

# SAXO BANK A/S ORDER EXECUTION POLICY



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Order Execution Policy (the “Policy”) is issued pursuant to, and in compliance with, Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments (MiFID II) and the Danish legislation implementing MiFID II (the “Rules”) that applies to Saxo Bank A/S (“Saxo Bank”).
- 1.2. This order execution policy (the “Policy”) provides an overview of how Saxo Bank executes orders on behalf of clients, the factors that can affect the timing of execution and the way in which market volatility plays a part in handling orders when buying or selling a financial instrument.
- 1.3. This Policy applies to Saxo Bank’s execution of orders on behalf of retail clients and professional clients according to the Rules, as defined above.

## 2. SCOPE

### 2.1. **Our Commitment**

2.1.1. When dealing with clients, Saxo Bank has a general duty to act honestly, fairly, professionally and in the best interest of the client. In relation to order execution, Saxo Bank is required to take all sufficient steps to obtain the best possible result when executing client orders or when placing orders with, or transmitting orders to, other entities to execute.

### 2.2. **Your Agreement to this policy**

2.2.1. This Policy has been provided to help clients understand how Saxo Bank executes client orders so that they can make an informed choice on whether to use Saxo Bank’s services. You should ensure that you have read and understand its contents.

2.2.2. Upon acceptance of a client order and when there is no specific client instruction regarding the execution method, Saxo Bank will execute an order in accordance with this Policy.

- 2.3. If you proceed to place an order with us, we will take that as your consent to Saxo Bank executing that order in accordance with this Policy.
- 2.4. Best Execution is the process by which Saxo Bank seeks to obtain the best possible result when executing client orders. The definition of best possible result will vary as Saxo Bank must take into account a range of execution factors and determine their relative importance based on the characteristics of its clients, the orders that it receives and the markets in which it operates. These factors are further described in this Policy.

### 3. BEST EXECUTION OBLIGATION

#### 3.1. Execution Factors

3.1.1. Saxo Bank has considered a number of criteria that might be important to clients.

These are called the Execution Factors:

- a. Price - the market price at which the order is executed.
- b. Costs - any additional charges that may be incurred in executing the order in a particular way over and above Saxo Bank's normal charges.
- c. Speed of Execution – this can be particularly important in fast moving markets.
- d. Likelihood of Execution and Settlement – the best price is of little use if Saxo Bank cannot execute at it or if the transaction fails to complete.
- e. Size, nature and any other considerations of the transaction – the way that Saxo Bank executes an unusual order (for example, one that is larger than the normal market size or has unusual features such as an extended or shortened settlement period) may differ from the way it executes a standard order.
- f. Market Impact – the effect that executing a client's order, or showing it to other market participants, might have upon the market.
- g. Other factors relevant to particular order types – as applicable.

### 3.2. **Total Consideration**

3.2.1. When Saxo Bank executes orders on behalf of clients, Best Execution is determined on the basis of the total consideration paid to or by the client, unless the objective of execution of the order dictates otherwise. Total Consideration is the price of the financial instrument and the costs related to execution, including all expenses incurred by the client which are directly related to the execution of the order such as venue execution fees, clearing and settlement fees and any other fees paid to third parties involved in the execution of the order. When assessing whether Best Execution has been achieved, Saxo Bank does not take account of its standard charges that will be paid by the client irrespective of how the order is executed.

### 3.3. **Execution Criteria**

3.3.1. The relative importance that Saxo Bank attaches to the Execution Factors in any particular case may be affected by the circumstances of the order. These are called the Execution Criteria, they consist of:

- a. Client Characteristics – professional customers may have different needs to retail customers.
- b. Transaction Characteristics – such as the potential for it to have an impact on the market.
- c. Financial Instrument Characteristics – such as liquidity and whether there is a recognised centralised market.
- d. Venue Characteristics – particular features of the liquidity sources available to Saxo Bank.
- e. Other relevant circumstances – as applicable.

### 3.4. **Execution Venues**

3.4.1. Based on its assessment of the Execution Factors and the Execution Criteria, Saxo Bank will select one or more venue(s) for the execution of the clients order. Venues used might include:

- a. Regulated Markets (RM)
- b. Multilateral Trading Facilities (MTF)
- c. Systematic Internalisers (SI)
- d. Liquidity provided from Saxo Bank's own internal flow aggregation book and other Liquidity Providers.

- 3.4.2. Saxo Bank will take reasonable care not to discriminate between execution venues other than on the basis of the Execution Factors relevant to the order concerned.
- 3.4.3. For certain asset classes, where Saxo Bank executes orders against liquidity provided by its own internal flow aggregation book, Saxo Bank will aggregate the risk from client transactions with risks arising on other clients orders and will undertake hedging activities at other dealing venues in the manner that it considers to be most efficient. The prices that Saxo Bank makes available to clients under this model will be based upon the prices available to it from its selected hedging venues.
- 3.4.4. Saxo Bank is a member of NASDAQ Copenhagen A/S and Chicago Mercantile Exchange ("CME") and additionally uses a number of external financial institutions and brokers in the process of receiving and relaying orders or to directly execute listed financial instruments which are not listed on NASDAQ Copenhagen A/S and CME.
- 3.4.5. Saxo Bank has access to a number of exchanges and other execution venues through its order routing Brokers. A list of the main execution venues including brokers used by Saxo Bank is available on [www.home.saxo](http://www.home.saxo) and as an Appendix to this Policy.

## 4. TRANSACTIONS WHERE BEST EXECUTION HAS LIMITED SCOPE

### 4.1. **Specific Instructions**

- 4.1.1. Clients may ask Saxo Bank to execute their orders in accordance with specific instructions – either generally or on a case by case basis. To the extent that Saxo Bank is able to accommodate such requests, it will do so. However:
- a. Where the specific instructions will result in higher costs, Saxo Bank may reflect those additional costs in its charges to the client. In this case, Saxo Bank will notify the client of its revised charges before accepting the order(s).

- b. Where the specific instructions conflict with its normal processes, Saxo Bank will give the specific instructions precedence. This may result in a different outcome for the transaction.
- c. Where there is no conflict, Saxo Bank will continue to follow this execution Policy.

#### 4.2. **Event of Client Default or other liquidation event**

4.2.1. In an Event of Client Default, (e.g. insufficient margin), or other liquidation event (e.g. Account Value Shield Trigger), Saxo Bank shall seek to immediately terminate, cancel and close-out all or part of any outstanding positions. Saxo Bank retains discretion as to how to handle the close-out, including with respect to order execution, fill quantity, aggregation, priority and pricing.

4.3. Funds are priced based on the value of their underlying Assets. Most funds will calculate and publish a price every working day referred to as the NAV (Net Asset value). There is no continuous pricing of fund units throughout the trading day but trades are executed at the next available NAV. This means that you will not know the exact number of units your investment will result in but you will per definition get the best possible price.

## 5. RISK OF DEALING IN VOLATILE MARKETS

### 5.1. **Clients should be aware of the following risks associated with volatile markets, especially at or near the open or close of the standard trading session:**

- 5.1.1. Execution at a substantially different price from the quoted bid or offer or the last reported price at the time of order entry, as well as partial executions or execution of large orders in several transactions at different prices.
- 5.1.2. Delays in executing orders for financial instruments that Saxo Bank must send to external market makers and manually routed or manually executed orders.
- 5.1.3. Opening prices that may differ substantially from the previous days close.

- 5.1.4. Locked (the bid equals the offer) and crossed (the bid is higher than the offer) markets, halted markets, limit up (buys halted)/limit down (sales halt-ed) which may prevent the execution of client orders.
- 5.1.5. Price volatility is one factor that can affect order execution. When there is a high volume of orders in the market, order imbalances and back logs can occur. This implies that more time is needed to execute the pending orders. Such delays are usually caused by the occurrence of different factors:
- a. the number and size of orders to be processed;
  - b. The speed at which current quotations (or last-sale information) are provide to Saxo Bank and;
  - c. The system capacity constraints applicable to the given exchange, as well as to Saxo Bank and other firms.
- 5.2. Saxo Bank is obligated to take necessary steps to keep an orderly market. Therefore Saxo Bank operates with "Compliance" order filters. Such Compliance order filters are also present at exchanges and other brokers that might be used by Saxo Bank to route the order to the designated market. The filters might result in orders with a large expected market impact to be paused or traded using an algorithm potentially causing slippage from the expected arrival price. Stop orders are also at Saxo Bank's discretion grouped into larger orders and then traded as an algorithm to prevent cascading market impact or large market impact in general. Saxo Bank cannot be held liable for price slippage caused by acting to keep an orderly market.

