

The Dealing Handbook

This Handbook is your guide to betting on financial markets with IG Index. It contains detailed information about the bets we offer and many examples. While we have tried to make the Handbook as comprehensive as possible, please remember that nothing in it in any way affects our Customer Agreement, which governs all transactions with us.

Note: With your IG Index account you can also place spread bets on sports events, by phone or through our internet dealing platform. Rules for all sports bets can be found online.

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Risk Warning: Spread bets carry a high level of risk to your capital. Only speculate with money you can afford to lose. Spread betting may not be suitable for all investors, so ensure that you fully understand the risks involved, and seek independent advice if necessary.

Note: Whilst IG Index has made every effort to ensure the accuracy, at the time of going to print, of the information in this Handbook, the information given in the Handbook and in the Information tables and the notes is subject to change, often without notice. It is for guidance only and no liability is accepted by IG Index for its accuracy or otherwise.

Introduction

This Handbook tells you how to use IG Index to back your views on world financial markets. We offer an enormous range of bets on stock indices, shares, currencies, interest rates, commodities and options.

As well as examples of how the various different types of bet work, you will find a complete set of information about every bet we offer. This includes IG's normal dealing spread. The dealing spread is the difference between the

two ends of our quotation. You make an *Up Bet* ('buy') at the higher end of the spread and make a *Down Bet* ('sell') at the lower end of the spread. (For convenience, the words 'buy' and 'sell', rather than 'Up Bet' and 'Down Bet' are used in the rest of this Handbook.) You will also find information about minimum bet sizes, deposit factors, and last dealing days.

You should be aware that changes to all this information can occur quite frequently.

Key Advantages

Dealing with IG Index has some very significant advantages over dealing through a broker in the normal way. Here are seven important benefits:

Tax-free profits*

HM Customs and Excise recognise that the transactions are bets. As a result, your profits are exempt from capital gains tax and income tax.*

24-hour dealing

We are open 24 hours a day from Sunday night to Friday night. We quote prices on leading stock indices even when the underlying markets are closed.

Credit facilities

You may be offered a Credit Account, depending on your experience and financial standing.

Immediate dealing

We quote you a price and you can deal immediately; no tiresome waiting for an execution.

Unique markets

Many of the markets we offer are not available elsewhere.

No commission or fees

The only charge is our dealing spread.

Small minimum bet sizes

With many bets, you can trade in amounts that are smaller than the equivalent of one lot in the underlying futures market.

*Tax law can, of course, be changed and may differ if you pay tax in a jurisdiction other than the UK.

General Advice and Information

Before making use of the Handbook and its Information Tables, remember—a transaction with IG is a form of gambling.

Do not bet with money you cannot afford to lose. Remember too that, except in the case of Controlled Risk bets and ‘purchases’ of traded options, your risk is not limited to your deposit.

Dealing

Dealing Hours

(All these times and arrangements are subject to change).

IG Index is normally open 24 hours a day between 11.00pm on Sunday night (or 9.00pm for Currency bets) and 9.15pm on Friday night.

In some cases, shorter opening hours may apply on days which are either UK Bank Holidays or US public holidays, and if such days fall on a Monday we may not open on the preceding Sunday night. We are not open on Christmas Day, New Year’s Day, Good Friday or other days which are holidays in both the UK and US and if such days fall on a Monday we may not open on the preceding Sunday night.

Market Times

In this Handbook, market trading times are given in terms of London time unless otherwise indicated. When London times are given for overseas markets, we have assumed the normal time difference between the UK and the country in question. When one set of clocks has changed before the other (normally for one week in the spring and one week in the autumn), the times will be different.

Minimum/Maximum Bet Sizes

Minimum bet sizes are normally those set out in the Information Tables. The maximum bet size permitted on any one quotation will vary with market conditions. Please ask our dealers for current information.

Closing Part of a Bet

A client does not necessarily have to close the whole of his bet at one time. He may close part of it, provided that the sizes of the part he closes and of the part he leaves open are each equal to at least the minimum bet size.

Discrepancies

Confirmation of all transactions is normally sent by first class post on the business day following the transaction and/or by email. If a confirmation fails to arrive or you disagree with its contents, please contact us as soon as possible and certainly not later than the second business day after the date on which the document was or should have been received.

You should be aware that, in the absence of manifest error, you will be bound by the contents of a confirmation unless you have notified us within the specified period that you disagree with it. In the event that you think you have opened or closed a bet but we have not sent you a confirmation in respect of that transaction, any query in relation to the purported transaction will not be entertained unless you inform us within the specified period and can provide accurate details of the time and date of the purported transaction.

All telephone calls to our dealers are tape-recorded to provide maximum efficiency for clients and to avoid disputes. So if you think that a discrepancy has occurred, please let us know the date and approximate time of the relevant call. This will enable us to trace it.

Expiry and Rollover

Bets not already closed by the client are automatically closed on or after the last dealing day at our closing or settlement price. Details of the last dealing day and settlement method for particular bets are set out in the Information Tables and notes.

For most kinds of bet other than bets on options a client can ask for the bet to be rolled over to a later date, provided the request is made prior to the last trading time for that bet. Rolling over a bet involves closing the old bet and opening a new one. You have to settle any losses on the bet that has been closed.

IG generally offers a spread concession when a bet is rolled over to the next liquid period, so that the total cost of closing the old bet and opening the new one is normally cheaper than if they were done as two separate transactions. There are different types of concession depending on the type of bet. Unless otherwise specified in the notes to the individual sections of this Handbook, you pay normal IG spread to close the existing bet and are given a 40% spread concession on the opening leg of the new bet.

IG Index normally attempts to contact a client shortly before a bet is due to expire and offer him the opportunity to roll the bet over. However, IG cannot undertake to do this in every case and it remains the client's responsibility to give instructions, if he so wishes, to roll the bet over before it expires.

Talking to our Dealers

Many people who do not work in the City find the idea of trading with a busy dealing desk a bit alarming. There is no need to worry; all our dealers are quite used to dealing with inexperienced clients and will do everything they can to help you.

They are trained to explain things clearly and will not use baffling jargon. And don't worry about bothering the dealers when they are busy either; if you do ring up to discuss a general point when the market is particularly active they

will arrange to call you back later.

There are a few simple things to remember when you ring up to deal. First of all, there is a distinction between asking for an actual dealing quote and just asking for information about where a particular market is trading. If you just want to know a current market level and do not intend to deal you should use the word 'indication'. This will save a lot of time.

'Can I have an indication for December Gold, please?'

While our dealers are happy to give indicative prices, their main job is to quote and take bets. Most clients now use the live prices on our website (www.igindex.co.uk) as their principal source of price information.

If you do want a dealing quotation, you should specify clearly the market and the delivery month in which you are interested.

'March FTSE 100, please.'

For your own protection, do not tell the dealer whether you want to 'buy' or 'sell' until after he has quoted you a price. Do not ask for more than one dealing quote at a time.

When the dealer has quoted you a price, you must decide quickly whether you want to deal. If you wait more than a second or two, our quotation is likely to change, particularly if the market is active.

If you do want to deal say clearly whether you want to 'buy' or 'sell', and specify the size in which you wish to deal.

'I'll sell ten pounds a point there.'

Inexperienced clients sometimes use ambiguous expressions, for example 'Sell me ten' or 'I'll close there.' Phrases like these cause confusion and should not be used.

If your deal is opening or closing a Controlled

Risk bet, you should tell the dealer at this point in the conversation, and not later on.

The dealer will then ask you for your account number and name. To avoid a delay, you should memorise your account number, or have it in front of you when you call. After that the dealer will enter the details of your deal into our computer system and check whether you are opening a new bet or closing an existing one.

Many inexperienced clients use the words 'sell' and 'close' as if they meant the same thing. This is incorrect and can cause mistakes. You can, of course, 'sell' to open a position (i.e. when you open a Down Bet). On the other hand when you close a Down Bet, you are 'buying', not 'selling'.

If you are opening a new bet, the dealer will also check that your account is large enough to accept the bet. This normally only takes a few seconds.

It is important to understand that once you have said 'I'll buy' or 'I'll sell' you cannot change your mind a few seconds later and undo the deal; the dealer may already have covered your bet in the market.

At the end of the call, the dealer will confirm all the details of your transaction back to you. To avoid any uncertainty or confusion, it is very important that you do not hang up before you have received this confirmation.

Price Information

Our internet site www.igindex.co.uk displays a wide range of live prices, updated continuously. If you need a price indication and do not actually want to deal, it is often easier to look on the website rather than call our dealers.

Risk Control

Stop and Limit Orders

An instruction to deal if the price moves to a

more favourable level (e.g. to 'buy' if the price goes down to a specified level) is a *Limit Order*. For example, if we were quoting March FTSE at 6746/6752 you might give a Limit Order to 'buy' at a limit of 6730. A Limit Order will be triggered if at any time, inside or outside market hours, the relevant dealing price of our quotation (in this case the offer price to 'buy') moves through the level of the Limit Order. We will normally accept a Limit Order on any open bet except bets on options.

An instruction to deal if the price becomes less favourable is a *Stop Order*. For example, if you had already 'bought' March FTSE at 6752 you might place an order to 'sell' if the relevant dealing price of our quotation (in this case the bid price to 'sell') drops to 6700. A Stop Order is normally placed in order to prevent you losing more than a certain amount of money. That is why Stop Orders are sometimes called Stop-Loss Orders. We will normally accept a Stop Order on any open bet except Controlled Risk bets and bets on options.

A Stop Order will be triggered if at any time, inside or outside market hours, the relevant dealing price of our quotation is at, or through, the Stop level. **It is important to remember that with Stop Orders on stock indices it is not the level of the index itself which decides whether the bet is closed, but the level of our quotation.** There may be nothing against which to measure IG's quotation, particularly at times when the underlying market is closed. We often quote a market on the basis of a pre-determined premium or discount; for example, we may establish that the Daily FTSE typically trades 45 points below the FTSE future and quote Daily FTSE accordingly. Stop Orders on the Daily FTSE will then be triggered if the FTSE future, minus 45, trades at or through the Stop level.

Our quotations may reflect the movement of a faster-moving futures market or the company's position on that market. Furthermore, business done by other clients may itself affect IG's quotations. If a price reaches one client's Stop level, so that, for example, he 'sells' to close a bet, that

sale may itself push our quotation down to a level at which another client's Stop Order is triggered.

You should be aware that it will sometimes not be possible for the Stop Order to be transacted at the price you have selected.* This may happen overnight or when the market moves very quickly. In these cases the Order may be transacted at a level worse, possibly much worse, than the level you have selected. Any such 'slippage' will be determined on a basis which IG believe to be fair and reasonable. Inside market hours, the time-and-sales record of the underlying market will normally determine the amount of slippage, if any. Outside market hours, any slippage will be determined by IG's assessment of market conditions including movements in any related market and the business of other clients.

All Stop and Limit Orders are triggered by the relevant bid or offer price. This means that you pay the normal IG dealing spread on opening and closing your bet.

Unless you specifically tell us otherwise, all Stop and Limit Orders will be treated as orders to close specific existing open bets. So if the relevant open bet is closed for any reason, any unfulfilled connected Stop or Limit Order is automatically cancelled.

Stop and Limit Orders to close bets are generally re-instated at the same level when a daily bet is rolled over unless you have instructed us to the contrary (for bets on futures, the treatment is slightly more complex: please contact our dealers for a full explanation).

We also accept Stop and Limit Orders to open a new bet rather than close an existing bet. If you want to place an Order of this type, you must tell the dealer that it is an Order to *open*. Orders to open may be subject to minimum sizes which are higher than our minimum bet sizes; please ask our dealers for current details.

We will not normally accept 'contingent' Stop

or Limit Orders, or other types of Order such as 'Market If Touched' (MIT) Orders.

You can specify for a Stop or Limit Order to be either Good Till Cancelled (GTC) or good until a specified time (the order will be cancelled at this specified time if it has not already been executed). Any Stop and Limit Orders which we accept will be deemed to be Good Until Cancelled and Good All Hours unless you specifically tell us otherwise.

Should you request it, we will attempt to contact you by email when your Stop or Limit Order has been triggered.

Buffer Limits

A Buffer Limit is a special type of order that will be filled to the maximum possible extent at the time it is placed, up to and including your specified price level. This is ideal for situations where you are unable to deal at your desired size due to illiquidity of the underlying market.

For instance, say you want to 'buy' a minor UK share. Our Daily price for the share is 24.9/26.5 and you try to 'buy' £500 per point (the equivalent of 50,000 shares) at our offer price of 26.5, but your bet is rejected on the grounds that the full size is not available in the market at that price.

In order to place this bet you could open a Buffer Limit to 'buy' £500 per point up to a limit of, say, 27. Your order will now be filled to the maximum possible extent: for example you might be filled with £150 per point at 26.5, £200 per point at 26.75 and £150 per point at 27. If a Buffer Limit is not filled right away it will remain good for the day.

Please note that, when you place a Buffer Limit with us, you are allowing us to open your bet at a price worse than our quoted bid/offer price at the time you place your order, and/or in a size smaller than the size of the order.

*This does not apply to guaranteed Stops on Controlled Risk bets: see page 7.

Controlled Risk bets

A Controlled Risk bet is one which has a special kind of Stop-loss Order attached to it. When you open a Controlled Risk bet you pay a small premium, added to your opening price, and you choose a stop-loss level at which, if our quotation reaches it, your bet is to be automatically closed. You are guaranteed at all times, including overnight, that if our quotation reaches your selected stop-loss level your bet will be closed at exactly the level you chose, even if our quotation has in fact passed right through that level.

For example, you might 'buy' £10/point of September BP at 572.0 with a Controlled Risk Stop at 522.0. *You cannot lose more than £500* ($[572.0 - 522.0] \times £10$). Suppose September BP drops to a low of 530.7/533.5 one evening and overnight news of an oil disaster breaks. The next morning BP has dropped in the underlying market and our September BP opens at 501.1/503.9. Your bet will still be closed at your selected Controlled Risk stop level of 522.0.

The Controlled Risk premium is incorporated in your opening price. So when you open a long position the premium is added to our 'buy' or offer price, and when you open a short position it is subtracted from our 'sell' or bid price. For example, if we are offering Daily FTSE at 6630/6632 you could open a Controlled Risk bet to 'buy' at 6634 (i.e. 6632 (the offer price) plus 2 (the Controlled Risk premium)); or you could open a Controlled Risk bet to 'sell' at 6628 (i.e. 6630 (the bid price) minus 2 (the Controlled Risk premium)). The closing price will be the relevant bid or offer price without any adjustment.

For bets on individual shares the adjustment to the opening price is calculated as a percentage of the overall share price. So for example to 'buy' March Vodafone as a Controlled Risk bet your opening price would be our offer price plus 0.3% of the current share price.

It is important to remember that with Con-

trolled Risk bets on stock indices the bet is closed if the relevant end of IG's quotation reaches your selected level—it is not the level of the index itself which decides whether the bet is closed. So, before deciding to use Controlled Risk bets on stock indices, please bear well in mind that there may be nothing against which to measure IG's quotation, particularly at times when the underlying market is closed.

You should also note that in some cases our dealing spread on a stock index gets wider 'out of hours' in order to offer 24-hour dealing. If the market is trading close to your order level you may find that the order is triggered by the switch from 'in hours' to 'out of hours' prices.

IG's quotations, especially at such times, reflect our own view of the prospects for a market. Furthermore, business done by other clients may itself affect IG's quotations. If a price reaches one client's Controlled Risk stop level, so that, for example, he 'sells' to close a bet, that sale may itself push our quotation down to a level at which another client's Controlled Risk bet has to be closed.

There are some markets on which Controlled Risk bets are not available, notably Traded Options and Binary bets.

There is no special minimum size for Controlled Risk bets. However, when you open a Controlled Risk bet, your selected stop level must be a minimum number of points away from the opening level of your bet. The minimum permitted distance will vary depending on market conditions. Please ask our dealers for current information.

You may wish, before a price reaches your Controlled Risk stop level, to change the stop level. This is frequently possible, but only at IG Index's absolute discretion. If the change increases the amount of money which it is possible for you to lose on the bet the deposit requirement will be increased.

Should you request it, we will attempt to

contact you by email when your Controlled Risk Stop has been triggered.

'Converting' an Open Bet to Controlled Risk

You can normally 'convert' an ordinary open bet into a Controlled Risk bet at any time. You will need to call one of our dealers to do this. When you convert an open bet, the existing (non-Controlled Risk) bet is closed at the current market level, and a new Controlled Risk bet opened at the same market level plus or minus the Controlled Risk premium.

In effect you are just paying the Controlled Risk premium to convert your bet. The normal closing spread is charged when this new Controlled Risk bet is subsequently closed.

'Rolling' a Controlled Risk Bet

When a Controlled Risk bet is rolled over, we will, unless instructed otherwise, place the Stop on the new bet at the same market level as the Stop on the expiring bet.

If there is insufficient money on the account to allow this to happen, the Stop will be placed as far away as the funds available allow.

Hedging

Hedging is a means of limiting risk. For example, investors can 'sell' a share with IG, in order to guard against the risk that the price of that share may fall, without actually liquidating their holding.

Covering your risk through IG works out very much cheaper than actually selling all or part of your portfolio. Stock Market dealing costs can be heavy when you take account of the broker's commission and the market-maker's turn. Another disadvantage of selling shares, if you are selling them at a profit, is that you can incur Capital Gains Tax.

But remember, hedging is a defensive move. It is likely to eliminate, as long as the hedge lasts, any profit to be made on a share you are hedging—if your share goes up you will probably

lose money on your 'sale' with IG.

Credit and Margin

Types of Account

IG offers three main types of account: the Standard Account, the Credit Account and the Limited Risk Deposit Account. There are important differences between the three types of account. These relate to *deposit* and *margin*.

If you have a Standard Account or a Limited Risk Deposit Account and would like to change it to a Credit Account please let us know. We shall, of course, do our best to accommodate you but, under the rules of our regulator, the Financial Services Authority (the FSA), we must not extend credit to a client unless we are satisfied, according to criteria laid down by the FSA, that the credit arrangements and amount concerned are suitable for the client.

