CITADEL | Securities

Supplemental Information

"We", "us" and "our" means Citadel Securities (Europe) Limited and Citadel Securities GCS (Ireland) Limited (including any branches).

This information is provided to clients of Citadel Securities (Europe) Limited and Citadel Securities GCS (Ireland) Limited and supplements the Regulatory Disclosures and Counterparty Information document which sets out the basis upon which we will conduct business with you.

1. Notices and Complaints

You may provide a notice to us, including if you have a complaint, through writing to the Chief Compliance Officer, Citadel Securities (Europe) Limited, 120 London Wall, London EC2Y 5ET, the Chief Compliance Officer, Citadel Securities GCS (Ireland) Limited, 5th Floor, One Grand Canal Square, Dublin 2, Ireland D02 P820 or to the Compliance Officer, Citadel Securities GCS (Ireland) Limited, Paris Branch, 40-42 Rue la Boétie, 75008 Paris, France. Alternatively, you may email secscomplianceeurope@citadel.com. We will seek to resolve any complaint received in accordance with our internal Complaints Handling Process.

Unless otherwise agreed between us and you all notices, instructions and other communications to be given by us to you may be given to the address or e-mail address provided by you to us, or where appropriate via our website.

2. Investor Compensation Schemes

(a) Citadel Securities (Europe) Limited:

Citadel Securities (Europe) Limited is a member of the UK Financial Services Compensation Scheme ("FSCS"). If the firm is unable to meet its obligations, eligible claimants may be entitled to compensation. For investment business, the limit is £85,000 per person, per authorised firm.

(b) Citadel Securities GCS (Ireland) Limited:

Under the Investor Compensation Act 1998, the investor compensation scheme operated by the Investor Compensation Company DAC ("ICCL") applies; Citadel Securities GCS (Ireland) Limited is a member of this scheme. Compensation may be payable if the firm is unable to return client money or investment instruments; any entitlement is subject to you being an "eligible investor" and to the loss being recognised under the Investor Compensation Act 1998. If payable, compensation is the lesser of 90% of the recognised loss or €20,000.

3. Risk Warnings

The following summarises key risks when dealing in financial instruments. It is not exhaustive, does not constitute investment advice, and does not replace any product-specific documentation or independent tax, legal, regulatory or other professional advice. You should not rely on the highlighted risks as being the only risks in relation to the product or service. Capital is at risk, total losses may be sustained, and liability exposure may exceed the initial capital deployed.

Core risks

- **Market & price risk:** Prices can move quickly and unpredictably in response to market conditions; past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.
- **Leverage & margin:** Leveraged products magnify gains and losses in the value of the capital deployed. Where financial instruments are margined, you may face margin calls at short notice and positions may be closed if collateral is insufficient.
- **Liquidity & valuation:** Instruments (including those traded OTC) may be illiquid or hard to value, and you may be unable to exit at a desired price or time. Liquidity could be affected by market fluctuations, temporary or permanent trading suspensions, and infrastructure disruptions (e.g. failures in electronic order routing systems).
- **Suspensions of trading:** Trading may be suspended or restricted under certain conditions, making it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position, especially during rapid price movements when exchange rules halt trading.
- **Counterparty & credit:** Issuers or counterparties (including clearing members) to your investment may default. Where this occurs, collateral and close-out processes may not cover your loss in full.
- **Currency:** Financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency carry risks such as FX movements and convertibility restrictions, which can affect returns on non-base-currency assets and collateral.
- **Interest rate & inflation:** Interest rate fluctuations and inflation can adversely affect fixed-income valuations and real returns.
- **Legal, regulatory & tax:** Changes to applicable laws, trading rules, and tax treatments may impact the value of your investment. Corporate actions and extraordinary events can also alter investment outcomes.
- **Operational & custody:** Systems, models, or third-party providers may fail or be unavailable; in insolvency you may not receive back the same assets posted as collateral.
- **Settlement:** Penalties may apply where transactions are delayed or fail to settle in accordance with applicable regulatory or market requirements.
- **Exchange venue:** Off-exchange transactions can carry greater risks than exchange trading due to potentially higher counterparty risk, lack of a central marketplace, difficulty in valuing investments, establishing fair prices or liquidating positions.

Instrument overview

Different financial instruments involve different levels of exposure to risk. You should not deal in financial products unless you understand their nature and the extent of exposure to risk that you will incur.

- **Bonds:** The price paid for a bond may be more or less than the nominal value. The risks associated with investing in bonds include: interest-rate, credit, liquidity, default and, where relevant, call/prepayment and inflation risks. Bond prices can fluctuate daily, and the price of a bond may be below nominal if sold prior to maturity. If a bond is held to maturity, the return on the bond will be the nominal value (plus any coupon accrued during ownership), regardless of the purchase price. Some bonds generate a return that is linked to the performance of a real or notional pool of underlying assets, in which case the return will depend on how that underlying pool performs.

- **Derivatives:**
  - Futures: The value of a futures contract depends on price movements of the underlying asset, and leverage can significantly amplify both gains and losses. You may be liable for margin to maintain your position and losses may be sustained well in excess of the premium received. Futures transactions have a contingent liability, and you should be aware of the implications of this.
  - Options: Buying options generally limits your risk to the premium paid, while writing options can expose you to much higher (and in some cases, unlimited) losses, especially when uncovered. In certain options markets, buyers may pay only part of the premium upfront and can later be required to pay additional margin up to the premium amount.
  - Swaps: The value of an Interest Rate Swap (“IRS”) is highly sensitive to movements in interest rate curves, and small rate changes can produce large mark-to-market gains or losses relative to the notional amount. Cleared swaps transfer some counterparty risk to the clearing house but introduce clearing broker and liquidity risks; you may be required to post initial and variation margin and provide additional collateral on short notice. Early termination or novation may be costly or unavailable, and close-out amounts can be adverse; basis, tenor-mismatch and funding risks may also cause losses even if headline rates move as expected. IRS transactions create a contingent liability, and losses may exceed any collateral posted or premiums received.
- **ETFs**: The liquidity of ETFs can vary in stress. Particularly during times of heightened market volatility, ETFs may not perfectly track the reference index (known as “tracking error”). Synthetic/leveraged/inverse structures add counterparty and compounding risks. Leveraged ETFs exaggerate market movements, with higher risk to capital.
- **Equities**: Investors may benefit from dividend payments and share price increases, but these are issuer-specific and not guaranteed. You may be exposed to unpredictable company performance, unforeseeable fluctuations in share prices, and uncertain dividend payments or corporate events – which may be driven by company-specific and/or broader market factors.
- **Collateral**: If you deposit collateral as security for transactions you enter into, the treatment of the collateral will depend on the specific transaction and where it is traded. Trading on or off-exchange can result in significant differences in how your collateral is handled. You may not retain ownership of the same collateral assets (particularly where title transfer or “right to use” provisions apply) and you may instead receive cash or different assets when your position closes.