## 6. REGULAR REVIEW

- 6.1. Saxo Bank will review this Policy annually and whenever a material change occurs that affects Saxo Bank's ability to obtain the best possible result for the execution of client orders.
- 6.2. Saxo Bank regularly reviews the overall quality of its order executions and its order routing practices, including its order routing vendors and the available exchanges. Saxo Bank will amend this Policy on the basis of such reviews if it considers it to be necessary. Any new policy will be made available on Saxo Bank's websites and will be in force as from publication.

- 6.3. Saxo Bank will summarise and make public on an annual basis, for each class of financial instrument in Schedule 1 to this Policy, reports on the top five execution venues in terms of trading volumes for the preceding year and information on the quality of the execution obtained. Any new report will be made available on Saxo Bank's website.

## 7. ABOUT SAXO BANK'S CHARGES

- 7.1. Saxo Bank charges for its services. These may vary depending on factors such as the service it is providing to the client; the manner in which they are used; and the pricing plan that the client has agreed to. Details of Saxo Bank's charges are available on its website. Where it provides liquidity from its internal flow aggregation book, Saxo Bank will provide the client with a two way dealing price. In normal circumstances, the difference between the bid price (at which Saxo Bank is willing to buy) and the ask price (at which it is willing to sell) will constitute part of its charges for the service Saxo Bank provides. For the purpose of assessing whether it has achieved Best Execution, Saxo Bank will not take its standard charges that apply to a client's transactions irrespective of the venue at which they are executed into account. Saxo Bank will, however, take account of any charges levied by a third party or incorporated into its prices to reflect cost differentials of dealing at different execution venues.

## 8. INFORMATION HANDLING

- 8.1. Saxo Bank may have access to, use and provide counterparties with information on an anonymous and aggregated basis, including but not limited to, your orders, positions, trade and other data and analytics (collectively, "Anonymous and Aggregated Data"). This Anonymous and Aggregated Data may be used for market information, analytical tools, risk management strategies for market making and liquidity provision and other Saxo Bank products and services. The nature of any Anonymous and Aggregated Data provided to you may differ from that provided to other counterparties in terms of quantity, scope, methodology or otherwise and may be changed from time to time without notice to you.



## 9. DEALING ON QUOTES

- 9.1. When trading over the counter (OTC) derivatives with Saxo Bank, clients are trading on Saxo Bank's price. There are a number of factors that can be used to construct a derivative price, and these will vary depending on the asset class traded, the nature of the market and the characteristics and terms of the transaction and any special market or credit risks posed by it. Saxo Bank applies a standardised method of calculation for these types of derivatives to ensure that the price it is offering at any given time is always considered fair and the best price it can obtain on the client's behalf. In monitoring best execution for these types of instruments, Saxo Bank will monitor the calculation method to ensure that it is applied consistently at all times.
- 9.2. Saxo Bank will check the fairness of the price proposed to the client, by gathering market data used in the estimation of the price of such product and, where possible, by comparing with similar or comparable products.

## SCHEDULES

### SCHEDULE 1: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

1. **Best Execution applies when Saxo Bank executes a transaction on behalf of a client in financial instruments and products as defined by the Rules including:**
  - a. Bonds;
  - b. Cash Equities;
  - c. Exchange Traded Products (ETF,ETC,ETN)
  - d. CFD Equities;
  - e. CFD Indices
  - f. CFD Commodities;
  - g. Futures;
  - h. Listed Options;
  - i. Rolling Foreign Exchange Spot;
  - j. Foreign Exchange Forward;
  - k. Foreign Exchange Options
  - l. Collective Investment Undertakings (Funds)

### SCHEDULE 2: BONDS

2. **Best Execution does not apply to:**
  - 2.1. Spot foreign exchange transactions undertaken with the intention of converting money from one currency to another – including transactions undertaken to facilitate settlement of other transactions.
  - 2.2. With regards to transactions arising from the exercise of an option. Saxo Bank will treat an instruction to exercise an option as a specific instruction from the client to exercise his rights under the option contract and will not take account of the state of the underlying market at the time.

1. **Products in Scope:**
  - 1.1. Purchase and sale of global Bonds.
  
2. **Order Types Available:**
  - 2.1. Saxo Bank's online trading works with one order type: Fill or Kill (market) order:
    - a. Order will be filled at the indicative limit price.
    - b. Order will be filled at better terms than (below/above) the limit price.
    - c. Be cancelled (killed) due to firm or pricing outside of the indicative bid/offer price, or due to lack of liquidity.
  
  - 2.2. Saxo Banks offline trading, for specific bonds, allows the client to place an OTC limit order. In this case Saxo Bank works the limit order manually on a best effort basis, versus Saxo banks liquidity and follows the rules for offline trading as described below.
  
3. **Relevant Execution Factors:**
  - 3.1. Saxo Bank trades as a principal to bond trades with clients. In exceptional circumstances, for instance when working large orders in highly illiquid bonds Saxo Bank acts as agent.
  
  - 3.2. **The ranking of execution factors for bonds is:**
    - a. Price;
    - b. Expected impact of execution;
    - c. Likelihood of execution and settlement;
    - d. Order size and type;
    - e. Costs;
    - f. Speed;
    - g. Other factors.
  
4. **Saxo Bank's selected venue:**
  - 4.1. Orders can be executed over the counter (OTC) against Saxo Bank Liquidity referred to as offline trading, or traded on the Saxo Bank platform STP to execution venues referred to as online trading.

4.2. **When executing client orders and hedging, Saxo Bank may source liquidity from:**

- a. Its own trading book;
- b. Other dealers in the market;
- c. Regulated Trading venues.

4.3. **Saxo Bank Offline Trading:**

4.3.1. Execution is done bilaterally with Saxo Bank with many orders still negotiated over the telephone. Due to the market structure, Bonds are still largely traded bilaterally using voice trading. Saxo Bank uses a Principal model, where clients can trade on prices offered by Saxo Bank, on request from the client.

4.4. **Saxo Bank Online Trading:**

4.4.1. Bonds traded via Saxo Bank's online bond offering are carefully selected based on sustainable liquidity, hence sufficient indicative prices and active dealers. Execution is carried out on the Request For Quote (RFQ) model of a Multilateral Trading Facility (MTF) allowing Saxo to access multiple liquidity providers. The Liquidity providers participating are prioritized based on historical data in order to obtain a fair price, within a given time frame.

5. **Price Formation:**

5.1. **Offline Trading:**

- 5.1.1. The market is characterised by indicative OTC prices. For bonds traded offline Saxo Bank splits all bonds into one of three baskets based on the relevant bond's liquidity;
- 5.1.2. For highly liquid bonds, Saxo Bank will offer a bid/offer price in line with prices shown in any attainable firm market (this includes public exchanges to which Saxo Bank has access, as well as OTC counterparts).
- 5.1.3. For bonds with lower liquidity, Saxo Bank will source a minimum of three separate indicative prices to gauge the best price based on the order size.
- 5.1.4. For highly illiquid bonds, Saxo Bank seeks to derive a mid-price based on all indicative pricing information available to it, and then quotes a bid/offer spread to the client factoring in a predefined additional spread.

## 5.2. **Online Trading:**

5.2.1. The (live indicative platform) price is derived from multiple prices, price sources, and price model calculations, to form a relevant average of the market. The aim of our pricing is to reflect the real market prices as close as possible, despite the indicative nature of the bond markets.