Deposits

Every bet involves a corresponding deposit. If you have a Standard Account the deposit normally has to be sent to IG the day the bet is opened (or, in the case of a Cleared Funds Standard Account, *before* the bet is opened). If you have a Limited Risk Deposit Account, you must normally have sufficient cash in your account to cover the maximum possible loss before you open a bet. If you have a Credit Account you do not normally have to send the deposit, but the size of the deposit is still important because it affects the size of the bets you can have open (see **Account Size** below).

The deposit requirement for each bet is equal to the bet size multiplied by a Deposit Factor. For example, the Deposit Factor for London Cocoa is 65. So the deposit requirement on a £10 bet on London Cocoa would be £10 (bet size) x 65 (Deposit Factor) = £650. Similarly, the Deposit Factor for the British Pound/US Dollar is 300. Therefore the deposit requirement on a \$3 bet on the British Pound/US Dollar would be \$3 (bet size) x 300 (Deposit Factor) = \$900. The Information Tables give the current normal

Deposit Factors for each bet.

In most cases our deposit requirements are based on those of the futures exchanges. The exchanges frequently change their deposit requirements and, in the same way, IG reserves the right to change deposit requirements or require new or additional deposit payments without notice. *For this reason, the Deposit Factors shown in the Information Tables may not be current when you open a bet.* Any changes will normally apply to bets already open, as well as to new bets.

In some cases a client may have open two or more bets which are connected in such a way that it is unnecessary to charge full deposits on both. This would, for example, apply where a client has 'bought' one month's FTSE 100 and 'sold' US SPX500 (which settles against S&P 500 futures), or has 'bought' July Crude Oil and 'sold' September Crude Oil. If you make bets of this type, the dealer will be able to tell you the amount of your total deposit requirement. We must, however, emphasise that we are not obliged to take account of connections between bets and, in particular, connections between a 'purchase' of an option and any other bet, whether an option or not, will normally be disregarded.

Placing a Stop Order on a particular bet can result in a substantial reduction in the deposit requirement. When you have a Stop Order to close a bet, the deposit requirement is worked out by taking the distance between the opening level of the bet and the Stop level and adding a factor for 'slippage'. The slippage factor is 5% of the normal deposit requirement for indices and currencies, 30% of the normal deposit requirement on individual shares and 10% for all other markets.

For example, consider a £10/point Up Bet on the September FTSE opened at 5400. Normally such a bet would require a deposit of £2000 (200, deposit factor, times £10, bet size). If a Stop were placed at 5350, the deposit factor used would drop to 60, i.e. 50 (the distance of the Stop) plus

10 (5% of 200, the normal deposit factor). So the deposit required would drop to £600.

The deposit required for a Controlled Risk bet or for a 'purchase' of a traded option will normally be equal to the maximum amount you can lose on the bet.

The deposit requirement for a 'sale' of a traded option will normally be between 50% and 100% of the deposit requirement for the corresponding futures bet.

Bets denominated in currencies other than sterling normally have a deposit requirement denominated in the relevant currency. In such cases the client can, if he prefers, put up sterling, in which case it will be converted into the relevant currency at an exchange rate no more than 0.75% less favourable to the client than the current exchange rate. Conversion into sterling will also be at an exchange rate no more than 0.75% less favourable to the client than the current exchange rate.

Account Size

Both Standard and Credit Accounts have a *Total Deposit Limit*. This is the maximum deposit requirement which the account is permitted to incur. The Total Deposit Limit thus controls the maximum size of bets which you may have open on your account at any one time.

In the case of a Credit Account, you can open bets requiring deposits up to your *Waived Deposit Limit* without sending (or having on your account) funds to cover the deposits. You can open further bets requiring deposits up to your *Total Deposit Limit* by sending (or having on your account) funds to cover the deposits they incur.

Once you have reached your Total Deposit Limit, you will not normally be allowed to open any new bets. In most cases, this rule applies even if you have with us ample money to provide the deposits which the new bets would require.

There are a few ways in which the cash on account can be used to offset deposits. Any positions that are Limited Risk—Controlled Risk bets and Up Bets on Options—can have their deposit covered by the cash on the account. So can the deposit that is incurred by a bet which has a non-guaranteed Stop which is close enough to reduce the deposit.

If your Account Limit is too low for the size of positions you wish to run, please contact us and we will see whether we can increase it.

Margin

You may have to put up additional money, known as margin, if prices move against you. A request for margin is usually made by telephone. Such requests, called *margin calls*, are normally made when your running losses on open positions are greater than your *Margin Call Trigger*. You are advised, therefore, not to make bets for which the initial deposit requires all the money you can spare, as otherwise you may be forced to close a position you might prefer to keep open.

Margin calls to holders of a Credit Account are normally made when running losses reach the client's *Credit Limit*. It is, except in certain circumstances specified by the FSA, within IG Index's discretion whether or not to make a margin call and, in any case, if it does not do so, that in no way affects the liability of clients for the whole of any losses.

Any losses on closed positions must, of course, be paid immediately.

The prices we quote on stock indices for particular months normally differ from the current level of the indices themselves, and you must remember that any margin call you receive will be based on IG's quotations, not on the level of the indices themselves.

If you have positions open when you are on holiday, or at any other time when you are unlikely to be easily contactable, you must remember to make arrangements to keep in

touch with IG dealers, and provide some way of allowing IG to alert you to any sudden changes affecting your bets. You must also be in a position to get money to us as quickly as if you were at home.

Administrative Queries

If you have a query about your account or about any general administrative matter, please call us on 0800 195 3400. Please call between 9.00am and 5.00pm if possible.

Email Services

More and more of our clients prefer to receive information by email rather than by letter or over the telephone. Please let us know if you would like any of these email services:

Statements

If you request it, we can send you statements and formal confirmations of your bets by email instead of by post.

Bet confirmations

When you make a bet we can email an immediate, informal confirmation.

Stops

We can alert you by email when a Stop Order is triggered on any of your bets. This includes Stops on Controlled Risk bets.

Other IG Services

Foreign Exchange

As well as offering the currency bets described later in this Handbook, we also provide a regular (i.e. non-betting) 24-hour foreign exchange service to companies and private clients. The minimum transaction size is \$100,000 and our dealing spreads are highly competitive. Please call the Foreign Exchange Desk on 020 7663 0998 if you are interested in finding out more.

Margined Share Trading

Our shares desk offers a full service in equity CFDs (Contracts for Difference) to brokers, corporate traders and experienced private investors.

For further information please call the Margin Trading Desk on 020 7633 5555.

Sports and Political Betting

IG offers a very wide range of spread bets on sporting and political events—for example, the number of seats each party will win in the next General Election.

If you would like more information about Sports or Political betting, please call the Sports Desk on Freephone 0500 913 911.

Dealing on the Internet

Many clients now prefer to deal with us over the internet. You do not need to open a special type of account to do this; you can make bets on any IG account both online and by phone.

Also, as our award-winning dealing interface runs entirely through your browser, you do not need to download or install any new software.

When you open an account you will be sent an internet password under separate cover which will give you secure access to the dealing area of our website. Our web address is:

www.igindex.co.uk

Once you have logged in, you will be able to open and close bets online, with access to thousands of real-time prices updating as the underlying markets change. You will also gain

unlimited use of our live market news and charting services.

Your account details can also be viewed online. This includes a real-time valuation of all positions currently open, with a running profit or loss, and a full transaction history. Your whole portfolio is reflected here, including bets made both online and over the phone.

If you experience any problems with our internet dealing, please call our Freephone Helpline on 0800 195 3400.

BACS Payments

We can pay profits from your bets directly into your bank account via BACS (Bankers Automated Clearing Service) payments. This service enables you to receive your money much more quickly (payments made on Monday, for example, will be cleared in your account by Wednesday) and with a minimum of effort.

If you would like to receive payments through BACS rather than by cheque, you should provide us with your current UK bank details, including the sort code, your account number and the name and address of the institution. For your protection we require these details in writing, so please let us know by post, fax or by e-mail to helpdesk@igindex.co.uk

We will then set up your account to receive payments via BACS.

Should you have any queries about this service, or about bet payments in general, please call Freephone 0800 195 3400.

Glossary and Abbreviations

Note: These interpretations are not necessarily the same as or as precise as normal market meanings and refer largely to the terms as they apply in IG transactions.

General Glossary

Up Bet ('Buy'): A bet backing a particular price to rise.

Down Bet ('Sell'): A bet backing a particular price to fall.

Spread: The difference between the buying and selling price for a particular bet.

Rollover: The procedure whereby a bet approaching expiry is closed and a similar position is opened in a more distant month, thereby prolonging the exposure to a particular market.

Last dealing day: The last day on which a client may deal in a particular market, for opening or closing trades. This may or may not coincide with the settlement date for a bet.

Controlled Risk bet: A bet which has a strictly limited maximum loss.

Contract (lot) size: The minimum amount which can be traded in a futures or option market.

Last (trade): Normally the last traded price in a particular market. In some cases, as in share markets, the printed last trade may be the middle of the last bid-offer.

Premium: The amount by which a price for one instrument exceeds that for another instrument. For example, if December Cocoa is trading at 1058 and September Cocoa is trading at 1033, December is at a premium of 25 to September. The term is also used in currency markets to describe the amount by which forward currency rates exceed spot rates. (See also *Options Glossary*).

Discount: The amount by which a price for one instrument is less than for another instrument. The term is also used in currency markets to describe the amount by which forward currency rates are less than spot rates.

Spot: The price for a currency, index, commodity or share for immediate settlement or delivery.

Liquid/illiquid: A liquid market has a sufficient volume of two-way business for trade to occur without moving prices unduly and will normally exhibit narrow bid-offer spreads. In an illiquid market, a small amount of business often moves prices a disproportionate amount, and bid and offer prices can be far apart.

Limits/limit-up/limit-down: Temporary price floors and ceilings applied in some futures markets to reduce the potential for sudden large price movements. A market is limit-up if it has reached a pre-imposed ceiling above which it temporarily cannot trade. A market is limit-down if it has reached a pre-imposed floor below which it temporarily cannot trade.

Long: A position taken in anticipation of a rising market. To go long means to buy.

Short: A position taken in anticipation of a falling market. To go short means to sell.

Contango (referring to commodity markets): The situation where the price for immediate delivery of a commodity is lower than the price for some future date.

Backwardation (referring to commodity markets): The situation where the price for

immediate delivery of a commodity is higher than the price for some future date.

Hedge: A trade or position that reduces or eliminates the risk of loss from an adverse price movement in a position already held.

Gearing/leverage: The relationship between potential profit or loss and the initial outlay. A position with high gearing or leverage stands to make or lose a large amount from a small initial outlay. With IG Index, the initial outlay in question is normally the deposit for the bet.

Deposit: The funds required as initial outlay for a bet. It is not the total amount that can be lost on the bet. With a Credit Account, although the deposit

requirement still applies to your bet, the requirement for you to provide us with funds to cover the deposit when you open a bet is normally waived up to the amount of your Waived Deposit Limit. .

Margin: The amount required from a client—in addition to any deposit due—to cover losses if a price moves adversely. Sometimes called ‘variation margin’.

Account Limit: This is the total amount of deposit requirement a client can incur at any one time.

Credit Limit: The total losses a client with a Credit Account can run on open bets before it is necessary to send in margin.

Options Glossary

Call: The right to buy at a fixed price on or before a particular date.

Put: The right to sell at a fixed price on or before a particular date.

Strike price: The fixed price at which the holder of an option is entitled to buy or sell

In-the-money: Describing an option with intrinsic value.

Out-of-the-money: Describing an option without intrinsic value.

Intrinsic value: In the case of a call option, an option has intrinsic value if the strike price is lower than the current level of the underlying market. In the case of a put option, an option has intrinsic value if the strike price is above

the current level of the underlying market. The intrinsic value is the difference between the current level of the underlying and the strike price.

At-the-money: An option whose strike price is at the current level of the underlying market.

Premium: The price paid or received for an option.

Extrinsic/time value: That part of an option’s price that is not accounted for by its intrinsic value. The extrinsic value of an option reflects the likelihood that the option will move into, or further into, the money before expiration.

Expiration/expiry: The date and time at which an option expires—that is, when the holder no longer has the right to buy or sell.

Abbreviations

The following are the full names of the markets referred to in the notes to the Information Tables:

AFO: Austrian Futures and Options Exchange
CBOT: Chicago Board of Trade
CME: Chicago Mercantile Exchange
COMEX: Commodity Exchange Inc, New York
CSCE: Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange
EUREX: European Exchange, Frankfurt
FINEX: Financial Instrument Exchange, New York
HKFE: Hong Kong Futures Exchange
IPE: International Petroleum Exchange, London
LIFFE: London International Financial Futures Exchange
LME: London Metal Exchange
LSE: London Stock Exchange
MSE: Milan Stock Exchange
NYCE: New York Cotton Exchange
NYFE: New York Futures Exchange
NYMEX: New York Mercantile Exchange
OMLX: London Securities and Derivatives Exchange
OSE: Osaka Securities Exchange
SAF: South African Futures Exchange
SFE: Sydney Futures Exchange
SGX: Singapore Exchange
SOFFEX: Swiss Options and Financial Futures Exchange
TSE: Tokyo Stock Exchange

Stock Indices

Stock Index futures allow you to gain an exposure to a large number of different shares in one single transaction. They are popular with private investors because they can be used to take positions on the direction of a whole market without taking a view of the prospects for any particular company's shares. A short position in a Stock Index future can also be used as a rough, low-cost, hedge to protect a diversified share portfolio against market falls.

IG offer bets on a wide range of Stock Index futures. They are amongst our most popular products. Betting on Stock Index futures with IG has a number of significant advantages when compared with trading the futures themselves. In particular:

We often quote prices for months which are not quoted, or are not yet liquid, in the equivalent futures market, giving you greater flexibility and the ability to take longer-term positions.

Our minimum bet sizes are usually smaller than the minimum transaction size in the equivalent futures market.

We quote prices on our most popular Stock Index futures bets even when the underlying markets are closed. You can take a position in FTSE or Wall Street at any time, 24-hours a day, between Sunday night and Friday night.

When trading Stock Index futures, it is important to remember that the current price of the future will not normally be the same as the price of the underlying index. There are,

broadly speaking, two reasons for this:

Futures contracts usually trade at prices which reflect the interest advantage, and the disadvantage of foregone dividends, which is obtained by taking a long position in a futures contract rather than buying actual shares for cash. Interest rates are generally higher than dividend yields, so the future will usually have a natural premium, called a *fair value premium*, to the underlying index.

Futures prices can respond to news or a change of sentiment more quickly than indices, which are not fully up to date until every individual share which they contain has traded. In a volatile market, futures contracts can trade at very substantial premiums or discounts to their underlying index.

IG's quotes for bets on Stock Index futures take account of these phenomena. They also take account of market sentiment and the business we are currently seeing from our clients.

A bet with IG on a Stock Index future is a bet about what the level of the underlying index will be on a specified date in the future, not a bet about the current level of the index.

For example, IG's quote for a particular month may be at a substantial premium to the index when you open a bet and at a much reduced premium, or a discount, when you come to close it later. This would be good news if you had 'sold' but would reduce your profit, or increase your loss, if you had 'bought'.

Example 1: 'Selling' the FTSE 100 future

With IG you can bet on FTSE for the current or next month, or the last month of the current or next quarter.

You call us on 2 July and ask for a quote on the August FTSE, and the quote is 5400/5406. You believe the market is going to fall before the third Friday in August (when August FTSE expires) and you 'sell' £30/point. You deal at the lower of the two prices quoted, i.e. 5400. The deposit is £6000; (£30, bet size, x 200, deposit factor). You will win £30 for every point by which your closing price (either when you close it or when it expires) is lower than 5400, or lose £30 for every point by which your closing level is above 5400.

The market moves in your favour. On 8 July you call for another quote, which turns out to be 5337/5343, and you 'buy' to close the bet. The closing price is 5343, and your profit is calculated as follows:

Opening level	5400
Closing level	<u>5343</u>
Difference	57

Profit on a £30/point 'sell': $57 \times £30 = £1710$ free of tax

Example 2 : 'Buying' the Wall Street future

With IG you can bet on Wall Street for the current or next month or the last month of the current or next quarter.

You call us on 9th May and ask for a quote on June Wall Street, and the quote is 10426/10434. You believe the New York market will rise by June, and 'buy' £10/point. You deal at the higher of the two prices quoted, i.e. 10434. The deposit is £4000; (£10, bet size, x 400, deposit factor). You will win £10 for every point by which your closing price is higher than 10434, or lose £10 for every point by which your closing level is below 10434.

The market moves in your favour. On 3 June you call for another quote, which turns out to be 10530/10536, and you 'sell' to close the bet at 10530.

