB deadline, we would like to treat exercise of the right as conducted even if buy side customer didn't indicate a wish to exercise till the end of IB assigned timetable.

But it is possible not to exercise the right by buy side customer indicating no to do so, even though it is an appropriate issue above.

In case there is no resale or buy-back until the last day of trade, ITM (in-the-money) issue will be conducted settlement by execution of right automatically until waiver of the right conducted, and OEM (out-of -the-money) issue position will be dissolved unless execution of right conducted.

Note: In-the-money (put option): striking price exceeds final settlement value (liquidation price of the futures delivery month trade available for execution at expiry date of the exercise period).

(call option): striking price falls below final settlement value.

(3) Allocations of right enforcement

Clearance institution, if there is a declaration of right enforcement from the financial instrument traders or financial institutions, conduct the allocation to the financial instrument traders or the financial institution that hold the sales contract of the brands. The financial instrument traders

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or the financial institutions that received the reports of allocations to the commission part of the customers, by the way that is decided, allocates to the customers.

· Procedure of Settlements

About the settlement of bond futures option trades, there are 2 ways to settle, such as the settlement by the resale or short cover and the right enforcement.

(1) Settlement by resale or short cover (settlement by closed trade)

About the bond futures option trades, the investors that hold the purchase contract (or sales contract) could settle by reselling (or short covering) till the final day of trades.

In this case, the investors (buy side) that hold the purchase contract receive the sales payment and the investors (sales side) that hold the sales contract are supposed to pay the purchase payment.

(2) Settlement by right enforcement

About the bond futures option trades, buy side could conduct the right enforcement and settle the purchase contract. At this time, the sales contract of sales side that received the allocation of right enforcement could also be settled. In this case, between the buy side that conducted the right enforcement and the sales side that received the allocations of right enforcement, the bond futures trades are concluded on the day that the right enforcement was conducted.

The sales or the purchase of the bond futures trades that were concluded by the right enforcement could be used for the resale or short cover of the sales or purchase contract that already exists.

3. Margin money

Margin should be submitted or deposited within the next day by the time which financial instruments business operator settled (within 3 business days after shortfall accruals regarding non-residents). It should be larger or more amount of total shortage or cash shortage amount.

Also, please note that IB will not be able to accept margin by marketable securities.

Total amount of shortage

In case that the total amount of margin is fall below the required margin amount, balance amount will be needed.

Cash shortage

The balance amount between paid margin/deposit and cash amount expected to be paid.

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Margin Requirement

Future/option trades using the same futures/options account; net balance between 1 and 2.

*Futures options trading means; government bond futures trading, government bond futures options trading, index futures trading, and index options trading and securities options trading.

1. The SPAN margin amount

* SPAN margin amount is calculated by SPAN□ that are emerged by open contract in the whole futures/futures options trades.

2. Net option total amount of value

Net option total amount of value is calculated by subtraction from total buying option *value* amount to total selling option *value* amount. Buying option value and selling option value is as follows;

Total amount of buying option value

: *is option trading which long position exceeds short position, and the amount of "conversion of liquidation price per unit sale" multiplied by "balance figure of buying and selling"*

Total amount of selling option value

: *is option trading which short position exceeds long position, and the amount of "conversion of liquidation price per unit sale" multiplied by "balance figure of buying and selling"*

*Option trading means government bond futures options trading, index option trading, and securities option trading.

*As a general rule, liquidation price will be the theoretical price which clearing organization settled.

b Total amount of received margin

The amount of money submitted as margin money ± expected amount of customer's cash payment and receipt of money

* Total amount of received margin will be calculated by each futures/options trade accounts in the financial instruments exchange.

* Expected amount of customer's cash payment and receipt of money

: Calculated amount of profit and loss (gain or loss) (profit and loss based on market fluctuation regarding futures trading — withdrawal amount of the calculational profit ± unfinished payment

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or receipt, by and between IB and customer, regarding settled profit and loss of the futures trading \pm unfinished payment or receipt of options dealing expense, by and between customer and IB — the amount which customer should bear and financial instruments business operator recognizes it is necessary.

* Profit and loss amount based on market fluctuation of futures trade will be calculated based on the balance amount of ; A) price stipulated regarding new selling or purchasing, and B) liquidation price of the previous business day. In case dealing with futures trading *treated at* the same financial instruments exchange in one same futures/options account, your profit and loss regarding this will be included in it.

However, in case there exists any exceeded submitted or deposited margin, regarding futures/options trading conducted in other financial instruments exchange in domestic, the exceeding amount will be able to set off from required margin of submitted or deposited. Also, required margin amount is regarded as minimum standards requirements imposed by clearing organization, and the actual amount of margin will be established by each financial instruments business operator. Also, if there is no margin submitted or deposited immediately whenever financial instruments business operator requests for additional margin submission or deposits, financial instruments business operator will be able to resale or short covering regarding the open contract and be able to make settlement by customer's cash (account). In addition, submitted or deposited margin (except for customer's scheduled cash payments-equivalent amount) is directly set aside to clearing organization as *consigned clearing margin* or, with customer's agreement, all part or part of it will be set aside (*replaced and deposited*) to clearing organization replaced by cash or marketable securities financial instruments business operator possess. On this occasion, depending on the way of deposit to clearing organization (whether it is direct deposit or replacement deposit), it will be classified and treated as "clearing margin" and "margin". But there is no difference by definition for the customer.