## SCHEDULE 3: CASH EQUITIES & EQUITY-LIKE PRODUCTS

### 1. **Products in Scope:**

- 1.1. Purchase and sale of cash equities and equity-like products, such as ETFs, ETCs and ETNs.
- 1.2. Not in Scope: Transactions arising from the exercise of an option

### 2. **Order Types available:**

#### 2.1. ***Market Order***

2.1.1. With a market order the client instructs a financial institution or trading counterparty to execute a trade of a certain size as promptly as possible at the prevailing market price. Financial institutions are required to execute market orders without regard to price changes. Therefore, if the market price moves significantly during the time it takes to fill a client's order, the order will most likely be exposed to the risk of execution at a price substantially different from the price when the order was entered. Certain exchanges do not support market orders. If the client places a market order in these markets, Saxo Bank will automatically translate the order to an aggressive limit order within a certain percentage limit "in the money". It is the client's own responsibility to check if the order is traded in the market after order entry. If the client experiences or suspects any errors with his/her order the client should contact Saxo Bank immediately. Orders may be traded using an algorithm potentially causing slippage from the expected arrival price. This is done by Saxo Bank in an attempt to prevent large market impact and live up to our obligations to keep an orderly market. Saxo Bank cannot be held responsible for missing fills when using such algorithms to minimize market impact.

## 2.2. **Limit Order**

2.2.1. With a limit order, the client sets the maximum purchase price, or minimum sale price, at which the trade is to be executed. As a limit order may be entered away from the current market price, it may not be executed immediately. A client that leaves a limit order must be aware that he/she is giving up the certainty of immediate execution in exchange for the expectation of getting an improved price in the future. Limit orders may be routed to an exchange without human intervention. Where a limit order is placed in a share admitted to trading on a regulated market, Saxo Bank shall not be obliged to publish that limit order if it cannot be immediately executed under prevailing market conditions.

## 2.3. **Immediate or Cancel (IOC)**

2.3.1. An immediate or cancel order (IOC) is an order to buy or sell that must be executed immediately, and any portion of the order that cannot be immediately filled is cancelled. An IOC order may fill completely or partially, or it may not fill at all.

## 2.4. **Stop Order:**

2.4.1. Different from a limit order, a stop order allows selling below the current market price or buying above the current market price if the stop price is reached or breached. A stop order is therefore a “sleeping” market order until the stop price is reached or breached.

## 2.5. **Trailing Stop Order:**

2.5.1. The trailing stop order is a stop order as described above but the trailing stop price moves according to parameters set by the client. This way the trailing stop can be used to sell if the price drops more than a specified distance from the highest price traded or to buy if the price trades above a set level from the lowest traded price.

**2.6. Stop Limit Order:**

2.6.1. A stop limit order is a variation of a stop order as described above with a lower (higher) limit price to suspend trading if the price falls (rises) too far before the order is filled restricting trading to a predefined price range.

**2.7. Algorithmic Order:**

2.7.1. An Algorithmic Order is an order executed by an automated strategy according to specific parameters or conditions. Algorithmic Orders are intended to minimize the market impact created from placing larger orders or achieving a recognized trading benchmark such as VWAP etc. The orders can also be used to follow a volume participation or in general to achieve a better overall execution. Saxo Bank facilitates a number of different algorithmic order types, specific information about these can be found in the information text on the Saxo Trader.

**3. Relevant Execution Factors:**

- 3.1. Saxo Bank trades as agent with respect to cash equity trades with clients. Saxo Bank has access to a number of Smart Order Routers that are able to check multiple different execution venues when trying to execute a cash equity order. Not only does this allow Saxo Bank to potentially access better prices, it also gives access to additional liquidity, meaning that there is a greater likelihood of obtaining an execution. The ranking of execution factors for cash equities is:
- a. Price;
  - b. Expected impact of execution;
  - c. Likelihood of execution and settlement;
  - d. Costs;
  - e. Speed;
  - f. Other Factors.

**4. Saxo Bank's selected venue:**

- 4.1. Saxo Bank acts as agent for cash equities. All orders in cash equities are executed on venue.

**5. Price Formation:**

- 5.1. Client orders will be routed by smart order routers to the electronic order book of different venues. Prices are formed according to rules of the venue.

## SCHEDULE 4: CFD EQUITIES

1. **Products in Scope:**

1.1. Purchase and sale of contracts for differences based on individual shares.

2. **Order Types Available:**2.1. **Market Order:**

2.1.1. With a market order the client instructs a financial institution or trading counterparty to execute a trade of a certain size as promptly as possible at the prevailing market price. Financial institutions are required to execute market orders without regard to price changes. Therefore, if the market price moves significantly during the time it takes to fill a client's order, the order will most likely be exposed to the risk of execution at a price substantially different from the price when the order was entered. Certain exchanges do not support market orders. If the client places a market order in these markets, Saxo Bank will automatically translate the order to an aggressive limit order within a certain percentage limit "in the money". It is the client's own responsibility to check if the order is traded in the market after order entry. If the client experiences or suspects any errors with his/her order the client should contact Saxo Bank immediately.

2.1.2. Orders may be traded using an algorithm potentially causing slippage from the expected arrival price. This is done by Saxo Bank in an attempt to prevent large market impact and live up to our obligations to keep an orderly market. Saxo Bank cannot be held responsible for missing fills when using such algorithms to minimize market impact.

2.2. **Limit Order:**

2.2.1. With a limit order, the client sets the maximum purchase price, or minimum sale price, at which the trade is to be executed. As a limit order may be entered away from the current market price, it may not be executed immediately. A client that leaves a limit order must be aware that he/she is giving up the certainty of immediate execution in exchange for the expectation of getting an improved price in the future. Limit orders may be routed to an exchange without human intervention.



2.2.2. Where a limit order is placed in a share admitted to trading on a regulated market, Saxo Bank shall not be obliged to publish that limit order if it cannot be immediately executed under prevailing market conditions

2.3. **Stop Limit Order:**

2.3.1. A stop limit order is a variation of a stop order as described above with a lower (higher) limit price to suspend trading if the price falls (rises) too far before the order is filled restricting trading to a predefined price range.

2.4. **Algorithmic Order:**

2.4.1. An Algorithmic Order is an order executed by an automated strategy according to specific parameters or conditions. Algorithmic Orders are intended to minimize the market impact created from placing larger orders or achieving a recognized trading benchmark such as VWAP etc. The orders can also be used to follow a volume participation or in general to achieve a better overall execution. Saxo Bank facilitates a number of different algorithmic order types, specific information about these can be found in the information text on the Saxo Trader.

**3. Relevant Execution Factors:**

3.1. Saxo Bank trades as a principal to CFD equity trades with clients. CFD equity orders are handled in the same manner as cash equity orders because Saxo Bank will route its hedge trade against CFD equity orders directly to the market in the same way as it would route a client's cash equity trade. As a result the ranking of execution factors is the same:

- a. Price;
- b. Expected impact of execution;
- c. Likelihood of execution and settlement;
- d. Costs;
- e. Speed;
- f. Other Factors.

4. **Saxo Bank's selected venue:**
  - 4.1. Saxo Bank hedges the CFDs that it enters into with clients using cash equities. Saxo Bank executes these hedges in the same way that it would execute a transaction for that client in the cash equity concerned.
5. **Price Formation:**
  - 5.1. Prices are formed according to rules of the venue.

## SCHEDULE 5: CFD INDICES

1. **Products in Scope:**
  - 1.1. CFD's based on stock indices.
2. **Order Types Available:**
  - 2.1. **Market Order:**
    - 2.1.1. With a market order the client instructs a financial institution or trading counterparty to execute a trade of a certain size as promptly as possible at the prevailing market price. Financial institutions are required to execute market orders without regard to price changes. Therefore, if the market price moves significantly during the time it takes to fill a client's order, the order will most likely be exposed to the risk of execution at a price substantially different from the price when the order was entered.
  - 2.2. **Limit Order:**
    - 2.2.1. With a limit order, the client sets the maximum purchase price, or minimum sale price, at which the trade is to be executed. As a limit order may be entered away from the current market price, it may not be executed immediately. A client that leaves a limit order must be aware that he/she is giving up the certainty of immediate execution in exchange for the expectation of getting an improved price in the future. Limit orders may be routed to an exchange without human intervention.