Closing level	10530
Opening level	<u>10434</u>
Difference	96

Profit on a £10/point 'buy': $96 \times £10 = £960$ free of tax

INFORMATION TABLE: Stock Indices

Market name and dealing hours (6)		One point means	Bet size equivalent to one contract	Minimum bet	IG spread (1)(2)(3)	Controlled Risk premium (1)(2)(3)	Deposit Factor	Contract months Last dealing day (4)
FTSE 100 futures	1 Index point	£10	£2 or €3	6 (8) (1a)	3 (1a)	200	Current and next month, last month of current and next quarter. Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of contract month (4iiia)	
24 hours (5)								
Daily FTSE 100	1 Index point	n/a	£2 or €3	2 (6) (1b)	2 (1b)	80	Settles at each day's official closing price (4i) (9)	
24 hours (5)								
Daily FTSE 100 futures	1 Index point	n/a	£2	2 (6) (1b)	2 (1b)	80	Settles at each day's official closing price (4i) (9)	
24 hours (5)								
Wall Street futures	1 Index point	\$10	\$2 or £1 or €2	8 (10) (1c)	4 (1c)	400	Current and next month, last month of current and next qtr. Thurs. prior to 3rd Fri. or prev. bus. day of contract month. (4iiiq)	
24 hours (5)								
Daily Wall Street	1 Index point	n/a	\$2 or £1 or €2	4 (6) (1c)	3 (1c)	160	Settles at each day's closing price rounded to one decimal point (4i) (9)	
24 hours (5)								
Daily Wall Street futures	1 Index point	n/a	\$2 or £1	4 (6) (1c)	3 (1c)	160	Settles at each day's official closing price (4i) (9)	
24 hours (5)								
FTSE/Wall Street Differential	1 Index point	n/a	£2	22 (24) (1d)	4 (1d)	200	Current and next qtr month Third Fri. of contract month or prev. bus. day (4ii)	
24 hours (5)								
FTSE/Germany Differential	1 Index point	n/a	£2	16 (1e)	4 (1e)	200	Current and next qtr month 3rd Fri. of contract month or prev. bus. day (4ii)	
24 hours (5)								
US SPX 500 futures	1 Index point	\$250	\$15 or £10	1.0	0.5	57	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec Bus. day preceding 3rd Fri. or prev bus. day of contract month. (4iiib) (10)	
24 hours (5)								
Daily US SPX500	1 Index point	n/a	\$15 or £10	0.7	0.3	30	Settles at each day's official closing price rounded to one decimal point (4i)	
24 hours (5)								
Daily US SPX500 futures	1 Index point	n/a	\$15 or £10	0.7	0.3	30	Settles at each day's official closing price (4i)	
24 hours (5)								
Daily Japan 225	1 Index point	n/a	\$1 or £0.50	12	8	300	Settles at each day's official closing price	
24 hours with gaps (8)								
(See notes pages 21–24)								

(See notes pages 21–24)

INFORMATION TABLE: Stock Indices

Market name and dealing hours (6)	One point means	Bet size equivalent to one contract	Minimum bet	IG spread (1)(2)(3)	Controlled Risk premium (1)(2)(3)	Deposit Factor	Contract months Last dealing day (4)
Japan 225 futures	1 Index point	\$5	\$1 or 50p	Variable (1f)	500	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	Bus. day preceding second Fri. or prev. bus. day of contract month (4iiid)
24 hours with gaps (8)							
US Tech 100 futures	1 Index point	\$100	\$8 or £4	4	2	90	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
21.30–21.15							Bus. day preceding 3rd Fri. or prev bus. day of contract month (4iiip)
Daily US Tech 100 futures	1 Index point	n/a	\$8 or £4	2	2	60	Settles at each day's official settlement price of the main NASDAQ future
21.30–21.15							
Germany 30 futures	1 Index point	€25	£2	6 (10) (1g)	3 (1g)	250	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
24 hours (5)							3rd Friday (or prev. bus. day) of contract month (4iiis)
Daily Germany 30	1 Index point	n/a	£2	2 (6) (1g)	2 (1g)	180	Settles at each day's official closing price (4i)
24 hours (5)							
Daily Germany 30 futures	1 Index point	n/a	£2	2 (6) (1g)	2 (1g)	100	Settles at the 20.00 (CET) official settlement price of the main DAX 30 future (4i)
24 hours (5)							
Germany Tech 30 futures	1 Index point	€10	£2	2	1	60	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
07.00–21.00							3rd Friday (or prev. bus. day) of contract month (4iiis)
France 40 futures	1 Index point	€10	£2	8	3	200	Current and next month
07.00–19.00							3rd Friday of contract month (4iiik)
Daily France 40 futures	1 Index point	n/a	£2	2	2	150	Settles at the official settlement price of the main CAC 40 future (normally 16.30 London time)
07.00–19.00							
Italy 40 futures	1 Index point	€5	£0.20	12 (40) (1j)	10 (1j)	2836	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
24 hours							3rd Friday of contract month (4iiif)

(See notes pages 21–24)

INFORMATION TABLE: Stock Indices

Market name and dealing hours (6)	One point means	Bet size equivalent to one contract	Minimum bet	IG spread (1)(2)(3)	Controlled Risk premium (1)(2)(3)	Deposit Factor	Contract months Last dealing day (4)
Spain 35 futures	1 Index point	€10	£1	8	4	900	Current month and next month, where liquid 3rd Friday of contract month (4iiig)
08.00–16.35							
Switzerland Blue Chip futures	1 Index point	CHF10	£2	8	4	660	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec Trading day prior to third Friday of contract month (4iiih)
08.00–16.30							
Sweden 30 futures	1 Index point	£10 (Depends on exchange rate)	£5	2	1	30	All months Fourth Fri. of contract month or prev. bus. day (4iiit)
08.00–16.20							
EU Stocks 50 futures	1 Index point	€10	£2	2	2	250	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec Third Fri. of contract month (4iiir)
07.00–21.00							
Daily Hong Kong H34	1 Index point	n/a	£0.50	15 (40)	10	400	Settles at each day's official closing price
24 hours with gaps							
Hong Kong H34 futures	1 Index point	HKD50	£0.50	Variable (1h)		70	Current and next month Bus. day preceding last HK bus. day of month (4iiic)
24 hours with gaps							
Austria 20 futures	1 Index point	\$5	\$5	10	5	100	All liquid months Third Fri. of contract month (4iiin)
08.00–16.30							
Daily Australia 200	1 Index point	n/a	A\$5 or £2	2 (5)	2	45	Settles at each day's official closing price
24 hours with gaps							
Australia 200 futures	1 Index point	£12 (Depends on exchange rate)	£2	6 (8)	3	70	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 3rd Thursday of contract month (4iiim)
24 hours with gaps							

(See notes pages 21–24)

INFORMATION TABLE: Stock Indices

Market name and dealing hours (6)	One point means	Bet size equivalent to one contract	Minimum bet	IG spread (1)/(2)/(3)	Controlled Risk premium (1)/(2)/(3)	Deposit Factor	Contract months Last dealing day (4)
Netherlands 25 futures 07.00–16.30	1 Index point	€200 (Depends on exchange rate)	£1	1.0	0.5	18.39	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 3rd Fri. of contract month (4iiiij)
Canada 60 futures 14.30–21.15	1 Index point	CAD200	£5	1.0	1.0	30.5	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec Trading day prior to third Fri. of contract month (4iiiv)
VIX (Volatility) 14.30–21.15	1 Index	\$1000 point	\$100	0.1	0.05	30	Current liquid month Trad. day prior to Wed.30 days prior to 3rd Fri.of month foll. contract month (4iiiv)
Taiwan All-Share futures 00.45–05.45	1 Index point	TWD200	£2	20	10	450	Current liquid month Third Wednesday of contract month (4iiie)
Japan All-Share futures 00.00–02.00 03.30–06.10	1 Index point	¥10,000	£5	2	2	59	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec Trading day preceding second Fri. of contract month (4iiiy)
Singapore Blue Chip futures 01.45–05.35; 07.00–10.15 11.15–15.55	1 Index point	SGD200	£2	0.4	0.2	6	Current liquid month Second last Singapore trading day of contract month (4iiiaa)
Daily India 50 futures 04.15–10.15	1 Index point	\$10	£2	4	4	40	Settles at each day's official closing price (4iiibb)
India 50 futures 04.15–10.15	1 Index point	\$10	£2	6	6	85	Current liquid month (trades serial months) Last Thursday of contract month (4iiibb)
Korea 200 futures 00.00–06.15	1 Index point	KRW 500,000	£0.50	30	20	1300	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec Second Thursday of contract month (4iiiz)
China H-Shares futures 01.45–04.30 06.30–08.15	1 Index point	HKD50	£2	20	20	400	Current and next month Trad. day preceding last bus. day of contract month (4iiice)
South Africa 40 futures 06.30–15.30	1 Index point	ZAR10	£2	30	15	500	Current liquid month Third Thursday of contract month (4iiidd)
US Russ2000 futures 24 hours (except 21.00–21.15)	1 Index point	\$500	£5	1	0.5	40	Current liquid month Thursday before third Friday of contract month (4iiiee)
Daily US Russ2000 24 hours (as above)	1 Index point	\$500	£5	0.5	0.3	18	Settles at each day's official closing price

(See notes pages 21–24)

Notes to Stock Indices Information Tables

1) Spreads are subject to variation, especially in volatile market conditions. Spreads may vary for different months and depending on whether the market in question is in- or out-of-hours. Out of hours spreads are shown in brackets in the tables.

a) FTSE 100 futures: the spread for the second quarter month is 2 points wider than shown in the tables. In hours means from 08.00 until 17.30.

b) Daily FTSE 100 and Daily FTSE 100 futures: In hours means from 08.00 until 16.30

c) Daily Wall Street, Daily Wall Street futures and Wall Street futures: in hours means from the time after the opening of the NYSE when all the 30 top Wall Street stocks have traded (normally by 14.45) until 21.00.

d) FTSE/Wall Street Differential: in hours means from 08.00 until 21.00.

e) FTSE/Germany Differential: in hours means from 08.00 until 17.30.

f) Japan 225 futures

	IG SPREAD	CONTROLLED RISK PREMIUM
1st quarter month	30	20
2nd quarter month	40	20

g) Germany 30 (Daily, futures and Daily futures): in hours means from 08.00 until 19.00.

h) Hong Kong HS34 futures

	IG SPREAD		CONTROLLED RISK PREMIUM	
	in hours*	out of hours	in hours*	out of hours
1st month	30	50	20	20
2nd month	40	60	20	20

*In hours means from 09.45 until 12.30 and from 14.30 until 16.15 Hong Kong time

j) Italy 40 futures: in hours means from 08.00 until 16.40

2) For Controlled Risk bets the Controlled Risk premium is charged on the opening price. It is either added to the offer price or subtracted from the bid price on opening. Controlled Risk bets close at the normal IG closing price.

3) Any market spread may be added to the spread shown in the Information Tables, except for bets on FTSE 100, Wall Street, FTSE/Wall Street Differential, FTSE/Germany differential, Japan 225, Germany 30, Hong Kong HS34 and US SPX500.

4) Bets on stock indices not already closed by the client are closed on or after the last dealing day as follows:

All Daily bets and bets on the FTSE 100 futures, Wall Street futures, FTSE/Wall Street Differential, FTSE/Germany Differential, Daily US Tech 100 futures, Daily Germany 30 futures expire on the basis set out below and/or in the Information Table without IG spread. All other bets expire on the basis set out below, plus or minus half the IG spread.

(i) Daily Stock Index bets expire at the closing level of the actual underlying index on the last dealing day. Bets on Daily FTSE 100 futures expire at the official 16.30 settlement price of the relevant FTSE 100 futures contract on LIFFE. Bets on Daily Wall Street futures and Daily US SPX500 futures expire at the official 21.15 settlement price of the relevant DJIA or S&P 500 futures contract. Bets on Daily Germany 30 futures expire at the official 19.00 settlement of the relevant DAX 30 futures contract on Eurex. Bets on Daily France 40 futures expire at the official 16.30 settlement of the relevant CAC 40 futures contract on Euronext Paris.

(ii) Bets on the FTSE/Wall Street Differential expire at the Special Opening Quotation of the DJIA on the 3rd Friday of the contract month minus the EDSP of the FTSE 100 on the 3rd Friday. Bets on the FTSE/Germany Differential expire at the EDSP of the FTSE 100 minus the special calculation of the DAX 30 on the 3rd Friday of the contract month.

(iii) Bets on other stock indices expire on the following bases (correct at the time this Handbook went to press):

a) FTSE 100 futures at the Exchange Delivery Settlement Price (EDSP) of the FTSE 100 as reported by LIFFE on the last dealing day. The EDSP is based on an intraday cash market auction of the FTSE 100 which commences at 10.10 on the last trading day. Uncrossing of the component stocks should be finished by 10.30.

b) US SPX500 futures at the Special Opening Quotation of the S&P 500 on the 3rd Friday of the contract month, as reported by the CME. Note that this is the day after the last IG dealing day. This contract can be dealt in until 21.15 London time on the last dealing day.

c) Hong Kong HS34 futures at the settlement price of the Hang Seng on the last dealing day on the Hong Kong Futures Exchange. The settlement price is the average of the Hang Seng at five-

minute intervals, rounded down to the nearest whole number, on the last trading day. Please note that this contract can only be dealt in until 16.00 Hong Kong time on the last dealing day.

d) Japan 225 futures at the special opening quotation of the Nikkei 225 Stock Average, on the day following the last dealing day, which is used to settle the Nikkei 225 futures at the Osaka Securities Exchange, rounded to the nearest 1/10th of an index point. This contract can be dealt in until 21.00 London time on the last dealing day.

e) Taiwan All-Share futures at the Final Settlement Price of the TAIEX, as reported by the Taiwan Futures Exchange on the business day following the last trading day.

f) Italy 40 futures based on the settlement price of the S&P/MIB Index future as reported by Borsa Italiana. The settlement price is a value of the S&P/MIB Index calculated on the basis of prices of shares in the index on the last trading day.

g) Spain 35 futures based on the average value of the IBEX 35 between 16:15 and 16:44 (Madrid time) on the day of expiry as reported by MEFF.

h) Switzerland Blue Chip futures based on the settlement value of the SMI as reported by Eurex on the third Friday of the contract month (this is the day following the last trading day). The settlement value is calculated on the basis of the virt-x opening prices of the SMI component shares on the third Friday.

j) Netherlands 25 futures based on the average of values of the AEX Index calculated at one-minute intervals between 14.30 and 15.00 on the last trading day.

k) France 40 futures can be traded until 16.00 (Paris time) on the last trading day and settle basis the EDSP of the CAC 40 as reported by Euronext on the last trading day. The EDSP is calculated as the arithmetic mean (rounded to one decimal place) of the index val-

Notes to Stock Indices Information Tables

ues between 15.40 and 16.00 (Paris time and including the last value disseminated after 16.00) on the last trading day.

m) Australia 200 futures at the Special Opening Quotation (SOQ) of the S&P/ASX 200 on the last trading day calculated to one decimal place. The SOQ is calculated using the first traded price of each component stock in the S&P/ASX 200 on the last trading day, irrespective of when those stocks first trade in the ASX trading day. This means that the first traded price of each component stock may occur at any time time between ASX market open and ASX market close (including the Closing Single Price Auction) on the last trading day. Should any component stock not have traded by ASX market close on the last dealing day, the last traded price of that stock will be used to calculate the SOQ.

n) Austria 20 futures based on the settlement price of the Austrian Traded Index reported by the Wiener Borse on the first banking day following the IG last trading day. This settlement price is calculated basis an intraday auction of the component stocks of the index.

p) US Tech 100 futures based on the settlement value of the NASDAQ-100 as reported by CME. The settlement value is calculated basis the NASDAQ Official Opening Price (NOOP) of the constituent stocks of the index on the third Friday of the contract month (this is the day after the last dealing day).

q) Wall Street futures at the Special Opening Quotation (SOQ) of the DJIA (calculated to two decimal places) on the 3rd Friday of the contract month, as reported by the CBOT. Note that this is the day after the last IG dealing day. The SOQ is calculated from the sequence of opening prices of the 30 DJIA stocks on the NYSE.

r) EU Stocks 50 futures based on the average price of the Dow Jones Euro STOXX 50 values calculated between 11.50 and 12.00 CET on the

last trading day, and as reported by Eurex.

s) Germany 30 and Germany Tech 30 futures based on the final settlement value of the DAX 30 and TecDAX respectively as reported by Eurex on the last trading day. The settlement value is based on prices of the component shares of the respective index as determined in an intraday auction starting at 13.00 CET in the electronic trading system Xetra.

t) Sweden 30 futures based on the final settlement price of the OMXS30 as reported by EDX London on the last trading day. This price is calculated using the previous day's closing price of the OMXS30 futures and a volume weighted average price of the OMXS30 on the expiration day.

v) Canada 60 based on the Official Opening Level of the S&P/TSX 60 as reported by Bourse de Montreal on the third Friday (this is the day after the last trading day).

w) VIX (Volatility) based on the final settlement value of the Volatility Index futures as reported by CBOE on the day following the last trading day. The final settlement value is determined from a SOQ of the index, which is calculated from the sequence of opening prices of the constituent SPX options.

y) Japan All-Share futures based on the Special Settlement Price of the relevant TOPIX futures contract as reported by the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the day after the last trading day. The Special Settlement Price is based on the opening prices of the component stocks on the business day following the last trading day.

z) Korea 200 futures based on the settlement price of the KOSPI 200 as reported by the Korean Futures Exchange on the day following the last dealing day.

aa) Singapore Blue Chip futures based on the Special Opening Quotation of the MSCI Singa-

Notes to Stock Indices Information Tables

pore Free Index on the day following the last trading day, as reported by SGX.

bb) India 50 futures based on the official closing price of the CNX Nifty Fifty on the last Thursday of the contract month. Daily India 50 futures based on the official closing price of CNX Nifty Fifty futures.

cc) China H-Shares futures based on the final settlement price of the Hang Seng China Enterprises Index calculated on the trading day prior to the last business day of the contract month.

dd) South Africa 40 futures based on the official settlement price of the FTSE/JSE Top 40 futures as reported by the JSE Securities Exchange on the third Thursday of the contract month.

ee) US Russ2000 futures based on the Final Settlement Price of the Russell 2000 futures as reported by CME on the third Friday of the contract month.

5) 24 hours dealing starts at 23.00 London time on Sunday and finishes at 21.15 London time on the following Friday. Ask dealers for information about public holidays.

6) Market trading times are given in London time, unless otherwise indicated. Please note that actual trading times are governed by local time in the country of the index's origin. Consequently, seasonal adjustments (such as day-light saving) in either the UK or the country of origin may cause times shown to be imprecise.

7) We do not quote the Hang Seng during the HKFE lunch break (12.30–14.30 Hong Kong time), or between 21.00 London time and the opening of the HKFE.

8) We do not quote the Nikkei during the SGX trading break or between 21.15 London time and the opening of SGX.

9) Bets on Daily Stock Indices and Daily Stock

Index futures can be rolled over provided a rollover instruction is received from the client at least 10 minutes before the close of the underlying cash index or futures contract.

When a Daily bet is rolled over, the open bet expires at the closing level of the relevant index or futures contract and a new bet is automatically opened for the next trading day at the closing level of the relevant index or futures contract plus or minus the IG rollover spread. The IG rollover spread is half a point in the case of Daily FTSE products, 1 point in the case of Daily Wall Street products and 0.1 points in the case of Daily S&P products.

When a Daily FTSE 100 bet is rolled over from Tuesday to Wednesday, the opening level of the new bet is adjusted to take account of the ex-dividend adjustment to the index. This is the number of points by which the FTSE 100 must be adjusted downwards to take account of those shares in the index which go ex-dividend before the Wednesday opening. We will use the ex-dividend figure published by Bloomberg (E&OE), rounded to 0.1 index point, to determine what adjustment to apply.