(2) Withdrawal(s) regarding calculatory profit(s)

The amount of cash equivalent to calculatory profit(s) will be able to withdraw by means of claiming your entrustment financial instruments business operator, with limits of its balance (total amount of received margin exceeds margin requirements). In case conducting withdrawal(s) regarding calculatory profit(s), it will be offset by profits produced by open contract settlement.

(3) Restitution of margin money

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IB, in principle, will return without any delay, in case any restitution request by customer *regarding* balance amount of “customer’s submitted or deposited margin” and “unperformed obligation amount” regarding government bond futures/ futures options trading.

4 . Disposition of open contract in the situation of trading participant insolvency

In case trading participant in the financial instruments exchange comes up to the situation of insolvency, in principle, financial instruments exchange will take action regarding discontinuance of buying and selling because of the insolvency, and open contract you have at that point will be conducted as follows;

(1) Conduct transferring to other trading participant.

In case of transferring, customer’s application for transferring to trading participant designated by financial instruments exchange is a mandatory action and also, permission should be accepted by trading participant designated by financial instruments exchange. Trading participant *transferred to* is also required opening account for futures and options trade.

(2) Conduct such as resale and buy-back without transferring.

Conduct by means of providing direction of resale, short covering, or execution of right to the trading participant receiving discontinuance suspension of buying and selling caused by insolvency.

(3) In case you will conduct neither (1) nor (2) at the last day of financial instruments exchange *designation*.

Resale, short covering, and execution of right will be conducted by customer’s money.

Restitution of relevant clearing margin will be possible from transferred trading participant or clearing organization to the provisions of clearing organization *within its extent* as *submitted or deposited* margin (except for customer’s scheduled cash payments-equivalent amount) is directly set aside or *conducted replacement-deposit* to clearing organization *qua(as)* set aside margin.

Glossary regarding futures/futures options transaction and its commission

Margin money

Margin is a line of credit issued to an investor typically from a brokerage firm using other investments held in the account as collateral.

Open contract

Open contract refers to the total number of derivative contracts, like futures and options, that

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have not been settled in the immediately previous time period for a specific underlying security.

For each buyer of a futures contract there must be a seller. From the time the buyer or seller opens the contract until the counter-party closes it, that contract is considered 'open'. (

Buy back

It is the purchase that is conducted to settle (decrease the short position) the sales contracts.

Resale

It is the sales that is conducted to settle (decrease the long position) the purchase contracts.

Contract month

They are the months that belong to the settlement due date for trades. For the futures/option trades, multiple contract months are set for the same products and the trades are conducted for each contract month.

Summary of financial instrument trade operations that are related to the bond futures/options

Trades at our company, about government bond futures/options trades, they depend on the things below.

- Intermediary, brokerage, or agency service of government bond futures/option trades
- Management of customers' money or sales/purchase contracts for the trades of government bond futures/option trades.

Summary of taxes that is related to the financial instrument trade contracts

IB representatives are not authorized to provide any tax advice. Please refer to the specialist for any tax related to the financial instruments contracts.

Regarding overview of contents of the Financial Instruments Business we conduct and its mechanisms

- Financial instruments business we conduct mainly based on Type I Financial Instruments Business(in Article 28-1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act), and trading government bond futures and futures options with IB, stipulated by law, will be as follows.
- For conduct trading, fill out "Yen Government Bond Futures Options Document delivery before contract conclusion" form preliminarily and execute(seal) and put in IB, before opening futures/options trading account. All cash and open contract regarding futures/options trade will

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be conducted processing through this account. Please read thoroughly regarding customer's agreement and consent, and please take custody of the copy of it.

- As a certain amount of investment experience, knowledge, and pecuniary resources is required when opening futures/options trading accounts, IB sometimes will not be able to accept request for open account in some situation.
- Your order will only be available at any time during its business hours.
- Trading target and delivery month trade (Regarding futures option trading; put option or call option, delivery month trade and strike price), sale or buy, order quantity, price (limit order, at the market order, etc.), effective period of brokerage orders are required when you order (you need to clearly specify the necessary information when you execute order). In case there is a lack of clearly specified regarding above, order execution may not be conducted.
- When you conduct order, customer should indicate appropriate information whether it is new selling, or new purchasing, resale or repurchase, at the time of placement of order or by predefined day regarding come into effect or enacted deal. If there is no directions of this(above), it will be considered as new selling or new purchasing.
- When ordered government bond futures or government bond futures options trade realized, IB will send you "Trade confirmation(trade report)" electronically. In addition to that, IB will send you "Activity Statement(transactions balances report)" electronically by daily basis to confirm details of open contract (during a period of time after government bond futures and government bond futures options trade closed *and during* its open contract is settled). Please confirm contents of this "Trade Confirmation" and "Activity Statement" carefully.
- In case there is/are any variance within this contract documents, please call directly to customer service.

Corporate Profile

Company Name: Interactive Brokers Securities Japan, Inc.

Registration: Kanto Regional Finance Bureau (Financial instruments firms) registered No.187

Head office: 4th Floor Tekko Kaikan, 3-2-10 Nihonbashi Kayabacho Chuo-ku, Tokyo
103-0025, Japan

Associations in which a Member: Japan Securities Dealers Association

Capital: 1,150,520,000 YEN

Business: Financial instruments business

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Established: August, 2006

TEL: 03-4588-9700 (Customer Service)

Work on claims management and solutions of conflicts :

IB would like to work on claims management and solutions of conflicts regarding financial instruments business by getting recommendations of Financial Instruments Mediation Assistance Center: FINMAC (contact information (TEL) : 0120-64-5055) , which *receive* a commission of working on claims management and solutions of conflicts from association participating above.

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