### 2.3. **Immediate or Cancel (IOC)**

2.3.1. An immediate or cancel order (IOC) is an order to buy or sell that must be executed immediately, and any portion of the order that cannot be immediately filled is cancelled. An IOC order may fill completely or partially, or it may not fill at all.

### 2.4. **Stop Order**

2.4.1. Different from a limit order, a stop order allows selling below the current market price or buying above the current market price if the stop price is reached or breached. A stop order is therefore a “sleeping” market order until the stop price is reached or breached.

### 2.5. **Trailing Stop Order**

2.5.1. The trailing stop order is a stop order as described above but the trailing stop price moves according to parameters set by the client. This way the trailing stop can be used to sell if the price drops more than a specified distance from the highest price traded or to buy if the price trades above a set level from the lowest traded price.

### 2.6. **Stop Limit Order**

2.6.1. A stop limit order is a variation of a stop order as described above with a lower (higher) limit price to suspend trading if the price falls (rises) too far before the order is filled restricting trading to a predefined price range. Given the risks that arise when trading in volatile markets, the client may want to consider using different types of orders to limit risk and manage investment strategies.

## 3. **Relevant Execution Factors:**

3.1. Saxo Bank trades as a principal to CFD Index trades with clients. CFD Index prices are derived from the relevant underlying index price, taking into account the cost of carry. Saxo Bank calculates its own cost of carry that factors in future expectations of dividends and interest rates, and this can include both internal and external inputs.

- 3.2. Please see the section on DEALING ON QUOTES in the main document for more information on trading OTC derivatives and best execution monitoring. For CFD indices the ranking of applicable execution factors is:
- a. Price;
  - b. Expected impact of execution;
  - c. Likelihood of execution and settlement;
  - d. Costs;
  - e. Speed;
  - f. Other factors.

4. **Saxo Bank Selected venue:**

- 4.1. All orders in CFD indices are executed against Saxo Bank's own liquidity.

5. **Price Formation:**

- 5.1. CFD Index prices are Saxo Bank's proprietary prices, which are derived from the relevant underlying Market.

6. **Spread Filters:**

- 6.1. In order to ensure that the client's stop orders are not filled at unreliable prices during short termed periods with abnormally wide bids/ask spreads caused by, for instance, release of key economic figures Saxo Bank has implemented spread filters preventing order execution when spreads exceeds certain levels. Having the spread filters in place will in general benefit the client, but can in rare instances is in the disfavour of the client.

## SCHEDULE 6: CFD COMMODITIES

### 1. **Products in Scope:**

- 1.1. CFD's based on commodity futures.

### 2. **Order Types Available:**

#### 2.1. **Market Order:**

2.1.1. With a market order the client instructs a financial institution or trading counterparty to execute a trade of a certain size as promptly as possible at the prevailing market price. Financial institutions are required to execute market orders without regard to price changes. Therefore, if the market price moves significantly during the time it takes to fill a client's order, the order will most likely be exposed to the risk of execution at a price substantially different from the price when the order was entered. Certain exchanges do not support market orders. If the client places a market order in these markets, Saxo Bank will automatically translate the order to an aggressive limit order within a certain percentage limit "in the money".

2.1.2. It is the clients' own responsibility to check if the order is traded in the market after order entry. If the client experiences or suspects any errors with his/her order the client should contact Saxo Bank immediately. Some of Saxo Bank's third party execution brokers may choose to translate market orders on various markets into aggressive limit orders. This is often a result of exchange rules applied to protect clients from "bad fills". Saxo Bank cannot be held responsible for missing fills due to such translation performed by third party execution brokers.

#### 2.2. **Limit Order:**

2.2.1. With a limit order, the client sets the maximum purchase price, or minimum sale price, at which the trade is to be executed. As a limit order may be entered away from the current market price, it may not be executed immediately. A client that leaves a limit order must be aware that he/she is giving up the certainty of immediate execution in exchange for the expectation of getting an improved price in the future. Limit orders may be routed to an exchange without human intervention.

2.3. **Immediate or Cancel (IOC):**

2.3.1. An immediate or cancel order (IOC) is an order to buy or sell that must be executed immediately, and any portion of the order that cannot be immediately filled is cancelled. An IOC order may fill completely or partially, or it may not fill at all.

2.4. **Stop Order:**

2.4.1. Different from a limit order, a stop order allows selling below the current market price or buying above the current market price if the stop price is reached or breached. A stop order is therefore a “sleeping” order until the stop price is reached or breached.

2.5. **Trailing Stop Order:**

2.5.1. The trailing stop order is a stop order as described above but the trailing stop price moves according to parameters set by the client. This way the trailing stop can be used to sell if the price drops more than a specified distance from the highest price traded or to buy if the price trades above a set level from the lowest traded price.

2.6. **Stop Limit Order:**

2.6.1. A stop limit order is a variation of a stop order as described above with a lower (higher) limit price to suspend trading if the price falls (rises) too far before the order is filled restricting trading to a predefined price range.

2.7. Given the risks that arise when trading in volatile markets, the client may want to consider using different types of orders to limit risk manage investment strategies.

3. **Relevant Execution Factors:**

3.1. Saxo Bank trades as principal to CFD commodity trades with clients. CFD Commodity prices are Saxo Bank’s proprietary prices, which are derived from the relevant underlying instrument price, taking into account the cost of carry and liquidity which is calculated by Saxo Bank and includes both internal and external input. Please see the section on DEALING ON QUOTES in the main document for more information on trading OTC derivatives and best execution monitoring.

3.2. **For CFD Commodities, the ranking of execution factors is:**

- a. Price;
- b. Expected impact of execution;
- c. Likelihood of execution and settlement;
- d. Costs;
- e. Speed;
- f. Other Factors.

4. **Saxo Bank's Selected Venue:**

4.1. All orders in CFD Commodities are executed against Saxo Bank's own liquidity.

5. **Price Formation:**

5.1. The price of CFD Commodities is a proprietary price derived by Saxo Bank and will generally track that of the relevant underlying exchange traded market.

6. **Spread Filters:**

6.1. In order to ensure that the client's stop orders are not filled at unreliable prices during short termed periods with abnormally wide bid/ask spreads caused by for instance release of key economic figures Saxo Bank has implemented spread filters preventing order execution when spreads exceeds cer-tain levels. Having the spread filters in place will in general benefit the cli-ent, but can in rare instances be in the disfavour of the client.

## SCHEDULE 7: FUTURES

1. **Products in Scope:**

1.1. Purchase and sale of Futures for speculative purposes.

2. **Not in Scope:**

2.1. Saxo Bank does not support physical delivery of the underlying security on expiry of any future. Therefore, Saxo Bank advises clients to take note of the expiry and first notice dates (FND) of any futures in which they have positions and ensure they are closed before the appropriate day, as described below.

- 2.2. If the FND is before the expiry date, positions need to be closed the day before the FND. If the expiry date is before the FND positions need to be closed no later than on the expiry date.
- 2.3. If futures positions are not closed before the relevant date, Saxo Bank will close the position on the client's behalf at the first available opportunity at the prevailing market rate. Any resulting costs, gains or losses will be passed on to the client.

### 3. **Order Types available:**

#### 3.1. **Market Order:**

3.1.1. With a market order the client instructs a financial institution or trading counterparty to execute a trade of a certain size as promptly as possible at the prevailing market price. Financial institutions are required to execute market orders without regard to price changes. Therefore, if the market price moves significantly during the time it takes to fill a client's order, the order will most likely be exposed to the risk of execution at a price substantially different from the price when the order was entered. Orders may be traded using an algorithm potentially causing slippage from the expected arrival price. This is done by Saxo Bank in an attempt to prevent large market impact and live up to our obligations to keep an orderly market. Saxo Bank cannot be held responsible for missing fills when using such algorithms to minimize market impact.