When a Controlled Risk Daily bet is rolled over, we will, unless instructed otherwise, place the Stop on the new bet at the same level as the Stop on the expiring bet. The IG rollover spread for a Controlled Risk Daily bet is 1 points in the case of Daily FTSE products, 2 points in the case of Daily Wall Street products and 0.2 for Daily S&P products.

10) The spread for the far-month US SPX500 futures is 0.2 wider than the value shown in the table.

Individual Shares

IG Index broke new ground when we introduced bets on a small number of individual FTSE 100 shares in 1995. Since then, our shares desk has grown dramatically.

IG now offers spreads on over 1700 UK shares, including nearly all UK companies with a market capitalisation of over £10 million, plus every S&P 500 and Nasdaq 100 stock in the US, and many leading European and Asian shares as well. If you are interested in dealing in a particular share but are unsure whether we offer it, please call in and ask our dealers. We may be able to make you a price immediately.

If you have not used our share service before, you should take a serious look at what we have to offer. Although the idea of betting on a share (rather than buying or selling through a stockbroker) may seem a bit odd at first, our service has substantial advantages over normal share dealing:

Tax-free profits*

Because your transaction is a bet, your profits are free of capital gains tax and income tax.

Gearing

You can take a position in a stock without having to put up the full contract value. Instead, you put up a margin deposit as collateral—normally around 10% of the contract value for

blue-chip shares. If you have a credit account you do not normally need to put up any deposit, as long as you are trading within your waived deposit limit.

Low transaction costs

There is no commission or stamp duty to pay. The only charge is our dealing spread.

Bears (and bulls) welcome

You can go long or short of almost every share that we quote. While there are other methods of shorting a stock, they are less straightforward and not usually available to smaller private investors.

Small minimum deal sizes

You don't need to make big bets. The minimum deal size for some UK shares is only £1/point, the equivalent of 100 shares.

Immediate dealing

We quote a price and you can deal immediately; no irritating waiting for an execution.

Controlled Risk facility

We offer a guaranteed stop-loss facility on all UK stocks and the vast majority of other shares we quote. The extra charge is normally 0.3%; you only pay this once, no matter how often the position is rolled over.

*Tax law can, of course, be changed and may differ if you pay tax in a jurisdiction other than the UK.

Types of Bet

We offer three different types of bet on individual shares: **Quarterly Bets**, **Daily Bets** and bets on **Share Options**.

Quarterly Bets

Quarterly Bets are designed to allow you to run a position in a share for several weeks or months. We normally quote prices for the next two or three quarter months. During January, for example, we will quote prices for UK shares in March, June and September.

Our price for a forward date will normally be slightly different to the price trading in the stock market. It is important to understand that these premiums or discounts are mechanical and do not reflect a bullish or bearish view on the part of our dealers. It works as follows:

Forward prices trade at a premium to spot prices to reflect the sacrifice of interest which an investor experiences by making payment for actual shares instead of taking a forward position. On the other hand, if a share is expected to go ex-dividend at any time before the forward dealing date, the forward price will be reduced by the amount of the anticipated dividend. This reflects the fact that a holder of actual shares receives dividends while an investor taking a forward position does not.

Typically, dividend yields are less than interest rates and the forward price therefore trades at a premium to the spot price. However, for some 'old economy' stocks, high dividends can mean the forward price is at a discount.

Daily Bets

Daily Bets are designed for the short-term trader. If you intend to run a position for only a short period, a Daily Bet has two significant advantages over a Quarterly Bet:

- The dealing spread is significantly narrower than the spread for the corresponding Quarterly Bet.
- Our quote is based on the cash price of the share—so you don't need to worry about any forward premium or discount.

Daily Bets expire on the same day as the bet is opened, at the closing market bid/offer price of the share on the relevant exchange, plus or minus half the IG spread. However, you can always ask for the bet to be rolled over to the next day. This involves closing the old bet and opening a new one. The opening level of the new bet will be adjusted to reflect the effect of interest and any dividends, but **there is no extra IG spread to pay**.

You can roll a Daily Bet over as many times as you like. You can also leave us a standing instruction to roll a particular Daily Bet, until such time as you instruct us to close it. Alternatively you can leave a standing instruction to roll *all* your open bets until you decide to close them.

Range of Shares

We normally offer Daily and Quarterly Bets on the following markets:

UK	Any liquid share with a market capitalisation over £10m
US	Any liquid share with a market capitalisation over \$500m
Rest of World	European, Australian, Canadian, South African and Asian shares

Other shares may be available on request. You can usually choose to have your bet denominated either in sterling or in the currency in which the particular share is quoted in its home market.

Dealing Spreads

Our dealing spread is added to either side of the underlying market spread for the share concerned. It is calculated as a percentage of the current price of the share, as follows:

	Daily Bets	Quarterly Bets		
		<i>Near</i>	<i>Far</i>	<i>Very Far</i>
UK shares (FTSE 100)	0.10%	0.20%	0.40%	0.60%
UK shares (other SETS/SETSm)	0.25%	0.40%	0.45%	0.60%
UK shares (market-maker)	0.25%	0.60%	0.70%	0.85%
US & Canadian shares (major)	0.10%	0.35%	0.45%	0.60%
US & Canadian shares (other)	0.15%	0.35%	0.45%	0.60%
European* shares (major)	0.10%	0.35%	0.45%	0.60%
European* shares (other)	0.25%	0.35%	0.45%	0.60%
Australian shares (major)	0.10%	0.60%	0.70%	0.85%
Australian shares (other)	0.25%	0.60%	0.70%	0.85%
Japan shares (major)	0.10%	0.35%	0.45%	0.60%
Japan shares (other)	0.25%	0.35%	0.45%	0.60%
Hong Kong & Singapore shares	0.40%	0.60%	0.70%	0.85%
South African shares	0.50%	0.75%	0.85%	1.00%
IOB shares	0.25%	0.40%	0.50%	0.60%

'Major' refers to constituents of the country's headline index/indices. Note: dealing spreads for Daily US and Canadian shares will be no higher than 4 cents/share per side and no lower than 1 cent/share per side in any one instance. *Special rates apply for Greek and Irish (non-stamp-duty-exempt) shares.

Controlled Risk premiums

The premium for a Controlled Risk shares bet is calculated as a percentage of the current share price, and is either added to the offer price (for a long position) or subtracted from the bid price (for a short position) on opening. The size of the premium is dependent on the volatility of the share. We have divided our UK shares into three categories: **Low** volatility (FTSE 100 shares, and many other SETS shares) at 0.3% premium; **Medium** volatility (other SETS/SETSm shares) at 0.7%; and **High** volatility (market-maker stocks) at 1.0%.

German, Italian and Australian shares are divided into the same three categories, while US, Canadian, Asian and other European shares all have a 0.3% premium, and IOB and South African shares all have a 1.0% premium.

Complete lists of the shares we offer, and their respective Controlled Risk premiums, are maintained on www.iindex.co.uk in the Dealing Guide section and in the Help area of the dealing platform.

Bets on Share Options

IG quotes options on almost every FTSE 100 share and a selection of leading US shares. As with other bets on options, we now quote an inclusive bid/offer spread for both opening and closing transactions.

It is important to remember that these transactions are bets and that the options cannot be

exercised. For this reason, the prices that we quote may sometimes be different to the price quoted in the underlying market, particularly if the share is about to go ex-dividend.

A short explanation of the advantages of option trading can be found on page 70 of this Handbook.

A note about SETS and non-SETS shares

UK shares are traded in one of two ways, and this can affect the way in which we quote betting prices to you. All the larger companies—in particular, those that have at any time been a member of the FTSE 100 Index—are traded on an electronic system called SETS. SETS allows market participants to contribute bids (a bid is an order to buy) and offers (an offer is an order to sell) for the stock themselves. The best resulting bids and offers comprise the price that is quoted in the market.

The London Stock Exchange has also recently introduced SETSmm, an electronic order book for FTSE 250 stocks.

In general, stocks that trade on SETS or

SETSmm tend to be more liquid. However, for larger bets it is still often necessary to check that there are bids or offers on the order book in a size comparable to the size of the bet before we quote you a price.

Non-SETS stocks are traded with market makers, who quote a bid and an offer for the stock in question, in a certain (normally fixed) number of shares. The bids and offers of all the participating market makers are gathered and the best bid and best offer are displayed. However, the prices displayed by the market makers are not absolutely guaranteed for trading, and it is frequently necessary for us to check the market before quoting you a betting price for larger bets. Market maker stocks can be extremely illiquid.

Examples: Quarterly Bets

Example 1: 'Buying' March GlaxoSmithKline

It is January and GlaxoSmithKline are quoted in the stock market at 1399/1400p. You call IG Index and ask for a price for March GlaxoSmithKline. We quote you 1401/1412.

You decide to 'buy' £25/point at 1412, our offer price. This means that you make £25 for every point our quote rises above 1412 and you lose £25 for every point our quote falls below 1412.

Your bet is the equivalent of buying 2500 shares. This is because if you did own 2500 shares, each penny movement in the price would be worth £25 to you. There is no broker's commission or stamp duty to pay; the only charge is our dealing spread.

Over the next month, GlaxoSmithKline rises to 1537/1538p in the stock market. You call IG Index and we tell you our quote for March GlaxoSmithKline is now 1537/1549. You close your bet by 'selling' £25/ point at 1537.

Your profit is calculated as follows:

Closing level	1537
Opening level	<u>1412</u>
Difference	125

You win: $125 \times £25 = £3125$ free of tax

We quote the majority of shares with a market capitalisation of over £10 million on a March, June, September, December cycle, and at any time we will quote a price for the next three quarter months. So, in this example, you could have checked our price for June or September Glaxo-SmithKline instead of March.

Example 2: 'Selling' September IBM

It is April and IBM is quoted on Wall Street at \$81.90/\$81.92. You call IG Index and ask for a price for September IBM. We quote you 8287/8315.

You decide to 'sell' \$4/point at 8287, our bid price. This means that you make \$4 for every point our quote falls below 8287 and you lose \$4 for every point our quote rises above 8287. Your bet is the equivalent of selling short 400 shares.

(If you had made a £4/point bet, then every one cent movement in the IBM price would make or lose you £4. At a £/\$ exchange rate of 1.9, this would be the equivalent of selling short $400 \times 1.9 = 760$ shares).

There is no broker's commission or stamp duty to pay; the only charge is our dealing spread.

Over the next few months, IBM rallies to \$88.25/88.27 on Wall Street, and you decide to cut your loss. You call IG Index and we tell you our quote for September IBM is now 8892/8920. You close your bet by 'buying' \$4/point at 8920.

Your loss is calculated as follows:

Closing level	8920
Opening level	<u>8287</u>
Difference	633

Loss: $633 \times \$4 = \2532

Example 3: A Controlled Risk 'Buy' of December Barclays

It is May and Barclays shares are quoted at 733/733.5p in the stock market. Our price for June Barclays is 733.5/736.9.

You decide to 'buy' £8/point as a Controlled Risk bet. You open the bet at 736.9, plus the Controlled Risk premium of 0.3%, or 2.2. So you 'buy' £8/point at 739.1. You have to decide how much money you want to risk on the bet. You decide to put your Controlled Risk stop at 704.1. That means you are risking 35 points (739.1, opening level, minus 704.1, stop level). So on an £8/point bet you are risking £280. That is the most you can lose.

Barclays drifts lower over the next few weeks and one day in late-May is trading at 710/710.5p. The company issues a negative trading statement after the market has closed, and the following morning the opening price in the stock market is 683.5/684p. Our quote, adjusted for June, is 683.2/686.4.

Your bet is closed at exactly 704.1, your stop level, not at our current quote. You have lost the maximum £280 on the bet, but the Controlled Risk protection has saved you from a much bigger loss.

Your loss is calculated as follows:

Opening level	739.1
Closing level	<u>704.1</u>
Difference	35.0

Loss: $35 \times £8 = £280$

Example: A Daily Bet

Example 4: 'Buying' Daily Vodafone

It is Thursday morning and Vodafone is trading in the stock market at 133.5/134p. You think that the stock will rise in the short term and ask IG Index for a Daily quote for Vodafone. We quote you 133.3/134.2.

You decide to 'buy' £50/point at 134.2, our offer price. This means that you make £50 for every point our quote rises above 134.2 and you lose £50 for every point that our quote falls below 134.2. You also instruct us to automatically roll over all Daily bets on your account.

At the end of trading on Thursday, Vodafone closes at 131. Your Daily bet is rolled over by closing at this level and re-opening a new bet for the next day at 131.03 (the close level plus 0.03 to reflect the effect of interest).

The next day Vodafone makes strong gains, ending the session on Friday at 139. Once again your bet is rolled over; the current bet is closed at 139 and a new bet is opened for the next business day at 139.09 (the close level plus 0.09 to reflect the effect of interest for three days over the weekend).

By midday on Monday, Vodafone is trading at 145.75/146p in the market and you decide to take your profit. You call IG Index and we tell you our quote for Daily Vodafone is now 145.5/146.2. You close your bet by 'selling' £50/point at 145.5.

Your profit is calculated as follows:

Initial bet:

Closing level	131.0
Opening level	<u>134.2</u>
Difference	3.2

Loss: $3.2 \times £50 = £160$

First Rollover:

Closing level:	139.00
Opening level:	<u>131.03</u>
Difference:	7.97

You win: $7.97 \times £50 = £398.50$

Second Rollover:

Closing level:	145.50
Opening level:	<u>139.09</u>
Difference	6.41

You win: $6.41 \times £50 = £320.50$

Total profit = $-160 + 398.5 + 320.5 = £559$ free of tax

Example: A Bet on a Share Option

Example 5: 'Buying' a Lloyds TSB call option

It is April and Lloyds TSB are trading in the stock market at 470p. You decide that the stock is due to rise. You call IG Index and ask for a price for a Lloyds TSB June 500 call option. We quote you 30/34 including IG spread, the same as the price currently quoted for the same option on LIFFE.

You decide to 'buy' £50/point. You open the bet at 34. This means that you make £50 for every point the option rises above 34 and you lose £50 for every point the option falls below 34.

Lloyds TSB does rise, and two weeks later the stock is trading in the market at 540p. We quote the June 500 call at 56/62. You take your profit and close your bet by 'selling' £50/point at 56.

Your profit is calculated as follows:

Closing level	56
Opening level	<u>34</u>
Difference	22

You win: $22 \times £50 = £1100$ tax-free

Shares Bets: Notes

a) Dealing spreads on shares are subject to variation, especially in volatile market conditions or in other unusual circumstances. Market spread will be added to the IG spread shown in the tables. Bets are opened and closed at the market bid/offer, adjusted for the contract month in the case of Quarterly Bets, minus/plus half the IG spread. Market spreads can widen significantly, particularly at the beginning and end of the trading day, and minimum spreads may exist.

The IG spread for a particular share is calculated as a percentage of the current price. Please see the table on page 27 for further details.

b) For Controlled Risk bets a Controlled Risk premium is charged on the opening. Bets are opened at the IG bid/offer, minus/plus the Controlled Risk premium. Bets are closed at the IG bid/offer. Controlled Risk bets may not be available on certain illiquid stocks; please ask our dealers for current information.

The Controlled Risk premium is calculated as a percentage of the current share price according to the schedule on page 27.

The Controlled Risk premium for bets on UK shares depends on the volatility of the share concerned. We will classify a UK share as having a Low, Medium or High volatility and the premium will vary accordingly. We will maintain up-to-date lists of Controlled Risk premiums for individual shares on our website www.igindex.co.uk.

c) IG quotes an 'all-in' spread on all options on individual shares which includes both IG spread and market spread. This applies to both opening and closing transactions. No spread is charged on option bets which are left to expire. The size of the spread varies between 4 and 20 points, depending on the option premium, the time to expiry and the volatility and liquidity of the underlying stock.

d) The Deposit Factor for any particular share is a percentage of the share price. The percentage will vary depending on the volatility of the share and the Exchange on which it is traded. Normally, the Deposit Factor for SETS shares is 10%; SETSmm shares require 10 or 25% depending on their volatility. Other UK shares have a minimum 25% Deposit Factor, but this can be substantially higher for particularly volatile shares. US shares that are in the Dow Jones, S&P 500 or NASDAQ 100 have Deposit Factors of 10%. All other US shares require 25%. European and South African shares normally have Deposit Factors of 10%. The Deposit Factor is 15% for Hong Kong shares

The deposit required for 'buying' a share option is the opening level times the size of the bet. For 'selling' a share option, the deposit is also the opening level times the size of the bet, subject to a maximum of what would be charged on the underlying share future, and a minimum of 50% of what would be charged on the underlying share future.

e) Bets on UK shares are denominated in pounds per point. For each share, one point means one penny. A £10/point bet is the equivalent to a position in 1000 shares.

Bets on US shares are denominated in dollars or pounds per point, at your choice. For each share, one point means one cent. A \$10/point bet is the equivalent to a position in 1000 shares. A £10/point bet is the equivalent of a position in the number of shares equal to 1000 multiplied by the £/\$ exchange rate.

Bets on European shares are denominated in pounds per point or in the local currency (normally euros), at your choice. For each share, one point means one cent. A €10/point bet is the equivalent to a position in 1000 shares. A £10/point bet is the equivalent of a position in the number of shares equal to 1000 divided by the €/\$ exchange rate.

Shares Bets: Notes

Bets on shares in other markets are denominated in pounds per point or in the local currency at your choice. The bet size equivalent to a position in a particular number of shares is calculated in the same way as detailed above.

Bets on UK Share Options are always denominated in pounds per point. Bets on US Share Options are always denominated in dollars per point.

f) Minimum bet sizes for both Quarterly and Daily bets are as follows:

Price	Min(£)	Min(\$)	Min(€)
499 or less	£5	\$8	€8
500–999	£3	\$5	€5
1000–1499	£2	\$3	€3
1500 and above	£1	\$2	€2

For bets denominated in other currencies, the minimum bet size is the equivalent of £3000 worth of underlying equity.