#### 3.2. **Limit Order:**

3.2.1. With a limit order, the client sets the maximum purchase price, or minimum sale price, at which the trade is to be executed. As a limit order may be entered away from the current market price, it may not be executed immediately. A client that leaves a limit order must be aware that he/she is giving up the certainty of immediate execution in exchange for the expectation of getting an improved price in the future.

3.2.2. Limit orders may be routed to an exchange without human intervention. Where a limit order is placed in a share admitted to trading on a regulated market, Saxo Bank shall not be obliged to publish that limit order if it cannot be immediately executed under prevailing market conditions.



### 3.3. **Stop Order:**

3.3.1. Different from a limit order, a stop order allows selling below the current market price or buying above the current market price if the stop price is reached or breached. A stop can be used to sell if the price drops more than a specified distance from the highest price traded or to buy if the price trades above a set level from the lowest traded price.

### 3.4. **Stop Limit Order:**

3.4.1. A stop limit order is a variation of a stop order as described above with a lower (higher) limit price to suspend trading if the price falls (rises) too far before the order is filled restricting trading to a predefined price range.

## 4. **Trailing Stop Order**

4.1. The trailing stop order is a stop order as described above but the trailing stop price moves according to parameters set by the client. This way the trailing stop can be used to sell if the price drops more than a specified distance from the highest price traded or to buy if the price trades above a set level from the lowest traded price.

## 5. **Algorithmic Order:**

5.1. An Algorithmic Order is an order executed by an automated strategy according to specific parameters or conditions. Algorithmic Orders are intended to minimize the market impact created from placing larger orders or achieving a recognized trading benchmark such as VWAP etc. The orders can also be used to follow a volume participation or in general to achieve a better overall execution. Saxo Bank facilitates a number of different algorithmic order types, specific information about these can be found in the information text on the Saxo Bank Trader.

## 6. **Relevant Execution Factors**

- 6.1. Exchange traded futures are not fungible and are traded on a centrally regulated venue therefore the liquidity is on those venues. For futures, the ranking of the applicable execution factors is:
- a. Price;
  - b. Expected impact of execution;
  - c. Likelihood of execution and settlement;
  - d. Costs;
  - e. Speed;
  - f. Other factors.

## 7. **Saxo Bank's selected venue:**

- 7.1. Saxo Bank offers Direct Market Access (DMA) to the Futures Exchanges.

## 8. **Price Formation:**

- 8.1. Client orders will be routed to the electronic order book of the relevant exchange. Price formation will be according to the rules of the exchange.

## SCHEDULE 8: LISTED OPTIONS

### 1. **Products in Scope:**

- 1.1. Purchase and sale of Exchange Traded Options for speculative and hedging purposes.

### 2. **Order types available:**

#### 2.1. **Limit Order:**

- 2.1.1. With a limit order, the client sets the maximum purchase price, or minimum sale price, at which the trade is to be executed. As a limit order may be entered away from the current market price, it may not be executed immediately. A client that leaves a limit order must be aware that he/she is giving up the certainty of immediate execution in exchange for the expectation of getting an improved price in the future. Limit orders may be routed to an exchange without human intervention.

2.1.2. Where a limit order is placed in a share admitted to trading on a regulated market, Saxo Bank shall not be obliged to publish that limit order if it cannot be immediately executed under prevailing market conditions.

3. **Relevant Execution Factors:**

- 3.1. Exchange traded options are traded on a centrally regulated venue therefore the concentration of the liquidity is on those venues. For listed options, the ranking of the applicable execution factor is:
- a. Price;
  - b. Expected impact of execution;
  - c. Likelihood of execution and settlement;
  - d. Costs;
  - e. Speed;
  - f. Other factors.

4. **Saxo Bank's Selected venue:**

- 4.1. Saxo Bank offers Direct Market Access (DMA) to the Exchange Traded Options.

5. **Price Formation:**

- 5.1. Client orders will be routed to the electronic order book of the relevant exchange. Price formation will be according to the rules of the exchange.

## SCHEDULE 9: ROLLING FOREIGN EXCHANGE SPOT

1. **Products in Scope:**

- 1.1. Purchase and sale of rolling foreign exchange spot contracts

2. **Products not in Scope:**

- 2.1. Spot foreign exchange transactions undertaken with the intention of converting money from one currency to another – including transactions undertaken to facilitate settlement of other transactions.
- 2.2. Transactions undertaken to roll forward the value date of a client position which do not result in a change to the client's FX market exposure.

### 3. **Order Types Available:**

#### 3.1. ***Immediate or Cancel (IOC) Market Order***

3.1.1. An Immediate or Cancel (IOC) Market order is similar to a standard Market order (described below). It is an instruction to trade immediately on the best available terms. However, Saxo Bank will not continue to work the order if it is unable to fill it immediately within three seconds.

3.1.2. Although Saxo Bank will take all sufficient steps to obtain the best terms available at the time, in illiquid market conditions the best available terms may be substantially worse than the previous (or even the next) price. A Market IOC order is for immediate execution. Saxo Bank will not delay execution in the hope that market conditions will improve.

3.1.3. Saxo Bank monitors the prices available to it at its selected external venues. If Saxo Bank believes it is able to execute a Market IOC order immediately from its own liquidity then it will do so. Otherwise it will route the order to a third party to attempt execution. Where an order has not been filled after three seconds then the order will be cancelled.

3.1.4. Clients should note that they cannot cancel IOC orders after submission.

3.1.5. Unless the client has given a specific instruction, a market order will be converted to an aggressive limit order, or to a request to trade on a previously quoted price, if it is routed to an external venue. This will give the client some protection from a bad fill. However, it also introduces a risk that the order will not be filled if the market moves sharply.

### 3.2. **Market Order:**

3.2.1. A Market Order is a traditional 'at best' instruction to trade as much of the order as possible on the best available terms in the market. A Market Order will normally be filled immediately (or failing that in a relatively short time). Saxo Bank will take all sufficient steps to identify the best terms immediately available for a transaction of that size and will transact on those terms. Financial institutions are required to execute Market orders as soon as reasonably possible without regard to price changes. Therefore, although Saxo Bank will seek to obtain the best terms immediately available, if the market price moves significantly during the time it takes to fill the client's order or if only limited liquidity is available at the best price, the order will be exposed to the risk of execution at a price which could be substantially different from the price when the order was entered.

3.2.2. A Market Order will be treated as good for the day. If Saxo Bank believes it is able to execute a Market Order immediately from its own liquidity then it will do so. Otherwise it will route the order to a third party to attempt execution. If the order cannot be filled in full immediately, Saxo Bank will continue to work the order until the official close of the relevant market.

3.2.3. Unless the client has given a specific instruction, a market order will be converted to an aggressive limit order, or to a request to trade on a previously quoted price, if it is routed to an external venue. This will give the client some protection from a bad fill. However, it also introduces a risk that the order will not be filled if the market moves sharply.

### 3.3. **Immediate or Cancel (IOC) Limit Order**

3.3.1. A Limit IOC order is an order to trade at the price the client sees on his screen if it is still available subject to a defined tolerance (see below).

3.3.2. When Saxo Bank receives a Limit IOC order, it will treat it in a similar way to a Market IOC order (see above) except that it will only fill the order if it is possible at the client's specified limit price, or better. For internally handled orders, if this is not immediately possible then the order (or any unexecuted part thereof) will be cancelled.

- 3.3.3. When placing a Limit IOC order, a client may specify a tolerance. Tolerance can be specified either as a fixed price increment or as a percentage of the current market price. If the client specifies a tolerance, Saxo Bank may fill the order at a worse price than the client had seen on the screen, provided the price difference does not exceed the client's specified tolerance.
- 3.3.4. If a better price is available, Saxo Bank will give the client the full benefit of the available improvement by filling the client order at the better price no matter how much better it is.
- 3.3.5. As with a Market IOC order, if Saxo Bank is unable to supply sufficient liquidity from its own book, it may route the order externally. The order will be cancelled after three seconds, if not filled in full.
- 3.3.6. Clients should note that they cannot cancel IOC orders after submission.
- 3.4. **Limit Order:**
- 3.4.1. A limit order is an order to trade at a specified price or better if it is possible to do so within a specified time. The following order durations are available:
- a. Day Order (DO): Valid until the close of trading on the day the order is placed (or on the subsequent business day for orders accepted during the weekend).
  - b. Good Till Date (GTD): Valid until the close of trading on a date of the client's choice.
  - c. Good Till Cancelled (GTC): Valid indefinitely unless or until specifically cancelled by the client. Where an order is attached to an open position, it will automatically be cancelled if the position is closed.

When Saxo Bank executes a Limit order, the client will have specified the price at which they wish to trade. Saxo Bank will seek to achieve execution at this price as soon as reasonably possible. Saxo Bank will seek to improve upon the price that the client has specified but not if this may cause a delay to the execution of the order.

- 3.4.2. A Limit order to sell will be triggered when the bid price observed on one of Saxo Bank's main execution venues, plus any client-specific Mark Up, reaches the specified price level.
- 3.4.3. A Limit order to buy will be triggered when the offer price observed on one of Saxo Bank's main execution venues, minus any client-specific Mark Up, reaches the specified price level.
- 3.4.4. When a Limit order is triggered, if Saxo Bank is able to execute the order immediately from its own liquidity then it will do so. Otherwise it will route the order to a third party to attempt execution. At any time when there is not enough liquidity available from Saxo Bank's own book or externally, to fill the order in full at the specified price or better, the remaining order amount will revert to a 'resting order', waiting for it to possibly be triggered again.

3.5. **Stop order:**

- 3.5.1. A Stop order is usually used to close a position when the market is going against it with a view to prevent further losses. It may also be used to open a position when the market moves through a chosen level. A Stop order may have a duration similar to a Limit order. These are described in the section on Limit orders above.
- 3.5.2. A Stop order to sell will be triggered when the offer price observed on a primary inter-bank execution venue plus any client-specific Mark Up, reaches the specified price level. Once triggered, the order will be treated as a Market order.

- 3.5.3. A Stop order to buy will be triggered when the bid price observed on a primary inter-bank execution venue<sup>1</sup>, minus any client-specific Mark Up, reaches the specified price level. Once triggered, the order will be treated as a Market order
- 3.5.4. This arrangement is designed to protect clients from the risk that their Stop order is triggered as a result of spreads widening without the market actually moving. This could happen around the release of economic statistics or at times of reduced liquidity such as during a value date roll or during the close and opening of the market.
- 3.5.5. Clients should note, however, that this means a Stop order will never be executed at their specified level but typically at a price that is worse for the client (typically the spread away from the client's stop level).
- 3.5.6. The trigger level for a Stop order can be specified to trail the market. In this case, when the market moves in the client's favour, the trigger level for the order moves the same way.
- 3.5.7. The trigger level for a trailing stop moves in steps which are defined when the order is placed.
- 3.5.8. When a Stop order is triggered it will be executed at the first possible opportunity on the best terms immediately available in the market. This means that the client is exposed to the risk of a worse fill in gapping or illiquid markets.
- 3.6. **Stop Limit Order:**
- 3.6.1. A Stop Limit order rests in the same way as a Stop order. However, once triggered, rather than execute at the next available price it converts to a Limit order at a pre-agreed Limit price. From that point on, the order is treated as a Limit order.

<sup>1</sup> A stop order will be triggered on a price observed on a primary inter -bank execution venue as the first priority. If there is no liquidity available on a primary inter-bank execution venue, Saxo Bank reserves the right to use a secondary inter -bank execution venue or alternative liquidity provider.



3.6.2. This type of order gives the client some protection from a bad fill in a gapping or illiquid market. However, that protection comes at a cost. In some circumstances the order may not be executed at all.

3.6.3. Trailing Stop Limit orders are not available.

4. **Relevant Execution Factors:**

- 4.1. Except for Limit orders, Saxo Bank will place the highest priority on total consideration (the combination of price and costs associated with dealing).
- 4.2. For Limit orders, where the client has stipulated a price that is not immediately available in the market, Saxo Bank will place the highest priority on execution at the client's specified price at the first possible opportunity. This means that Saxo Bank will prioritise speed and certainty of execution.

5. **Saxo Bank's selected venue**

- 5.1. For FX Spot and FX Forward, Saxo Bank retains discretion as to execute orders on a trade-by-trade basis and/or on a client-by-client basis, either as principal through liquidity provided from its internal flow aggregation book, or as agent when routing particular orders directly to one of Saxo Bank's execution venues.
- 5.2. Saxo Bank will normally provide liquidity from its internal flow aggregation book. Saxo Bank believes this provides the best outcome for clients because:
  - 5.2.1. Saxo Bank's internal flow aggregation model allows it to execute larger trade sizes in the underlying market at lower costs associated with dealing, that would not be available for the smaller trade sizes usually undertaken by its clients.
  - 5.2.2. Its continuous two-way order flow means that it is usually able to use a single (mid-market) price to which it adds its spread. In less liquid market conditions, it may quote a two-way price. However, its mid price before applying any client-specific Mark Up is always within the best bid and offer prices available to it in the underlying market.
  - 5.2.3. The foreign exchange spot market is characterised by rapid price movements relative to the costs of dealing. Providing liquidity from its own book allows it to avoid the delays that could arise in routing orders to the underlying market.

5.3. In limited circumstances, where Saxo Bank believes it is necessary to do so to enhance the experience of the majority of its clients, it may route particular orders directly to third party execution venues.

6. **Price Formation:**

6.1. Saxo Bank constantly monitors the prices available to it in the wider market. Its price for foreign exchange spot transactions is formed from these prices (including any associated costs that it is able to allocate on a trade-by-trade basis).

6.2. Saxo Bank's price is normally a single price valid for buying or selling, to which its charges are added. Depending on its risk appetite and proprietary interests, Saxo Bank may set its single price anywhere between the best price at which it is able to sell the relevant currency pair and the best price at which it is able to buy it.

6.3. Saxo Bank's capacity to provide liquidity in any given currency pair is subject to its internal exposure limits. If a particular order would cause it to breach those limits, Saxo Bank may suspend dealing on its price until it is able to reduce its exposure.

7. **Reload Period:**

7.1. Saxo Bank monitors the internal and/or external liquidity available in a given currency pair and handles orders that have the potential to have sizeable market impact with particular care and attention. The reload period accumulates the notional amount traded for 5 seconds after the last trade is executed in a given currency pair. During the reload period, Saxo Bank reduce the liquidity available in a given currency pair by the accumulated notional amount traded. This typically results in wider spreads as the price for a next order amount will be based not only on the size of that order alone, but also on the accumulated notional amount previously executed. If Saxo Bank believes it is able to execute an order immediately from its own liquidity then it will do so, otherwise it will route the order to a third party to attempt execution. After 5 seconds with no trading activity, the full liquidity available in a given currency pair will be reloaded. The reload period is client specific, meaning, that the trading activity of one client, does not affect the liquidity available in a given currency pair to another client.

## 8. Saxo Bank's Charges:

8.1. Saxo Bank's charges may include the following some of which may be included in the net price at which the client trades:

### 8.1.1. **Price Mark Up.**

Saxo Bank's final transaction price may be inclusive of Mark Up that may impact the execution of any order linked to or triggered at a specified price level. This Mark Up will not form part of the price for best execution comparison purposes.

### 8.1.2. **Spread.**

The difference between the bid (sell) price and the offer (buy) price. Spread is dependent on many different factors, including but not limited to, the underlying liquidity and volatility, time of day and notional trade size.

### 8.1.3. **Commission.**

The fee charged for the service of carrying out the transaction, subject to a minimum fee on small notional trade sizes.

### 8.1.4. **Financing Adjustments.**

Where a client holds a position in a rolling spot contract open overnight, Saxo Bank will make a cash adjustment to reflect the financing implications of the position. This is based on the interest rates of the currencies in question. Generally, if the client is long the currency with the lower interest rate, this adjustment will be a cost to the client. If the client is long the currency with the higher in-terest rate, it may be in the clients favour. There is a charge element in the in-terest rates Saxo Bank uses to calculate these financing adjustments.