For bets on Share Options, the minimum bet size is £5/point for UK Share Options and \$5/point for US Share Options.

g) Dealing hours are as follows:

	Local time
UK Shares	08.00–16.30 and (08.00–21.00)*
UK Share Options	08.00–16.30
American Shares	09.30–16.00
European Shares	
Belgium	09.00–17.30
Denmark	09.00–17.00
Finland	10.00–18.25
France	09.00–17.25
Germany	09.00–20.00
Italy	09.10–17.25
Netherlands	09.00–17.30

Spain	09.00–17.30
Sweden	09.30–17.20
Switzerland	09.00–17.20
Ireland	08.00–16.30

Far Eastern Shares

Australia	10.00–16.00
Japan	09.00–11.00, 12.30–15.00
Hong Kong	10.00–12.30, 14.30–16.00
Singapore	09.00–12.30, 14.00–17.00

* We are able to quote some UK shares on a Quarterly basis until the close of Wall Street. We will not quote UK Daily shares bets after 16.30.

h) The contract months for Quarterly Bets rotate on a March, June, September, December cycle. Prices are quoted for the current and next quarter month.

The contract months for a UK Share Option will normally be the same as the contract months for the equivalent option quoted on LIFFE. IG normally quotes prices for the next three expiry months.

For a US Share Option, IG normally quotes prices for four expiry months; two near months plus two additional months from the relevant expiration cycle.

k) The last dealing day for Quarterly Bets is the Tuesday before the third Wednesday of the contract month.

The last dealing day for Daily Bets is the day on which the bet is opened.

The last dealing day for UK Share Options is the third Friday of the contract month.

The last dealing day for US Share Options is the third Friday of the expiry month or the previous business day if this is a market holiday.

l) Quarterly and Daily Share bets not already

closed by the client are closed on or after the last dealing day at the closing bid price (in the case of long positions) or closing offer price (in the case of short positions) of the relevant Exchange on the last dealing day as reported by Bloomberg (E&OE), plus or minus half the IG spread. In the event that the relevant Exchange does not publish a closing bid and offer price, bets will be closed at the last traded price at or prior to the close of the Exchange on the last dealing day as reported by Bloomberg (E&OE), plus or minus half the IG spread.

When a bet is of sufficient size that an equivalent transaction on the Exchange would be in excess of four times Normal Market Size (or where any number of bets are together in excess of four times Normal Market Size) then bets not already closed by the client by the last time for dealing will be automatically rolled over, unless we exercise our reasonable discretion to close the bet.

m) Bets on Share Options not already closed by the client are closed on or after the last dealing day on the following basis:

Bets on call options at the post-auction closing price of the underlying share on LSE on the last trading day, as reported by Bloomberg (E&OE) less the strike price, or at 0, whichever is greater.

Bets on put options at the strike price, less the post-auction closing price of the underlying share on LSE on the last trading day, as reported by Bloomberg (E&OE), or at 0, whichever is the greater.

n) Rollovers

Quarterly and Daily Bets can be rolled over on expiry provided a rollover instruction is received from the client at least fifteen minutes before the close of the relevant Exchange on the last dealing day. Bets on Share Options can-

not be rolled over.

When a Daily Bet is rolled over, the expiring bet is closed at the last traded price at or after the close of the relevant Exchange without IG spread. The opening level of the new bet is adjusted to reflect the effect of interest and (in cases where the relevant share goes ex-dividend before the next market opening) the effect of any dividend. No IG spread is charged on the opening of the new bet. Details about the methods used to calculate interest and dividend adjustments are available on request. Different interest rates apply to long and short positions; current rates are available on request.

When a Quarterly Shares Bet is rolled over to the next quarter, the expiring bet is closed at the last traded price at or after the close of the relevant Exchange plus or minus half the IG spread as shown in note (a). No IG spread is charged on the opening of the new bet.

o) If there is a bonus share issue, special dividend, rights issue, or any other event making it appropriate by normally accepted standards to adjust the opening level or size of a bet, IG Index will make whatever adjustment it believes to be fair and reasonable. IG will always attempt to replicate the rights and adjustments afforded to shareholders or the underlying stock when adjusting a spread bet. Please be aware that, with certain corporate actions such as entitlements or rights issues, those clients who have shorted a stock (made a down bet) will not have the option to take up the rights or entitled shares and may be assigned a larger position in terms of pounds, or any other currency, per point. Typically when there is an element of choice in a corporate action, the choice is usually only extended to those who have invested in (bought) the stock. If you go short of a stock, any rights or other entitlement may be exercised against you. With regard to equity options, IG Index will take note of any adjustment made by LIFFE in

Shares Bets: Notes

respect of options on the affected share.

In the unlikely event of a dispute, a client may ask our regulator the Financial Services Authority (FSA), or any successor, to arbitrate.

IG Index will take whatever action it considers fair and reasonable if a share is suspended, but a client may ask the FSA to arbitrate in the event of a disagreement.

Sectors

Each company in the FTSE 350 is classified according to its main business activity, resulting in a total of 35 sectors. In the same way that the FTSE itself represents a weighted average of the share prices of its constituent stocks, sector indices are weighted averages of the share prices of their individual constituents.

The relative performance of individual sectors provides a vital guide to the mood of the markets and the shifting patterns of investor behaviour. Sector betting lets you:

- Gain exposure to a basket of related stocks with a single trade
- Take a view on an industry without having to know company-specific information

If you have a view on the future performance of an industry, for example, a bet on the sector will give you a broader exposure than simply adding some of the individual constituents to your portfolio. A bet on the sector avoids over-exposure to any particular company, reducing the impact of company-specific news on your investment.

Types of bet

As with our bets on individual shares, you can take a short-term view with a Daily Bet, or a longer-term view with a Quarterly Bet.

Range of markets

We offer bets on the following FTSE 350 sectors:

Aerospace & Defence
Banks
Beverages
Chemicals
Construction & Building Materials
Electricity
Electronic & Electrical Equipment
Engineering & Machinery
Food & Drug Retailers
Food Producers & Processors
Health
Household Goods & Textiles
Insurance
IT Hardware
Leisure, Entertainment & Hotels
Life Assurance
Media & Photography
Mining
Oil & Gas
Oil Equipment
Pharmaceuticals & Biotech
Real Estate
Retailers
Software & Computer Services
Speciality & Other Finance
Support Services
Telecommunication Services
Tobacco
Transport
Water

We also quote the FTSE TechMARK and FTSE 250 indices in the same way as we treat FTSE 350 sectors.

Examples

Example 1: 'Selling' June September Telecommunication Services

It is June, and you believe the outlook for the Telecommunication Services sector is bleak over the next few months. Our quote for September is 2955/2973, and you decide to 'sell' £10 per point at 2955.

You are right. Two weeks later our quote for September Telecommunication Services has dropped to 2770/2786, and you decide to take your profit. You close your position by 'buying' £10 at 2786.

Your profit on the trade is calculated as follows:

Opening level	2955
Closing level	<u>2786</u>
Difference	169

Profit on £10/point 'sell' = £1690 tax-free

Example 2: 'Selling' Daily Software & Computer Services

It is Wednesday morning. You suspect that the UK's Software & Computer Services sector is over-valued and is in imminent danger of a fall. IG's daily quote is 620.5/622.4, and you decide to 'sell' £50 per point at 620.5 (instructing us to roll your bet over). At the end of trading on Wednesday, the sector closes at 623. Your Daily bet is rolled over by closing at this level and re-opening a new bet for the next day at 623.06 (the closing level of 623 plus 0.06 to reflect the effect of interest).

On Thursday the sector continues to rise and you decide to cut your losses and close your position. IG's daily quote is now 625/626.9 and you close your bet by 'buying' £50 per point at 626.9. Your loss is calculated as follows:

Initial bet	
Closing level	623
Opening level	<u>620.5</u>
Difference	2.5

Loss: $2.5 \times £50 = £125$

Rolled-over bet	
Closing level	626.9
Opening level	<u>623.06</u>
Difference	3.84

Loss: $3.84 \times £50 = £192$

Total loss = £125 + £192 = £317

Sector Betting: Notes

a) The sectors can be traded in two ways: as a Daily contract or as a futures contract (Quarterly Bet). The contract months for Quarterly Bets rotate on a March, June, September, December cycle. Prices are quoted for the current and next quarter month.

b) IG quotes an 'all-in' spread for sectors which includes both IG spread and market spread. The spread is usually calculated as a percentage of the current sector price as follows:

Daily:	0.45% of sector price
Near quarter:	0.6% of sector price
Far quarter:	0.7% of sector price

c) For Controlled Risk bets, a Controlled Risk premium is charged on the opening. The premium is usually calculated as a percentage of the current sector price as follows:

Daily:	0.3% of sector price
Near quarter:	0.25% of sector price
Far quarter:	0.4% of sector price

d) The deposit factor will normally be 10% of the price of the sector in question. Thus a sector priced at 2000 will normally incur a deposit 200 times the bet size.

e) Minimum bet sizes are as follows:

Sector price	Minimum bet size
0–999	£3 per point
1000+	£2 per point

f) Dealing hours: Monday–Friday, 08.15–16.30.

g) The last dealing day for Quarterly Bets will be the Tuesday before the 3rd Wednesday of the contract month.

h) Daily Bets will expire at the close of the

exchange on the day they are struck. If no instruction has been given to roll, the settlement will be at the 'synthetic bid' of the market (for long positions) or the 'synthetic offer' (for short positions). The 'synthetic bid' and 'synthetic offer' will be calculated by IG on the basis of the closing bids and offers of the constituent shares of the sector in question.

j) Futures trades will settle on the basis of the last price of the sector in question at (or prior to) the close of the exchange on the last dealing day, as reported by Bloomberg (E&OE), plus or minus half the IG spread.

k) Rollovers

Daily and Quarterly Bets can be rolled over on expiry provided a rollover instruction is received from the client. Rollover instructions must be left at least 30 minutes before the close of the exchange on the day the bet is due to expire. The LSE normally closes at 16.30.

Daily Bets: If an instruction to roll has been given, Daily Bets will settle on the basis of the last price of the sector in question at (or prior to) close of the exchange. They will be re-opened for the following trading day at a different level, reflecting the cost of funding the position and any dividends or corporate actions seen on constituent shares of the sector in question. No additional spread will be charged on the roll.

Quarterly Bets: If an instruction to roll has been given, a new position will be opened for the next quarter. The opening level of this new position will reflect expected dividends and funding costs for the next quarter, but will be free of any IG spread. Rollover instructions must be left at least 30 minutes before the close of the exchange. The LSE normally closes at 16.30.

Currencies

Our currency bets are divided into two types:

Spot currency bets are intended for shorter-term trading.

Forward currency bets (and bets on CME currencies) allow you to take longer-term positions. The Forward currency bets listed in the Information Tables are bets for the quarterly CME value dates. You can place bets on currencies for the next quarter, and, when that quarter has less than three weeks to expiry, for the quarter beyond that.

When you make a currency bet with IG Index it is important that you understand three things:

Which way round the currency rate on which you are betting is being quoted.

The currency in which your bet is denominated.

The size of transaction in the foreign exchange market which is the equivalent of your bet.

Which way round am I betting?

You need to know which way round the currency rate on which you are betting is being quoted and which currency it is that you expect to strengthen when you 'buy', or weaken when you 'sell'.

With all IG's currency bets, you 'buy' if you expect the first-named currency to strengthen and 'sell' if you expect the first-named currency to weaken. So you would 'buy' Sterling/Japanese yen if you expected that Sterling would strengthen against the Japanese yen. You would 'sell' Euro/Japanese yen if you thought that the Euro would weaken against the yen.

Some bets against the US dollar can be made in two forms. For example, a bet between the US dollar and the Swiss franc can be made either

as a US dollar/Swiss franc bet, the form in which the rate is quoted in the foreign exchange market, or as a Swiss franc/US dollar bet, the form in which the rate is quoted on the CME in Chicago. A 'buy' in Swiss franc/US dollar is a bet that the Swiss franc will strengthen against the dollar, while a 'buy' in US dollar/Swiss franc is a bet that the dollar will strengthen against the Swiss franc.

In which currency is my bet denominated?

With many currency bets, you can choose the currency in which you would like your bet to be denominated. All currency bets can be denominated in the second or 'natural' currency (e.g. betting so many dollars per point on the Euro/dollar rate). Bets of this type closely replicate the exposures created by an equivalent transaction in the foreign exchange market. They are, however, unpopular with some clients when the 'natural' currency is a relatively unfamiliar one like the yen or the Swiss franc. In these cases we offer sterling or the dollar as an alternative denominating currency for smaller bets (bets where your exposure is less than the equivalent of \$250,000). For bets above this size you may be required to denominate your bet in the 'natural' currency, depending on market conditions. In all cases, it is important that you specify the currency in which you wish your bet to be denominated at the time the bet is opened.

How big is my bet?

To work out your exposure on a particular bet you need to be clear about what is meant by a point. In all our currency bets, a point is the last figure that you are quoted when you open your bet. (Some currency rates are quoted as five-figure numbers, and some are quoted as four-figure numbers.)

For example, you are quoted a price on Euro/US dollar of 11301/11303 and decide to

'buy' \$10/point at 11303. That means you will make \$10 if you close your bet at 11304 and lose \$10 if you close your bet at 11302.

You can work out the size of transaction in the foreign exchange market which would be the rough equivalent of a particular bet by multiplying the bet size by the price at which you have dealt.

In this example:

$$\begin{aligned} & \$10 \text{ (bet size)} \times 11303 \text{ (dealing price)} \\ & = \$113,030 \end{aligned}$$

Your bet is equivalent to buying €100,000/selling \$113,030 in the foreign exchange market.

Forward Currencies

Example 1: 'Buying' British pound/US dollar

The British pound/US dollar rate is quoted in the same form (£/\$) on the CME and in the foreign exchange markets. It is July, and you believe that the British pound will strengthen against the dollar in the next three months. IG's quote for September £/\$ is 17398/17410. You 'buy' \$2/point at 17410. The deposit is \$600; (\$2, bet size, x 300, deposit factor). If the pound weakened, contrary to your expectations, so that IG's quote for September fell to 17220/17232, you could close your bet at 17220.

Your loss would be calculated as follows:

Opening level	17410
Closing level	<u>17220</u>
Difference	190

Loss on a \$2/point 'buy': $190 \times \$2 = \380

Example 2: 'Selling' US dollar/yen

It is August, and you believe that the Japanese yen will strengthen against the dollar in the next two months. IG's quote for September \$/¥ is 12010/12022. You 'sell' \$5/point at 12010. Although you expect the yen to strengthen, you are 'selling' because you are betting on the direction of the first-named currency, in this case the dollar. The deposit is \$1000 (\$5, bet size, x 200, deposit factor). If the yen rose in line with your expectations, so that IG's quote for September \$/yen fell to 11274/11286, you could close your bet at 11286.

Your profit would be calculated as follows:

Opening level	12010
Closing level	<u>11286</u>
Difference	724

Profit on a \$5/point 'sell': $724 \times \$5 = \3620 free of tax

As you will see from these examples, profits and losses on currency bets are realised in the currency in which the bet is denominated. Once a bet has been closed, foreign currency balances are normally converted to sterling at the prevailing market rate.

INFORMATION TABLE: Forward Currencies

<i>Currency pair and dealing hours</i>		<i>One point means</i>	<i>Bet size equivalent to one contract</i>	<i>Minimum bet</i>	<i>IG spread (p)</i>	<i>Controlled Risk bet premium (p)(p)</i>	<i>Deposit Factor</i>	<i>Contract months Last dealing day</i>
Euro/ US dollar	0.0001 \$/Euro	\$12.5	\$2 or £1	12	6	200	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
British pound/ US dollar	0.0001 \$/£	\$6.25	\$2 or £1	12	6	300	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
Swiss franc/ US dollar	0.0001 \$/SF	\$12.5	\$2	10	5	140	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
Japanese yen/ US dollar	0.000001 \$/¥	\$12.5	£2	10	5	170	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
US dollar/ Swiss franc	0.0001 SF/\$	n/a	SF2 or \$1	12	6	250	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
US dollar/ Japanese yen	0.01 ¥/\$	n/a	¥150 or \$1 or £1	12	6	200	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
Euro/ Sterling	0.0001 £/Euro	n/a	£1	10	4	120	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month

(See notes page 48)

INFORMATION TABLE: Forward Currencies

<i>Currency pair and dealing hours</i>		<i>One point means</i>	<i>Bet size equivalent to one contract</i>	<i>Minimum bet</i>	<i>IG spread (p)</i>	<i>Controlled Risk bet premium (b)(p)</i>	<i>Deposit Factor</i>	<i>Contract months Last dealing day</i>
Sterling/ Swiss franc	0.0001 SF/£	n/a	SF2 or £1	24	8	350	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
Sterling/ Japanese yen	0.01 ¥/£	n/a	¥150 or £1	24	8	300	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
Euro/ Swiss franc	0.0001 SF/Euro	n/a	SF2 or £1	12	6	250	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
Euro/ Japanese yen	0.01 ¥/Euro	n/a	¥150 or £1	12	6	200	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
Canadian dollar/ US dollar	0.0001 \$/C\$	\$10	£2	10	5	107	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
Australian dollar/ US dollar	0.0001 \$/A\$	\$10	\$2	10	5	120	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month
New Zealand dollar/ US dollar	0.0001 \$/NZ\$	\$10	£1	12	5	120	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (c)								Fri. before the third Wed. of contract month

(See notes page 48)

Notes to Forward Currencies Information Tables

- a)** Bets not already closed by the client expire automatically at the middle of the 20.00 IG price on the last dealing day, plus or minus half the IG spread.
- b)** For Controlled Risk bets on all currencies the Controlled Risk premium is charged on the opening price. It is either added to the offer price or subtracted from the bid price on opening. Controlled Risk bets close at the normal IG closing price.
- c)** Normal dealing hours are from 21.00 London time on Sunday until 21.15 London time on Friday.
- d)** Spreads are subject to variation, especially in volatile market conditions.
- e)** When Forward currency bets are rolled over, the initial bet will be closed at our current bid/offer price for the contract month and the new bet will be opened at the mid-price of our current quote for the next contract month.

Spot Currencies

Our dealing spread on a Spot currency bet is significantly narrower than on the corresponding Forward currency bet.

Spot bets have the additional advantage that there is no need to worry about any premium or discount for a forward date.

A Spot currency bet always expires within 24 hours of when it is opened: any Spot bet not closed out before 20.00 London time will be automatically settled at the 20.00 spot rate of the currency pair concerned, plus or minus half the IG spread.

However, if you want to keep your bet open, you can always request that your bet is rolled over to the following day. This involves closing the old bet and opening a new one, according to the procedure described in note (a) on page 52. The opening level of the new bet will be adjusted for overnight market premiums or discounts.

You can roll a Spot currency bet over as many times as you like. If you are likely to roll several positions more than once, you may find it convenient to leave a standing instruction to automatically roll *all* your open Spot currency bets until you decide to close them.

Example 1: 'Buying' Euro/Sterling

On 14 August, you believe that the Euro will rise against Sterling in the short term. You ask for our quote on Spot €/£ and we quote you 6770/6772. You 'buy' £10 per point at 6772. You ask that your position be rolled over that evening, to the 15th. The current position is closed off at the middle price at 8.00pm, 6780. On this bet you make a profit as follows:

Closing level	6780
Opening level	<u>6772</u>
Difference	8

Profit on a £10 per point 'buy': $8 \times £10 = £80$

At the same time, a new position is opened for the following day at 6780.4 (the closing level plus a 0.4 premium to cover the differential between UK and European interest rates). On the 15th, you again ask that your position be rolled over at 8.00pm. The Spot level middle price of €/£ is 6850, so your bet is closed there. On this bet you make a profit as follows:

Closing level	6850
Opening level	<u>6780.4</u>
Difference	69.6

Profit on a £10 per point 'buy': $69.6 \times £10 = £696$

At the same time, a new position is opened for the following day (16 August) at 6850.4 (the closing level plus a 0.4 premium to cover the differential between UK and European interest rates). During the day, you decide to close your bet and call for a quote on €/£. We quote you 6830/6832 and you close your position at 6830. On this bet you make a loss as follows:

Opening level	6850.4
Closing level	<u>6830</u>
Difference	20.4

Loss on a £10 per point 'buy': $20.4 \times £10 = £204$

Overall result of the transaction:

1st bet:	£ 80
2nd bet:	£ 696
3rd bet:	£ <u>(204)</u>
	£ 572 profit free of tax

INFORMATION TABLE: Spot Currencies

Currency pair and dealing hours (a)	One point means	Minimum bet	IG spread (c)	Controlled Risk bet premium (c)	Deposit Factor	Close of dealing (a)(b)
Euro/ US dollar 24 hours	0.0001 \$/Euro	50p	2	3	200	20.00 on day of bet
Sterling/ US dollar 24 hours	0.0001 \$/£	50p	3	3	300	20.00 on day of bet
US dollar/ Swiss franc 24 hours	0.0001 SF/\$	50p	4	3	250	20.00 on day of bet
US dollar/ Japanese yen 24 hours	0.01 ¥/\$	50p	3	3	200	20.00 on day of bet
US dollar/ Canadian dollar 24 hours	0.0001 CAD/\$	50p	4	3	250	20.00 on day of bet
Euro/ Sterling 24 hours	0.0001 £/Euro	50p	2	3	120	20.00 on day of bet
Euro/ Swiss franc 24 hours	0.0001 SF/Euro	50p	4	3	250	20.00 on day of bet
Swiss franc/ Japanese yen 24 hours	0.01 ¥/SF	50p	4	3	150	20.00 on day of bet
Euro/ Japanese yen 24 hours	0.01 ¥/Euro	50p	4	3	200	20.00 on day of bet

MANY MORE CURRENCY PAIRS AVAILABLE:

We have an extensive range of Spot and Forward bets, including Australasian and Scandinavian currencies. Please contact your dealer or check online.

(See notes page 52)

Notes to Spot Currencies Information Tables

a) The client may, at any time before 19.30 London time on the day of the bet, instruct that a Spot currency bet be rolled to the following trading day. If a rollover instruction is given, the bet will be closed at the middle of the IG price at 20.00. A new bet of equal size and direction will then be opened for the following day at the middle of the IG price at 20.00, with a rollover adjustment.

The rollover adjustment comprises two parts:

(i) an adjustment for overnight market premiums or discounts.

(ii) a rollover charge of 0.0055% of the value of the position (this equates to an annual rollover charge of approximately 2%).

If a bet has an attached Stop or Limit order we

will, unless instructed otherwise, attach an identical Stop or Limit to the following day's bet.

b) If no rollover instruction is received, Spot currency bets will expire at the middle of the 20.00 price for the rate concerned plus or minus half the IG spread.

c) Spreads are subject to variation, especially in volatile market conditions. On Controlled Risk bets the Controlled Risk premium is charged on the opening price. It is either added to the offer price or subtracted from the bid price on opening. Controlled Risk bets close at the normal IG closing price.

d) Normal dealing hours are from 21.00 London time on Sunday until 21.15 London time on Friday.

Interest Rates

Interest rate futures can seem a bit strange at first, but they are quite easy to understand. The transactions work in exactly the same as all our other bets. If you buy at one price and sell at another your profit or loss depends on the dif-

ference between the two prices. The only new thing that you need to know to be able to bet on interest rate contracts is what the prices actually mean. There are two different sorts of interest rate contracts you can bet on with IG:

Short-term Interest Rates

Short-term interest rate contracts allow you to bet on the direction of various countries' 3-month interest rates.

In each case, the price of the contract is 100 minus the interest rate. So a price of 92 means an interest rate of 8%, a price of 93 means 7%,

95 means 5% and so on. So if you think short-term interest rates will fall, you 'buy', and if you think they will rise, you 'sell'. The contracts are structured that way so that dealing in them is like dealing in gilt-edged securities, where you buy if you think rates will fall and vice-versa.

Example 1: 'Selling' 3 month Sterling Deposits

You believe that short-term UK interest rates will rise so that the price of 3 month Sterling Deposits (usually called Short Sterling) will fall. You decide to 'sell' March Sterling Deposits. The market price is 95.24/95.25, implying an expectation that, in March, 3 month interest rates will be 4.755% (100 minus 95.245). IG's quotation, which does not contain the decimal point, is 9523/9526. You 'sell' £50/point at 9523. The deposit is £1000 (£50, bet size, x 20, deposit factor). You are wrong; interest rates fall, the price goes up and our quotation becomes 9559/9562.

You decide to take your loss and close your bet at 9562.

Closing level	9562
Opening level	<u>9523</u>
Difference	39

Loss on a £50/point 'sell': $39 \times £50 = £1950$

Long-term Interest Rates

Long-term interest rates are reflected in the price of government bonds. Bond futures allow you to bet on the direction of long-term interest rates in various countries. Since bond prices

rise when rates fall, you would 'buy' these contracts if you expected the relevant interest rates to fall and 'sell' if you expected rates to rise.

Example 2: 'Buying' the US T-Bond

You believe long-term interest rates in the US will fall and therefore the price of T-Bonds will rise, so you decide to 'buy' the December T-Bond. The market is at 113-20; that is 113 and 20/32nds since T-Bonds are quoted in fractions rather than decimals. IG's quote is 113-18/113-22. You decide to 'buy' \$15/point at 113-22. The deposit is \$645 (\$15, bet size, x 43, the deposit factor). The Bonds do rise, to 116-10. IG's quote is 116-08/116-12 and you close the bet at 116-08. Your profit is calculated as follows:

Closing level	116-08
Opening level	<u>113-22</u>
Difference	82 32nds

Profit on a \$15/point 'buy': $82 \times \$15 = \1230 free of tax

NOTE: You can also use a decimalised contract to bet on the T-Bond. This option allows you to trade the T-Bond with prices quoted in decimals rather than the traditional fractions.

INFORMATION TABLE: Short-term Interest Rates

Market name and dealing hours (6)	One point means	Bet size equivalent to one contract	Minimum bet	IG spread (2/5)	Controlled Risk bet premium (2/5)	Deposit Factor	Contract months Last dealing day (1)(4)
Eurodollar (3 month)	0.01	\$25	\$5	2	2	28	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
23.00–13.05							Second bus. day prior to third Wed of contract month at 11.00 (London time)
Sterling Deposit (3 month)	0.01	£12.50	£5	2	2	20	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
07.30–18.00							Third Wed. of contract month at 11.00 (London time)
Euribor (3 month)	0.01	£17.50 (Depends on exchange rate)	£5	2	2	14	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
01.00–21.00							Two bus. days prior to 3rd Wed. of contract month
Euroswiss	0.01	£10 (Depends on exchange rate)	£5	2	4	22	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
07.30–18.00							Two bus. days prior to 3rd Wed. of contract month at 11.00 (London time)
Euroyen	0.01	£12.50 (Depends on exchange rate)	£5	3	3	10	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec
00.40–12.05							Two Singapore bus. days preceding the third Wed of the contract month

(See notes page 57)

INFORMATION TABLE: Long-term Interest Rates

Market name and dealing hours (6)	One point means	Bet size equivalent to one contract	Minimum bet	IG spread (2)(5)	Controlled Risk bet premium (2)(5)	Deposit Factor	Contract months Last dealing day (1)(4)
Treasury Bond 02.00–22.00	1/32 (3)	\$31.25	\$5	4	4	43.2	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 3rd last bus. day of previous month
Treasury Bond Decimalised 02.00–22.00	0.01 (8)	\$10	\$5	8	8	134.4	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 3rd last bus. day of previous month
Treasury Note (5 year) 02.00–22.00	1/32 (3)	\$31.25	\$5	4	4	19.46	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 3rd last bus. day of previous month
Decimalised Treasury Note (5 year) 02.00–22.00	0.01 (8)	\$10	\$5	8	8	87.5	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 3rd last bus. day of previous month
Treasury Note (10 year) 02.00–22.00	1/32 (3)	\$31.25	\$5	4	4	28.1	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 3rd last bus. day of previous month
Decimalised Treasury Note (10 year) 02.00–22.00	0.01 (8)	\$10	\$5	8	8	87.5	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 3rd last bus. day of previous month
Long Gilt (6%) 08.00–18.00	0.01	£10	£2	4	2	109	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 3rd last bus. day of previous month
German Bund 07.00–21.00	0.01	€10	£2	2	5	140	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 2 Frankfurt bus. days before the 10th calendar day or next business day at 12.30 CET
German Bobl 07.00–21.00	0.01	€10	£2	4	3	80	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 2 Frankfurt bus. days before the 10th calendar day or next business day at 12.30 CET
German Schatz 07.00–21.00	0.01	€10	£2	3	4	35	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec 2 Frankfurt bus. days before the 10th calendar day or next business day at 12.30 CET
Japanese 10-year Government Bond Note (7)	0.01	£50 (Depends on exchange rate)	£2	8	4	94.5	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec Usually the 7th Tokyo bus. day prior to 20th calendar day of month at 06.00

(See notes page 57)

Notes to Interest Rate Information Tables

1) Bets not already closed by the client expire automatically on the IG last dealing day on the basis set out below plus or minus half the IG spread:

a) Eurodollar at the final settlement price of 90-day Eurodollar futures on CME on the IG last trading day. This settlement price is based on the BBA Interest Settlement Rate.

b) Sterling Deposit based on the Exchange Delivery Settlement Price (EDSP) of the Short Sterling futures on LIFFE. The EDSP is calculated 100 minus the BBA LIBOR for 3-month sterling deposits at 11.00 on the last trading day.

c) Euribor based on the EDSP of EURIBOR futures on LIFFE. The EDSP is calculated as 100 minus the EBF Euribor Offered Rate for 3-month Euro deposits at 11.00 Brussels time on the last trading day.

d) Euroswiss based on the EDSP of Euroswiss futures on LIFFE. The EDSP is calculated as 100 minus the BBA LIBOR for 3-month Euroswiss Franc deposits at 11.00 on the last trading day.

e) Euroyen based on the Final Settlement Price of Euroyen futures as reported by SGX.

f) Treasury Bonds and Treasury Notes basis the official closing price on the IG last trading day of the relevant futures contract as reported by CBOT.

g) Long Gilts basis the official closing price of the LIFFE Long Gilt futures contract on the IG last dealing day.

h) German Bund, Bobl and Schatz at the Final Settlement Price of the relevant futures contract as determined by Eurex at 12.30 CET on the last trading day.

j) Japanese 10-year Government Bonds at the

final settlement price of the 10-year JGB futures as reported by TSE on the last trading day.

2) Spreads shown apply only to months where there is a good volume of trading; in other months the spread may be wider.

3) A quotation in Treasury Bonds or Treasury Notes such as 125-12 means 125 and 12/32. Thus, if an Up Bet were opened at 125-12 and closed at 126-20 the difference between the two levels would be 1 and 8/32, i.e. 40 points.

4) The last dealing day shown in this Handbook does not always coincide with the last trading day of the relevant exchange. This is because contracts can become illiquid as they approach expiry and market spreads can widen considerably.

5) Spreads are subject to variation, especially in volatile market conditions.

6) Market opening times are given in London time, unless otherwise indicated. Please note that actual trading times are governed by local time in the country of the interest rate or bond's origin. Consequently, seasonal time adjustments (such as daylight saving) either in the UK or in the country of origin may cause the times shown to be imprecise.

7) Dealing hours for the Japanese 10-year Government Bond are from 09.00 to 11.00 and from 12.30 to 15.00 Tokyo time, and from 07.00 until 16.00 London time.

8) The quotation in Treasury Bond/Note Decimalised is presented in hundredths of a full Treasury Bond/Note Point. So 11325 is the equivalent of 113-08, because 113-08 means 113 and 8/32, or 113 and a quarter of a point. Contracts will be settled to the nearest 1/100th of a point, as calculated from the relevant settlement provided by the CBOT, converted into decimal form.

Commodities

Futures markets were first developed in the 19th century to serve the needs of commodity traders. Commodity markets are characterised by sometimes dramatic changes in supply and demand and consequent price volatility. The ability to buy or sell forward on regulated Exchanges gives producers, consumers and traders in raw materials the ability to limit their risks by hedging against adverse price movements.

From the beginning, speculators were attracted to commodity futures markets by the prospect of dramatic price movements and a trading mechanism which made short selling as easy as buying. The boom in financial futures over the last thirty years has reduced speculative interest in these contracts. However, commodity markets continue to present periodic opportunities for spectacular profit, and for equally dramatic loss.

IG offers a simple way to get involved in these markets, with the ability to take smaller positions than are possible in the underlying futures contracts. However, you should be aware of the risks. Commodity prices can remain relatively static for long periods, but they can also make dramatic moves. Coffee, cocoa and orange juice, for example, are quite capable of doubling or halving in price over a relatively short period.

The risks are compounded by the fact that many of these markets operate a system of price limits which mean that you can be locked into mounting losses for several days in a row with no opportunity to cut your position. You cannot sell a contract which is 'limit down' or buy one which is 'limit up', either in the underlying market or with IG Index. If you are concerned by this possibility, we would strongly

suggest that you use Controlled Risk bets, where you are guaranteed that, if the price gets to your stop level, your bet will be closed at the specified level regardless of market conditions.

A note about the London Metal Exchange (LME)

The LME has an important peculiarity. The main quoted price for all LME metals is the so-called 3-month price, a price for metal to be delivered on a particular date in roughly ninety days time. The 3-month price quoted on, say, 3 July, and the 3-month price quoted on, say, 17 July, a couple of weeks later, are thus prices for different settlement and delivery dates. (This is in contrast to the situation in other commodity futures markets; 'March Cocoa', for example, has the same settlement date whether you trade in December or in February.)

This peculiarity has an important practical consequence when you bet on LME metals with IG. Say, for example, you 'buy' 3-month copper. A week later the price rises and you decide to take your profit. You cannot close your position simply by 'selling' 3-month copper, because the 3-month date is now a different day. Instead you have to 'sell' copper for the same date for which you 'bought' it. The price for this date is not normally the same as the current 3-month price. It may be lower, if the market is in 'contango', or higher, if the market is in 'backwardation'. When metal is in short supply, backwardations can sometimes be very large. So you should be aware that it is possible to lose money on an LME bet even if the 3-month price has moved in your favour, or make money even if the 3-month price has moved against you.

Example 1: 'Buying' London Cocoa

You expect that the price of Cocoa in London is going to increase. The market price is £878/£880 per tonne. IG Index will put their spread around this price, so our 4-point spread will make our quote 876/882.

You 'buy' at 882 and you decide to make a bet of £20/point. The deposit is £1300 (£20, the bet size, times 65, the deposit factor). The market rises so that our quotation becomes 897/903. You decide to take your profit. Your closing price is 897. Your profit is calculated as follows:

Closing level	897
Opening level	<u>882</u>
Difference	15

Profit on a £20/point 'buy': $15 \times £20 = £300$ free of tax

Example 2: 'Selling' Gold on a Controlled Risk basis

You decide that the price of Gold is set to fall but you feel that you want to limit your risk potential with a Controlled Risk bet. Say our price for December Gold is 654.7/655.4, including the IG spread of 0.7, and you choose to 'sell' \$100/point at 654.7. The Controlled Risk premium of 0.3 is also subtracted on the opening, so your opening price would be 654.4. You want to limit your losses to \$2000 so you put your Stop 20 points above your opening level, i.e. at 674.4. We require as a deposit for this kind of bet the maximum amount you can lose—\$2000 in this case.

The market falls and you decide to close the bet. Our price for December Gold is now 646.4/647.1 so your closing price is 647.1.