**9. Fixing Orders:**

9.1. From time to time Saxo Bank may execute a transaction at a rate calculated by a third-party based on trading during a specified time of day (commonly referred to as the "Fixing Window") or at a price determined at a specified time (commonly referred to as a "Reference Time"). Risk management related to such transactions and other transactions conducted in the ordinary course of business may lead Saxo Bank to execute hedging transactions before, during or after the Fixing Window or Reference Time. Saxo Bank seeks to conduct such hedging activities consistent with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements, although those hedging activities, as well as unrelated transactions and other ordinary course of business activities executed by Saxo Bank prior to and during the Fixing Window or Reference Time, or at other times, may have an impact in some cases on the benchmark fixing or related markets.

**10. Direct Markets Access:**

10.1. Clients may ask Saxo Bank to provide them with direct access to the market. Saxo Bank will treat this as a Specific Instruction from the client and will accordingly consider whether it is able to do this and on what terms.

10.2. Where Saxo Bank provides clients with direct market access, Saxo Bank will select one or more execution venues that it believes will provide the best outcomes for that client's transactions. This may be a different selection of venues than it otherwise uses for execution of similar transactions or for its own hedging purposes. This may result in a different outcome for the client's transactions.

**11. Market Making and Risk Management:**

11.1. Market making and risk management activities may impact the prices communicated to the client for a transaction and the availability of liquidity at levels necessary to execute orders. These activities may also trigger or prevent triggering of resting orders, barrier options, vanilla option exercise and similar terms or conditions. Saxo Bank retains discretion as to how to satisfy competing interests, including with respect to order execution, fill quantity, aggregation, priority and pricing.

**12. Last Look:**

- 12.1. Saxo Bank provides two types of liquidity; order driven liquidity for Rolling FX Spot and FX Forward, and quote driven liquidity for FX Options.
- 12.2. Quote driven liquidity gives Saxo Bank the ability to see the order and choose to fill or reject the order, before execution. Saxo Bank employs a symmetric price check to determine if trade requests are made at prices that are within Saxo Bank's price tolerance for execution. This control will be applied immediately upon receipt of a trade request. In each case, the current price is compared to the trade request price. If the current price has not moved in either direction from the trade request price by more than a defined tolerance, and other pre-trade controls are passed, Saxo Bank will accept the trade request. If the current price differs from the trade request price by more than a defined tolerance, Saxo Bank will reject the trade re-quest. Other factors such as technical and pricing errors may also cause trade requests to be rejected by last look. The primary purpose of last look is to protect against trading on prices that do not reflect the current market, and against certain trading behaviour.
- 12.3. For order driven liquidity where Saxo Bank may route the order externally to a third party to attempt execution, a form of last look may be applied by other liquidity providers that may result in the order being filled completely or partially, or it may not fill at all.
- 12.4. The receipt of a trade request as well as any information associated with a trade request does not influence any pricing or hedging activity undertaken by Saxo Bank prior to the acceptance of the trade request. If a trade request is rejected, whether as a result of Last Look or otherwise, no information associated with the trade request is used to influence any pricing or hedging activity subsequently undertaken by Saxo Bank.

## SCHEDULE 10: FOREIGN EXCHANGE FORWARD

1. **Products in Scope:**
  - 1.1. Purchase and sale of foreign exchange forward contracts.
2. **Products not in Scope:**
  - 2.1. Foreign exchange transactions undertaken with the intention of converting money from one currency to another – including transactions undertaken to facilitate settlement of other transactions.
3. **Order Types Available:**
  - 3.1. ***Immediate or Cancel (IOC) Market Order***
    - 3.1.1. See Foreign Exchange Spot for details.
  - 3.2. ***Immediate or Cancel (IOC) Limit Order***
    - 3.2.1. See Foreign Exchange Spot for details.
4. **Relevant Execution Factors:**
  - 4.1. Saxo Bank will place the highest priority on total consideration – being the combination of price and costs associated with dealing.
5. **Saxo Bank's selected venues:**
  - 5.1. Foreign exchange forward prices are based on the spot price for the relevant currency pair and a spot/forward swap price. When Saxo Bank executes an order for a client in relation to foreign exchange forwards, the spot component will be executed in the same way that Saxo Bank would execute a spot order for that client.
  - 5.2. For the forward swap element, Saxo Bank provides liquidity from its internal flow aggregation book. This allows Saxo Bank to aggregate risks and undertake consolidated hedging trades in the underlying market at lower costs associated with dealing, that would not be available for the smaller trade sizes usually undertaken by its clients. Saxo Bank is able to pass on this benefit to its clients.

**6. Price Formation:**

- 6.1. The spot component of a foreign exchange forward contract is priced in the same way that Saxo Bank would price a foreign exchange spot contract for that client.
- 6.2. The forward swap component of the price is calculated from the spot price (as above) and the differential between the interest rates for the two currencies for the relevant forward value date.
- 6.3. Saxo Bank's interest rates for US Dollars are based on interbank rates. For other currencies, Saxo Bank's interest rates are implied from the US Dollar rates and the forward swap rates available to Saxo Bank from its hedging counterparties.
- 6.4. Where there is no published interest rate for the specified date, Saxo Bank will calculate a rate by interpolation between the available dates on either side.
- 6.5. Saxo Bank creates a single mid-market price for the forward swap for the client's chosen dates.
- 6.6. The spread Saxo Bank adds to this mid-point varies depending upon the spot rate, the interest rates applying to the currencies concerned, and the time to maturity. Saxo Bank will disclose the total spread for each transaction before the client trades.

**7. Saxo Bank's Charges:**

- 7.1. See foreign exchange spot for details of charges that may apply to foreign exchange trades.

**8. Market Making and Risk Management:**

- 8.1. See Foreign Exchange Spot for details.

**9. Last Look:**

- 9.1. See Foreign Exchange Spot for details.

## SCHEDULE 11: FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

1. **Products in Scope:**
  - 1.1. Foreign Exchange Vanilla, Barrier and Binary Touch Options.
2. **Products not in Scope:**
  - 2.1. All Foreign exchange options are in-scope.
3. **Order Types Available:**
  - 3.1. ***Dealing on Quotes***
    - 3.1.1. Saxo Bank will provide prices for foreign exchange options to clients on request. These prices will be calculated to meet its obligation to provide the client with the best possible outcome on his transaction in terms of total consideration.
    - 3.1.2. If a client wishes to trade, he may elect to do so at the price Saxo Bank has quoted. Acceptance of the trade is subject to filters based on time elapsed and/or price movements in the underlying market since the price was quoted.
4. **Relevant Execution Factors:**
  - 4.1. Saxo Bank will place the highest priority on total consideration – being the combination of price and costs associated with dealing. Saxo Bank will also prioritise speed and certainty of execution and the ability to trade in retail sizes.
  - 4.2. The underlying market for foreign currency options is the ‘inter-bank market’. Transactions undertaken in this market are normally of a wholesale size. It is not normally practical to undertake individual smaller transactions.



5. **Saxo Bank's Selected Venue(s):**

- 5.1. Option prices are based on a number of factors, the most significant of which are the spot price of the underlying and the 'implied volatility' of the relevant currency pair.
- 5.2. For the implied volatility Saxo Bank trades as principal through liquidity provided from its internal flow aggregation book. This allows it to aggregate risks and undertake consolidated hedging trades in the underlying market at lower costs associated with dealing, that would not be available for the smaller trade sizes usually undertaken by its clients. Saxo Bank is able to pass on this benefit to its clients.

6. **Price Formation:**

- 6.1. Saxo Bank uses the Black Scholes pricing model to price options from its own liquidity. This model generates a single mid-market price based on spot prices, interest rates and 'implied volatilities' for the currencies concerned.
- 6.2. Saxo Bank constantly review its prices against prices available to it in the inter-bank market to ensure that its mid points are within the best bid and offer prices available to it.
- 6.3. Saxo Bank's premium for any given option is derived from three factors which it internally treats as separate markets. Saxo Bank's net spread for an option trade is derived from the spread it quotes on each component. The net spread on any particular option transaction will be disclosed before the client trades. Spreads will normally be wider for longer dated options than for shorter dated ones; and wider for closer to the money options than for deep-er in or out of the money ones.

7. **Saxo Bank's Charges:**

7.1. Saxo Bank's charges may include the following, some of which may be included in the net price at which the client trades:

7.1.1. **Spread.**

The difference between the bid (sell) price and the offer (buy) price. Spread is dependent on many different factors, including but not limited to, the underlying liquidity and volatility, time of day and notional trade size.

7.1.2. **Commission.**

The fee charged for the service of carrying out the transaction, subject to a minimum fee on small notional trade sizes.

8. **Market Making and Risk Management:**

8.1. See Foreign Exchange Spot for details.

9. Last Look:

9.1. See Foreign Exchange Spot for details.

**BONDS**

## Online Venues and Liquidity Providers

Tradeweb MTF - RFQ Model (see some member liquidity providers below)

ABN AMRO	Credit Suisse	Millennium Europe	Santander
ANZ Banking Group	Daiwa Capital Markets	Mitsubishi	Societe Generale
Banca IMI	Deutsche Bank	Morgan Stanley	Standard Chartered Bank
Bank of America/ Merrill Lynch	DZ Bank	MPS Capital	Toronto Dominion Bank
Barclays Bank	Goldman Sachs	Natixis	UBS
BBVA	HSBC Bank	Nomura	Unicredit
BNP Paribas	ING Bank	Oddo	Wells Fargo
Citigroup	Jeffries International	Rabobank	
Commerzbank	JP Morgan	Royal Bank of Canada	
Credit Agricole	Lloyds Bank	Royal Bank of Scotland	

## DMA to Regulated Markets

Euronext	NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen		
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## Offline - Hedging Liquidity Providers

\*in addition to all above mentioned liquidity providers

Arctic Securities	Jyske Bank	NIBC Markets	Tradition
Danske Bank	Market Axess	Pershing	VTB Capital
DNB Bank	Nedbank	SEB Bank	Zurich Cantonal bank

## EQUITY & EQUITY-LIKE

Cash Equities, ETFs, ETC, ETNs - Venues to which Saxo Bank has access via Executing Brokers

AMERICAS	EUROPE	ASIA-PACIFIC
American Stock Exchange	Athens Stock Exchange	ASX - Center Point
NASDAQ	Bolsa de Madrid	Australian Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange	Borsa Italiana	Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing
Toronto Stock Exchange	Budapest Stock Exchange	Singapore Exchange
New York Stock Exchange Arca	Deutsche Börse, Xetra	Tokyo Stock Exchange
OTC Bulletin Board	Euronext Amsterdam	Chi-X Australia
AQUA	Euronext Brussels	Chi-X Japan
BAML Instinct X (MLXN)	Euronext Lisbon	SBI Japannext
Barclays LX	Euronext Paris	ASX Centre Point
BIDS Trading	Irish Stock Exchange	BNP BIX
BNY Millennium	Johannesburg Stock Exchange	BofAML MLXN
CITI CROSS	London Stock Exchange	Citibank
CS CrossFinder	Nasdaq OMX Copenhagen	CLSA Dark Pool
CS Light Pool	Nasdaq OMX Helsinki	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
DB SuperX ATS	Nasdaq OMX Stockholm	Credit Suisse Cross Finder
Fidelity Cross-Stream	Oslo Bors	Deutsche Bank SuperX
GS Sigma X	Prague Stock Exchange	GS Sigma-X
Instinet CBX	Swiss Exchange	Instinet BLX Australia
Instinet Crossing	Warsaw Stock Exchange	Instinet CBX Hong Kong
ITG POSIT	Wiener Börse	Instinet Hong Kong VWAP Cross
JP Morgan Cross	Aquis Exchange	Instinet Nighthawk VWAP
KCG MatchIt	BXE Lit (Bats Europe)	ITG Posit
Level ATS	CXE Lit (Bats Europe)	JP Morgan JPMX

AMERICAS	EUROPE	ASIA-PACIFIC
Morgan Stanley MSPool	Equiduct	Macquarie XEN
CODA Markets	Turquoise	Morgan Stanley MSPool
SSGM/Pulse BlockCross	BXE Dark (Bats Europe)	Nomura NX
UBS ATS	CXE Dark (Bats Europe)	Nomura NX Pro
Aequitas Lit Book	CitiMatch	TORA Crosspoint
Aequitas NEO Book	CS CrossFinder	
Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE)	Deutsche Bank SuperX	
Nasdaq CX2	GS Sigma X MTF	
Nasdaq CXC	Instinet BlockMatch	
Omega - Lynx ATS	ITG Posit	
Omega ATS	Liquidnet Europe	
TSX Alpha Exchange	Nordic@Mid	
TSX Venture	SmartPool	
Instinet Canada Cross (ICX)	Swiss At Mid	
Liquidnet Canada	Turquoise Plato	
Match Now	UBS MTF	
IEX	Xetra MidPoint	
SIGMA X2	JPM - X	
	MS Pool	
	Chi-X Dark	
	Turquoise Plato BDS	
	Bats Lis	
	Chi-X	
	Bats	
	Bats Periodic Auction Order Book (auction)	
	Liquidnet H2O	
	NASDAQ Auction on Demand (auction)	
	Turquoise Dark Continuous	
	Turquoise Dark Periodic (conditional)	

## FUTURES

AMERICAS	EUROPE	ASIA-PACIFIC
COMEX	ICE-EUROPE	SGX
NYMEX	EEX	OSAKA
CME	EUREX	HKEK
CBOT	EURONEXT	TSE
CBOE	OMX NORDIC	SFE
MONTREAL	MEFF	
ICE-US	IDEM	

## OPTIONS

AMERICAS	EUROPE	ASIA-PACIFIC
COMEX	ICE-EUROPE	SGX
NYMEX	EUREX	OSAKA
CME	EURONEXT	HKEX
CBOT	MEFF	ASK
CBOE	IDEM	
ICE-US	OSLO BORS	
OCC	OMX	

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

### Rolling FX Spot

#### Saxo Bank's Prime Brokers

Citibank	Deutsche Bank	Royal Bank of Scotland	
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#### Liquidity Providers to which Saxo Bank has direct access

Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ	Citibank	JPMorgan Chase	Standard Chartered
Barclays Bank	Commerzbank	Jump Trading	State Street
BNP Paribas	Credit Suisse	Morgan Stanley	UBS
CCM Alpha Fund	Deutsche Bank	Nomura	Virtu
ANZ	Goldman Sachs	Royal Bank of Scotland	XTX Markets
Citadel	HSBC	SolidFX	Bank of America Merrill Lynch

### Venues to which Saxo Bank has access via Prime Brokers

#### Primary inter-bank execution venues

EBS	Reuters		
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#### Secondary inter-bank execution venues

Currenex	Fastmatch	Hotspot	Spotex
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## FX FORWARDS

#### Saxo Bank's Prime Brokers

Citibank	Deutsche Bank	Royal Bank of Scotland	
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## Liquidity Providers to which Saxo Bank has direct access

Bank of America	Citibank	JPMorgan Chase	UBS
Barclays Bank	Deutsche Bank	Natixis	
BNP Paribas	Goldman Sachs	Societe Generale	

**FX OPTIONS**

## Saxo Bank's Prime Brokers

Citibank	Deutsche Bank	Royal Bank of Scotland	
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## Liquidity Providers to which Saxo Bank has direct access

Bank of America	Credit Suisse	JPMorgan Chase	UBS
Barclays Bank	Deutsche Bank	Natixis	
BNP Paribas	Goldman Sachs	Royal Bank of Scotland	
Citibank	HSBC	Societe Generale	
ANZ	Goldman Sachs	Royal Bank of Scotland	
Citadel	HSBC	SolidFX	

## Brokers to which Saxo Bank has access via Prime Brokers

BGC	GFI	TP ICAP	Tradition
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