Opening level	654.4
Closing level	<u>647.1</u>
Difference	7.3

Profit on a \$100/point Controlled Risk 'sell': $7.3 \times \$100 = \730 free of tax

INFORMATION TABLE: Commodities—Soft and Industrial Commodities; Oil

<i>Commodity market and dealing hours (London time)</i>		<i>One point means</i>	<i>Bet size equivalent to one contract</i>	<i>Minimum bet</i>	<i>IG spread (3/7)</i>	<i>Controlled Risk bet premium</i>	<i>Deposit Factor</i>	<i>Contract months Last dealing day (1)(5)(6)</i>
Cocoa (London)	£/tonne	£10	£2	4	4	65	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec	
09.30–16.50							Last bus. day of prev. month (b)	
Cocoa (New York)	\$/tonne	\$10	\$5	10	6	112	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec	
06.30–20.15							Second Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (d)	
Coffee Robusta (London)	\$/tonne	\$5	\$2	6	6	107	Jan, Mar, May, July, Sep, Nov	
09.40–16.55							Last bus. day of prev. month (b)	
Coffee Arabica (New York)	0.01 cents/pound	\$3.75	\$1	60	20	634.67	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec	
06.30–20.15							Second Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (d)	
Orange Juice	0.01 cents/pound	\$1.50	\$1	120	60	1493.33	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Nov	
12.00–20.15							Last bus. day of prev. month (d)	
White Sugar No.5 (London)	\$/tonne	\$50	£15	1.0	0.8	32	Mar, May, Aug, Oct, Dec	
09.45–17.30							First Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (b)	
Sugar No.11 World (New York)	0.01 cents/pound	\$11.20	\$2	6	6	87.5	Mar, May, Jul, Oct.	
06.30–20.15							Last bus. day of prev. month (d)	

(See notes page 67)

INFORMATION TABLE: Commodities—Soft and Industrial Commodities; Oil

Commodity market and dealing hours (London time)	One point means	Bet size equivalent to one contract	Minimum bet	IG spread (3/7)	Controlled Risk bet premium	Deposit Factor	Contract months Last dealing day (1)(5)(6)
Cotton	0.01 cents/pound	\$5	\$1	30	20	252	Mar, May, Jul, Oct, Dec. Second Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (d)
06.30–20.15							
Lumber Random Length	0.01 cents/board foot	\$1.10	\$0.5	160	80	1500	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep Nov Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (h)
15.00–19.05							
Crude Oil, Light (US)	cents/ barrel	\$10	£2	8	4	275	Any month Third bus. day prior to 25th calendar day of prev. month (if 25th calendar day of prev. month is a non-bus. day, third bus. day prior to last bus. day preceding 25th calendar day of prev. month) (e)
24 hours (except 22.15–23.00)							
Heating Oil	0.01 cents/gallon	\$4.20	\$1	30	20	1285.71	Any month Last bus. day of prev. month (e)
24 hours (except 22.15–23.00)							
Natural Gas	\$0.001/ mmBtu	\$10	£0.50	30	20	742.5	Any month 4 NY business days prior to the first calendar day of the delivery month (e)
24 hours (except 22.15–23.00)							
Gas Oil	\$/tonne	\$100	\$20	1	0.6	31.5	Any month up to 9 months forward Third bus. day prior to 14th day of delivery month (g)
01.00–22.00							
No Lead Gasoline	0.01 cents/gallon	\$4.20	\$1	30	20	1285.71	Any month Last bus. day of prev. month) (e)
24 hours (except 22.15–23.00)							
Brent Crude (UK)	cents/ barrel	\$10	£2	8	4	270	Current and next month 1st or 2nd bus. day preceding 15th day prior to 1st day of delivery month (a)
01.00–23.00							

(See notes page 67)

INFORMATION TABLE: Commodities—Precious and Other Metals

<i>Commodity market and dealing hours (London time)</i>		<i>One point means</i>	<i>Bet size equivalent to one contract</i>	<i>Minimum bet</i>	<i>IG spread (3/7)</i>	<i>Controlled Risk bet premium</i>	<i>Deposit Factor</i>	<i>Contract months Last dealing day (1)/(5)/(6)</i>
Gold futures	\$/troy ounce	\$100	£10	0.7	0.3	20	Feb, Apr, Jun, Aug, Oct Dec	
24 hours (except 22.15–23.00)							See notes (e) (j)	
Spot Gold	\$/troy ounce	n/a	£10	0.5	0.3	11.5	Settles at each day's official closing price (8)	
24 hours								
Palladium	\$/troy ounce	\$100	£5	4	2	41	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (except 22.15–23.00)							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (e)	
Platinum	\$/troy ounce	\$50	£10	3	1.5	67.5	Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct	
24 hours (except 22.15–23.00)							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (e)	
Silver	cents/troy ounce	\$50	£10	4	4	75	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (except 22.15–23.00)							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (e)	
Spot Silver	cents/troy ounce	n/a	£5	5	5	75	Settles at each day's official closing price (8)	
24 hours								
Aluminium	\$/tonne	\$25	£15	16	N/A	198	3 months forward	
LME–London 08.30–17.00							2 bus. days prior to contract date (2nd morning ring) (c)	
Copper	\$/tonne	\$25	£10	20	N/A	697	3 months forward	
LME–London 08.30–17.00							2 bus. days prior to contract date (2nd morning ring) (c)	
Copper—High Grade	0.01 cents/pound	\$2.50	£0.5	80	30	3240	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec	
24 hours (except 22.15–23.00)							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (e)	

(See notes page 67)

INFORMATION TABLE: Commodities—Precious and Other Metals

Commodity market and dealing hours (London time)		One point means	Bet size equivalent to one contract	Minimum bet	IG spread (3/7)	Controlled Risk bet premium	Deposit Factor	Contract months Last dealing day (1/5/6)
Lead	\$/tonne	\$25	\$25	8	N/A	180	3 months forward 2 bus. days prior to contract date (2nd morning ring) (c)	
LME–London 08.30–16.50								
Nickel	\$/tonne	\$6	\$1	60	N/A	6149	3 months forward 2 bus. days prior to contract date (2nd morning ring) (c)	
LME–London 08.30–16.45								
Tin	\$/tonne	\$5	\$1	40	N/A	1235	3 months forward 2 bus. days prior to contract date (2nd morning ring) (c)	
LME–London 08.30–16.45								
Zinc (Special High Grade)	\$/tonne	\$25	\$20	10	N/A	4373	3 months forward 2 bus. days prior to contract date (2nd morning ring) (c)	
LME–London 08.30–16.50								

(See notes page 67)

INFORMATION TABLE: Commodities—Grain and Livestock

Commodity market and dealing hours (London time)		One point means	Bet size equivalent to one contract	Minimum bet	IG spread (3)(7)	Controlled Risk bet premium	Deposit Factor	Contract months Last dealing day (1)(5)(6)
Corn	cents/ bushel	\$50	\$5	2	1.5	24.3	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec	
00.30–19.15							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (f)	
Oats	cents/ bushel	\$50	\$20	2	1.5	14.86	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec	
15.30–19.15 00.33–12.00							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (f)	
Soyabeans	cents/ bushel	\$50	\$5	3	2	21.6	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Aug, Sep, Nov	
15.30–19.15 02.30–12.00							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (f)	
Soyabean Meal	cents/ tonne	\$1	\$0.50	80	50	675	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Dec	
15.30–19.15 02.30–12.00							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (f)	
Soyabean Oil	0.01 cents/lb	\$6	\$2	12	8	101.33	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Dec	
15.30–19.15 02.30–12.00							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (f)	
London Wheat	£/tonne	£100	£50	0.5	0.3	1.8	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Nov	
10.00–16.45 (b)							First Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (b)	
Wheat	cents/ bushel	\$50	\$5	2	1.5	31.06	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec	
15.30–19.15 02.30–12.00							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (f)	
Milling Wheat	€/tonne	€50	€50/£30	1	1	6.08	Jan, Mar, May, Sep, Nov	
09.45–17.30							First Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (k)	
Rice, Rough	0.1 \$/cwt	\$2	\$1	40	30	337.5	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Nov	
00.33–12.00 15.15–19.30							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (f)	

(See notes page 67)

INFORMATION TABLE: Commodities—Grain and Livestock

<i>Commodity market and dealing hours (London time)</i>		<i>One point means</i>	<i>Bet size equivalent to one contract</i>	<i>Minimum bet</i>	<i>IG spread (3)(7)</i>	<i>Controlled Risk bet premium</i>	<i>Deposit Factor</i>	<i>Contract months Last dealing day (1)(5)(6)</i>
Cattle, Live	0.01 cents/pound	\$4	\$1	40	30	253.25	Feb, Apr, Jun, Aug, Oct, Dec	
15.05–19.00							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (h)	
Cattle, Feeder	0.01 cents/pound	\$4	\$1	40	30	250	Jan, Mar, Apr, May, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov	
15.05–19.00							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (h)	
Hogs, Lean	0.01 cents/pound	\$4	\$1	40	30	270	Feb, Apr, Jun, Jul, Aug Oct, Dec	
15.10–19.00							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (h)	
Pork Bellies, Frozen	0.01 cents/pound	\$4	\$1	40	30	405	Feb, Mar, May, Jul, Aug	
15.10–19.00							Third Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month (h)	
Rapeseed	€/tonne	€50	£5	1	1	15	May, Aug, Nov	
09.45–12.00 14.00–17.30							Last business day of previous month (k)	
US Dollar Basket	0.01 Index point	\$10	£1	20	10	100	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
07.00–20.00 00.00–03.00							Friday preceding third Wed. of contract month (d)	
Carbon Emissions	0.01 €/metric tonne	€10	£2 or €3	20	30	40	Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	
08.00–17.00							Trading day preceding 3rd Fri. of contract month (g)	

(See notes page 67)

Notes to Commodities Information Tables

1) Daily Bets expire without spread. All other bets expire plus or minus half the IG spread as follows:

a) Brent Crude Oil basis the IPE Brent Index price for the day following the IG last dealing day.

b) Cocoa (London), Coffee Robusta, White Sugar No.5 and London Wheat basis the closing bid/offer of the relevant contract on LIFFE on the IG last dealing day.

c) Aluminium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Tin and Zinc basis the settlement price of the relevant metal on LME on the IG last dealing day.

d) Cocoa (US), Coffee Arabica, Orange Juice, Sugar No.11, Cotton, and US Dollar Basket basis the closing price of the relevant futures contract on NYBOT on the IG last dealing day.

e) Light Crude Oil, Heating Oil, Natural Gas, Unleaded Gasoline, Gold futures, Palladium, Platinum, Silver and High Grade Copper basis the closing price of the relevant futures contract on NYMEX on the IG last dealing day.

f) Corn, Oats, Soyabean, Soyabean Meal, Soyabean Oil, Wheat and Rough Rice basis the closing price of the relevant futures contract on CBOT on the IG last dealing day.

g) Gas Oil and Carbon Emissions basis the closing price of the relevant futures contract on IPE on the IG last dealing day.

h) Live and Feeder Cattle, Lean Hogs, Pork Bellies and Lumber basis the closing price of the relevant futures contract on CME on the IG last dealing day

j) Gold futures expire on the fourth business day prior to the first day of the contract month.(or previous day if such a day is a Friday and is immediately prior to a US holiday).

k) Milling Wheat and Rapeseed basis the closing price of the relevant futures contract on Euronext on the IG last dealing day.

2) A system of 'calls' operates at the beginning and/or end of each session. At such times, you will only be able to get a quotation for the particular month being traded at any given moment.

3) Any market spread will be added to the spread shown in the Information Table.

4) Exact LME Ring trading times for each individual metal are given on the next page.

5) It may not be possible to obtain quotes for all months listed because of a lack of market liquidity in some months.

6) The last dealing day shown in this Handbook will not always coincide with the last dealing day of any relevant analogous exchange-traded futures contract. This is because contracts can become illiquid as they approach expiry and market spreads can widen considerably.

7) Spreads are subject to variation, especially in volatile market conditions.

8) Normal closing time for the Spot Gold market is 22.00 (London Time) and 22.30 for Spot Silver. Bets left open at the closing time will be closed basis the relevant official Spot settlement price, as published on Bloomberg (E&EO), plus or minus half the IG spread. Spot Gold and Silver bets can be rolled over provided an instruction is received from the client at least 10 minutes before the closing time.

When a Spot metal bet is rolled over, the open bet expires at the official Spot settlement price and a new bet is automatically opened for the next trading day at the settlement price plus or minus the IG rollover spread. The IG rollover spread for Spot Gold and Silver is 0.02% of the price. The IG rollover spread for Controlled Risk Spot Gold and Silver bets is 0.03% of the price.

9) Brent Crude Oil closes at 20.30 London time every Friday.

London Metal Exchange: Times of Rings and Kerbs

On the London Metal Exchange, a Ring is a five-minute period during which one specified metal is traded on the floor of the exchange.

The Official Kerbs are the specified times during which, after the morning and afternoon rings have finished, several or all of the metals are traded

simultaneously on the floor of the exchange.

A screen-based trading system operates alongside the floor-based trading. While spreads may be tighter, and the markets more liquid, during the Ring, it is normally possible to trade any metal whether it is in the Ring or not.

Morning				
	1st Ring			2nd Ring
Secondary Aluminium	11.45–11.50		Copper	12.30–12.35
Tin	11.50–11.55		Tin	12.40–12.45
Aluminium	11.55–12.00		Lead	12.45–12.50
Copper	12.00–12.05		Zinc	12.50–12.55
Lead	12.05–12.10		Aluminium	12.55–13.00
Zinc	12.10–12.15		Nickel	13.00–13.05
Nickel	12.15–12.20		Secondary Aluminium	13.05–13.10
Official Kerb 13.10–13.30				

Afternoon				
	1st Ring			2nd Ring
Lead	15.20–15.25		Lead	16.00–16.05
Zinc	15.25–15.30		Zinc	16.05–16.10
Copper	15.30–15.35		Copper	16.10–16.15
Aluminium	15.35–15.40		Aluminium	16.15–16.20
Tin	15.40–15.45		Tin	16.20–16.25
Nickel	15.45–15.50		Nickel	16.25–16.30
Secondary Aluminium	15.50–15.55		Secondary Aluminium	16.30–16.35
Official PM Kerbs				
Nickel	16.35–16.45		Aluminium	16.35–17.00
Lead	16.35–16.50		Copper	16.35–17.00
Zinc	16.35–16.50		Tin	16.35–16.55
Secondary Aluminium	16.35–16.55			

Options

IG Index quotes option prices on stock indices, currencies, interest rates, commodities and individual shares (details of share options are in the Individual Shares section of this Handbook). It is important to understand that when you deal with IG Index in traded options you are betting about the price of an option. None of our options can be exercised.

There is not enough space in this Handbook to explain options in very much detail. If you are interested in finding out more about how to evaluate and trade options, and some of the maths involved, there are many books available. We particularly recommend a book called *Option Volatility and Pricing* by Sheldon Natenburg. It is also worthwhile visiting the websites of some of the major options exchanges, such as www.liffe.com and www.cboe.com.

An option is a type of *derivative*—a financial instrument the value of which is derived from the price of a different instrument. At IG Index we offer bets on the value of two types of option, *calls* and *puts*.

A call option is the right to buy a particular market (the underlying market) at a fixed level on or before a fixed date. For example, the December US SPX500 futures 1500 call is the right to buy December US SPX500 futures at 1500 on or before a particular day in December. A put option is the right to sell a market at a fixed level, on or before a particular date. For example, a September 1.9500 British Pound/\$ put is the right to sell the British Pound/\$ at 1.9500 on or before a date in September.

In ‘real’ options markets, the holder of a call or put has the right *but not the obligation* to exercise the option—he need only do so if it suits him. With IG Index, options can never be exercised; you are only betting about their value.

The price of an option is strongly dependent on the level of the underlying market, but it is also influenced by the time the option has to expiry and the *volatility* of the underlying market. The valuation of an option is slightly complicated. In order to understand it better it is convenient to split its value into two components, *intrinsic value* and *time value*.

Intrinsic Value

An option has intrinsic value if there is some value to be gained by exercising it. A call has intrinsic value if the strike price is lower than the level of the underlying; it gives the right to buy the market at a lower level than where it currently stands. A put has intrinsic value if the strike price is higher than the level of the underlying; it gives the right to sell at a higher level than where the market currently stands. When an option has intrinsic value it is said to be *in the money*.

For a call:

$$\text{intrinsic value} = \text{level of underlying} - \text{strike price}$$

For a put:

$$\text{intrinsic value} = \text{strike price} - \text{level of underlying}$$

Note that intrinsic value can never be less than zero.

Time value

An option has time value to reflect the possibility that it may come to have more value to the holder than its current intrinsic value before expiring. Time value is higher the more time there is left before expiry, and the more volatile the market is.

One of the most important things to remember about options is that a ‘buyer’ of an option enjoys a limited risk position. The worst thing that can happen is that his option expires worthless. The time value is effectively the price he pays to acquire a position that has limited risk, yet is able to benefit from favourable market moves.

Advantages of 'buying' options

Limited risk

An option buyer can exploit a particular market view without exposing himself to unlimited losses if his market view proves incorrect. Consider the following scenario:

The FTSE 100 stands at 5400 and you believe it is going up. Our quote for September FTSE 100 is 5422/5428. You call for a quote on our September 5400 call and we quote you 51/62. You 'buy' £10/point at 62.

One week later the FTSE crashes to 5105, with our September quote 5126/5132. If you had 'bought' £10/point of the September FTSE, your bet would be losing about £3000. Even if the price of the option had dropped to zero, you would have only lost £620, the option price, 62, times the bet size, £10. In fact, your option will probably still have some value.

However, if your market view had proven correct and the FTSE had risen to 5610 by the time of expiry, your profit would still have reflected this move. The option would expire with a value of 210, a profit of 148 points or £1480.

Leverage

A position has leverage if a percentage movement in the underlying market changes the value of that position by a higher percentage. Options can give you highly leveraged positions.

For example, consider a client who wishes to risk £4800 exploiting a bullish view of Wall Street. It is April and Wall Street stands at 10500. He may be able to 'buy' only £10/point of the Wall Street future, as such a bet would use up £4800 deposit (although the deposit is not necessarily the maximum he is risking). Another alternative is to buy an out-of-the-money call. The June 11000 call is quoted at 70/80 and he 'buys' £60/point at 80, risking £4800 in total.

His view proves correct; in June Wall Street stands at 11500 and the option is quoted at 560/576. Selling the option at 560, he makes a profit of $(560 - 80) \times £60 = £28,800$. This is a far larger profit than he could have made 'buying' the future, and his risk has also been limited. However, 'buying' options has this disadvantage: if Wall Street had risen, but only slowly, the option bet might have lost money where the future bet would have made money.

Because the risks associated with buying and selling options are so different, deposits are calculated using different methods. The deposit for 'buying' an option is the price at which the option is bought multiplied by the bet size. This is the total amount the bet can lose—the limited deposit incurred is another advantage of 'buying' options.

'Selling' options: profiting from static or slow markets

An option seller sells the option because he believes there is little chance of it finishing in the money. He will make money if the market does not move. For example, somebody might sell the August 420 Gold call if he thinks that, however Gold trades, it is unlikely to reach \$420 by August. If he is right, the option will expire worthless and he will receive the total price of the option he sold as profit. However, it is very important to remember that *a seller of an option does not enjoy limited risk*. Since there is no upper limit on the price of an option, there is no limit to the level at which the option 'seller' may have to 'buy' the option to close a losing position.

The deposit factor for 'selling' an option is variable. If the option comes fully into the money, its value moves one-for-one with the underlying market; therefore, at worst, an option seller can be charged deposit equal to what he would have paid had he taken a position in the underlying market. The deposit factor is never less than half the deposit factor for

the underlying future, because there is always the possibility that the option may come into the money. So the deposit factor lies between a half and one times the equivalent for the underlying future, and is often equal to the price of the option sold.

Buyers of options tend to profit from fast-moving markets, while sellers make money when the market stays broadly static. The decision to 'buy' or to 'sell' options, or to trade options as opposed to futures, involves a consideration of market volatility as well as direction.

Example 1: 'Buying' a Gold Call Option

June Gold is trading at \$400/ounce. You expect Gold to rise sharply and call IG Index for a quote on the June 420 call. We quote 9.5/10.5 and you 'buy' \$100 per point at 10.5.

Your maximum loss is 10.5 times \$100, i.e. \$1050, and this is your deposit. In fact, Gold falls sharply to \$370. The option becomes worthless and the bet closes at 0. Your loss is calculated as follows:

Opening level	10.5
Closing level	<u>0</u>
Difference	10.5

Loss on a \$100/point 'buy': $10.5 \times \$100 = \1050

If you had used a bet on the futures market to back your judgement, your losses would have been considerably higher. A futures bet of the same size (\$100) would have incurred a loss of about \$3000 (i.e. $[400 - 370] \times \$100$).

Example 2: 'Buying' a FTSE 100 Put Option

You believe the FTSE 100 will fall and we quote you 5602/5608 for the June FTSE. You ask what our quote is for a June 5300 put option and we quote 30/37. You decide to 'buy' £10/point at 37. Your maximum loss is $37 \times £10$, i.e. £370, and this is your deposit.

The market does fall and when you ring two weeks later we are quoting 5332/5338 for June FTSE and, based on this futures quote, the option is 75/85. You close the bet at 75.

Closing level	75
Opening level	<u>37</u>
Difference	38

Profit on a £10/point 'buy': $38 \times £10 = £380$ free of tax

INFORMATION TABLE: Options—Stock Indices

<i>Options market and dealing hours (London time)</i>		<i>One point means</i>	<i>Bet size equivalent to one contract</i>	<i>Minimum bet</i>	<i>IG spread range</i>	<i>Contract months Last dealing day (a)</i>
FTSE 100 futures	1 Index point	£10	£2	4 – 20		Current and next month last month of current and next quarter 3rd Fri. or prev. bus. day of contract month
24 hours (e)						
Daily FTSE 100	1 Index point	£10	£2	2 – 6		Settles basis each day's official closing price (h)
24 hours with gaps (l)						
Wall Street futures	1 Index point	£6	£2	4 – 24		Current and next month, last month of current and next quarter. Thurs. prior to 3rd Fri. or prev. bus. day of contract month.
24 hours (e)						
Daily Wall Street	1 Index point	£6	£2	3 – 8		Settles basis each day's official closing price (h)
24 hours with gaps (l)						
US SPX500 futures	1 Index point	\$250	\$20	0.6 – 5		All liquid months 3rd Fri. or prev. bus. day of contract month (m)
24 hours (e)						
Germany 30 futures	1 Index point	£3 (Depends on exchange rate)	£5	4 – 24		All liquid months 3rd Fri. or prev. bus. day of contract month
24 hours (e)						
Daily Germany 30	1 Index point	£3 (Depends on exchange rate)	£5	2 – 6		Settles basis each day's official closing price (h)
24 hours with gaps (l)						
Japan 225 futures 07.30–22.30 23.45–02.15 03.15–06.30	1 Index point	\$5	\$1	15 – 40		Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec Business day preceding second Fri. or prev bus day of contract month (n)
Australia 200 futures	1 Index point	A\$10	A\$5	4 – 8		Front quarter only
10.10–16.00 (Local)						3rd Thurs. of contract month
US Tech 100 futures	1 Index point	\$100	\$10	1 – 30		All liquid months 3rd Fri. or prev. bus. day of contract month (g)
14.30–21.15						
(See notes page 78)						

INFORMATION TABLE: Options—Currencies (Daily)

<i>Currency pair and dealing hours</i>	<i>One point means</i>	<i>Minimum bet</i>	<i>IG spread range</i>	<i>Contract months Last dealing day (a)</i>
Daily Euro/ US dollar (8pm)	0.01 cents/Euro	£2	4 – 8	Settles at each day's 8pm spot level (h)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Daily US dollar/ Japanese yen (8pm)	0.01	£2	4 – 8	Settles at each day's 8pm spot level (h)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Daily British pound/ US dollar (8pm)	0.01	£2	4 – 10	Settles at each day's 8pm spot level (h)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Daily US dollar/ Swiss franc (8pm)	0.01	£2	4 – 8	Settles at each day's 8pm spot level (h)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Daily Euro/ British pound (8pm)	0.01	£2	3 – 6	Settles at each day's 8pm spot level (h)
24 hours with gaps (l)				

(See notes page 78)

INFORMATION TABLE: Options—Currencies and Interest Rates

<i>Options market and dealing hours (London time)</i>	<i>One point means</i>	<i>Bet size equivalent to one contract</i>	<i>Minimum bet</i>	<i>IG spread range</i>	<i>Contract months Last dealing day (a)</i>
Eurodollar	0.01	\$25	\$25	1 – 5	All liquid months
13.20–20.00					2nd London bus. day before 3rd Wed. of contract month
Treasury Bond	1/64 (e)	\$15.625	\$15	2 – 8	All liquid months
13.20–20.00					Last Fri. preceding by at least 5 bus. days the last day of the prev. month at 14.00 (local time)
Long Gilt (7%)	0.01	£10	£5	8 – 20	All liquid months
08.02–16.18					6 bus. days prior to 1st day of contract month at 10.00 (local time)
British Pound/\$	0.01 cents/£	\$6.25	\$5	10 – 40	All liquid months
13.20–20.00					Two Fridays before the third Wed. of contract month
Euro/\$	0.01 cents/Euro	\$12.50	\$10	10 – 30	All liquid months
13.20–20.00					Two Fridays before the third Wed. of contract month
Swiss Franc/\$	0.01 cents/SF	\$12.50	\$10	8 – 20	All liquid months
13.20–20.00					Two Fridays before the third Wed. of contract month
Japanese Yen/\$	0.0001 cents/Y	\$12.50	\$10	10 – 30	All liquid months
13.20–20.00					Two Fridays before the third Wed. of contract month
Sterling Deposit (3 month)	0.01	£12.50	£12	1 – 5	All liquid months
08.07–16.09					Third Wed. of contract month at 11.00 am.
German Bund	0.01	£6.50 (Depends on exchange rate)	£10	2 – 8	All liquid months
08.00–19.00					6 bus. days prior to 1st day of contract month at 18.00 (London time)
Euribor (3 month)	0.01	£17.50 (Depends on exchange rate)	£10	1 – 5	All liquid months
07.02–18.00					2 bus. days prior to 3rd Wed. of contract month at 11.00 (London time)

(See notes page 78)

INFORMATION TABLE: Options—Commodities

<i>Options market and dealing hours (London time)</i>		<i>One point means Bet size equivalent to one contract</i>	<i>Minimum bet</i>	<i>IG spread range</i>	<i>Contract months Last dealing day (a)</i>
Gold	\$/troy ounce	\$100	\$100	0.5 – 1.5	Feb, Apr, Jun, Aug, Oct, Dec 4th bus. day prior to the termination of the underlying futures contract (if Friday or prior to Exchange holiday then the previous bus. day)
13.20–18.30					
Silver	cents/troy ounce	\$50	\$50	1 – 4	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec 4th bus. day prior to the termination of the underlying futures contract (if Friday or prior to Exchange holiday then the previous bus. day)
13.25–18.25					
Copper—High Grade	0.01 cents/pound	\$2.50	\$2.50	20 – 160	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec
13.10–19.00					4th last bus. day of prev. month
Daily Brent Crude Oil	cent/barrel	n/a	£2	7 - 12	Settles against each day's official closing price of the liquid futures contract.
21.00–19.30					
Crude Oil	cents/barrel	\$10	\$10	6 – 20	Any month up to 6 months forward
14.45–20.10					3rd bus. day prior to the termination of the underlying futures contract
Heating Oil	0.01 cents/gallon	\$4.20	\$4	10 – 40	Any month up to 6 months forward
15.05–19.30					3rd bus. day prior to the termination of the underlying futures contract
Gas Oil	\$/tonne	\$100	\$100	1 – 3	Any month up to 3 months forward
09.15–12.15, 14.30–17.15					Ask dealing desk for details
Soyabeans	cents/bushel	\$50	\$50	2 – 5	Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Aug Sep
15.30–19.15					1st Fri. that is 5 days prior to last bus. day of prev. month

(See notes page 78)

INFORMATION TABLE: Options—Commodities

<i>Options market and dealing hours (London time)</i>	<i>One point means</i>	<i>Bet size equivalent to one contract</i>	<i>Minimum bet</i>	<i>IG spread range</i>	<i>Contract months Last dealing day (a)</i>
Sugar No. 11 World	0.01 cents/ pound	\$11.20	\$10	4 – 10	Mar, May, Jul, Oct 2nd Fri. of prev. month
09.00–12.00					
Wheat	cents/ bushel	\$50	\$50	1 – 4	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec 1st Fri. that is 5 days prior to last bus. day of prev. month
Corn	cents/ bushel	\$50	\$50	1 – 4	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec 1st Fri. that is 5 days prior to last bus. day of prev. month
15.30–19.15					
Coffee Arabica	0.01 cents/pound	\$3.75	\$3	40 – 200	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec First Fri. or prev. bus. day of prev. month
09.00–11.45					
Cocoa	\$/tonne	\$10	\$10	4 – 10	Mar, May, Jul, Sep, Dec First Fri. of month preceding delivery month
15.30–18.30					

(See notes page 78)

INFORMATION TABLE: Options—Currencies (Weekly)

<i>Currency pair and dealing hours</i>	<i>One point means</i>	<i>Minimum bet</i>	<i>IG spread range</i>	<i>Contract months Last dealing day (a)</i>
Weekly Euro/ US dollar	0.01 cents/Euro	£2	4 – 8	Settles at spot rate at 10am NY time on specified Friday (j) (k)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Weekly US dollar/ Japanese yen	0.01	£2	4 – 7	Settles at spot rate at 10am NY time on specified Friday (j) (k)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Weekly British pound/ US dollar	0.01	£2	5 – 10	Settles at spot rate at 10am NY time on specified Friday (j) (k)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Weekly US dollar/ Swiss franc	0.01	£2	4 – 7	Settles at spot rate at 10am NY time on specified Friday (j) (k)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Weekly US dollar/ Canadian dollar	0.01	£2	4 – 10	Settles at spot rate at 10am NY time on specified Friday (j) (k)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Weekly Australian dollar/ US dollar	0.01	£2	4 – 7	Settles at spot rate at 10am NY time on specified Friday (j) (k)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Weekly British pound/ Japanese yen	0.01	£3	7 – 14	Settles at spot rate at 10am NY time on specified Friday (j) (k)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Weekly Euro/ Japanese yen	0.01	£3	4 – 8	Settles at spot rate at 10am NY time on specified Friday (j) (k)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Weekly Euro/ British pound	0.01	£3	4 – 7	Settles at spot rate at 10am NY time on specified Friday (j) (k)
24 hours with gaps (l)				
Weekly New Zealand dollar/ US dollar	0.01	£2	4 – 8	Settles at spot rate at 10am NY time on specified Friday (j) (k)
24 hours with gaps (l)				

(See notes page 78)

Notes to Options Information Tables

a) Bets not already closed by the client expire automatically at the date/time indicated. See page 28 for settlement of bets on options on individual shares and see point (k) below for daily and weekly options. No IG spread is charged on automatic closings.

b) IG quotes an 'all-in' spread on all options which includes both IG spread and market spread. This applies to both opening and closing transactions. The size of the spread depends on a range of factors including the level of the option premium, the time to expiry and the liquidity of the underlying market.

c) Spreads are subject to variation, especially in volatile market conditions.

d) A quotation in Treasury Bond options such as 3-07 means 3 and 7/64. Thus if you 'bought' at 3-07 and 'sold' to close at 4-49 the difference between the two levels would be 106/64, i.e. 106 points.

e) 24-hour dealing starts at 07.30 on Monday and finishes at 21.15 the following Friday. Ask dealers for information about public holidays.

f) The deposit factor for 'buying' an option is the opening price (or premium) multiplied by the size of the bet. This is the maximum amount that the bet can lose.

The deposit factor for 'selling' an option is variable. In general, it will be a number equal to the opening level of the bet, but never less than half the deposit factor for a bet on the underlying futures market or greater than the full deposit factor for the underlying futures market.

For example, a client making a Down Bet on a FTSE 100 option will have a deposit factor of 150 for bets with an opening price of 150 or less, 300 for bets with an opening price of 300 or more, and otherwise a deposit factor equal to the opening level of the bet.

g) Bets on quarterly US Tech 100 options can be dealt until the close of the business day before the third Friday. Bets on non-quarter month US Tech 100 options can be dealt until close of business on the third Friday, and settle against the current quarter month's price.

h) Daily FTSE 100, Wall Street and Germany 30 options are settled against the official settlement levels of the cash FTSE 100, cash DJIA and cash DAX 30 markets respectively. Daily options on currencies are settled against the middle of IG's quote for the spot rate concerned at 20.00 London time.

j) Weekly currency options expire basis the first print on Bloomberg (E&OE) of the spot rate concerned at 10.00 New York time (normally 15.00 London time) on the Friday specified (or previous business day in the case of US public holidays).

k) Weekly currency options expiring over the nearest four Fridays are available for on-line dealing. Any Friday expiry up to six months forward is available via telephone dealing with a minimum size of £5/point (or equivalent). Weekly currency options can be dealt in sterling or the second-named currency.

l) For all daily and weekly options, bets will be accepted from one hour after the previous day's settlement until one minute before expiry. There is a break between 21.00 on Thursday and 07.30 on Friday for front-week weekly options.

m) Bets on US SPX500 options can be dealt until the close of the business day before the 3rd Friday. They expire basis the Special Opening Quotation of the S&P 500 Index on the 3rd Friday of the contract month.

n) Bets on Japan 225 options expire at the Special Quotation of the Nikkei 225 Stock Average given by the Osaka exchange on the 2nd Friday of the contract month. This is based on the opening levels of the 225 stocks in the index.

House Prices

IG's Average House Price bets give you the chance to profit from the UK housing market without the expense and effort of actually buying a property.

Spread betting lets you avoid many of the pitfalls often associated with investing in property. Betting on house prices may sound odd, but it lets you gain exposure to the market and has the following advantages over purchasing property directly:

- No red tape, expenses or delays
- No stamp duty
- No capital gains tax
- No need to put up the full value

We offer bets on the average house price for the UK as a whole and for London alone.

Our bets are based on the Halifax House Price Survey produced by HBOS, the premier and most widely publicised indicator of the UK housing market. So, whether you want to profit from possible market shifts or to hedge against the value of property you already own, you can back your judgement against nationally recognised figures.

The UK House Price bet is measured against the survey's seasonally adjusted Standardised Average House Price (published monthly), and our London House Price bet is measured against the average price for London (published quarterly). Further details and historical data can be found at www.hbosplc.com

In each case we offer prices for the next two quarter months. For the UK House Price bet, this means we settle against the *monthly* figure published for March, June, September or December, as appropriate. For the London House Price bet, this means we settle against the *quarterly* figure published for the 3-month period ending in March, June, September or December.

Our prices are given in points per £1000, with the settlement price rounded to one decimal point. Settlements are based on the first published average for the period concerned so there is no delay, with all bets usually settled within 24 hours of the HBOS announcement.

Controlled Risk prices are also available for all our House Price bets, so you can cap your losses without limiting your profit potential.

Examples

Example 1: 'Buying' September National House Prices

It is July. The latest HBOS figures show an average UK house price for June of £129,000. Our price for the September monthly survey (in £1000s) is 129.5/130.5. You believe house prices will continue to rise and decide to 'buy' £1000 per point at 130.5.

The housing market roars upwards. By the end of August our September quote is 132.7/133.7. You decide to take your profit and close your bet by 'selling' at 132.7.

Your profit on the trade is:

Closing level	132.7
Opening level	<u>130.5</u>
Difference	2.2

Profit: $2.2 \times £1000 = £2200$ tax-free

Example 2: 'Selling' December London House Prices

It is August. The latest HBOS figures show a London Standardised Average House Price for the quarter up to and including June of £220,400. Our price for the December survey for the capital's house prices is now 219.0/220.6. You believe the market has run out of steam and decide to 'sell' this quote at 219.0 for £500 per point.

You were wrong. The Halifax Survey reveals the average London house price for the quarter to December was £221,400. Your bet therefore settles at a level of 221.4.

Your loss on the trade is:

Closing level	221.4
Opening level	<u>219.0</u>
Difference	2.4

Loss: $2.4 \times £500 = £1200$

House Prices: Notes

a) For all UK House Price bets, the nearest two quarter months (from June, September, December and March) will be available.

For all London House Price bets, the nearest two quarters (from quarters ending in June, September, December and March) will be available.

b) All quotes will be expressed in £1000s, rounded to one decimal place. Dealing spreads vary according to market and date of contract expiry as follows:

UK House Prices:
near: 3.2; next: 3.6

London House Prices:
near: 3.8; next: 4.4

Controlled Risk premiums are as follows:

UK House Prices:
near: 1.0; next: 1.35

London House Prices:
near: 1.5; next: 1.9

c) The Deposit Factor for all House Price bets is 5% of the level at which your bet is placed.

d) The minimum bet size is £10 per point.

e) Dealing hours are from Monday to Friday, 08.00–21.00.

f) The last dealing day is the last UK business day of the contract month/quarter.

g) For UK House Price Bets, trades are settled on the basis of the Standardised Average House Price (seasonally adjusted) for the UK for the contract month, as reported by HBOS plc.

For London House Price Bets, trades are settled on the basis of the Standardised Average House Price (seasonally adjusted) for London during the contract quarter, as reported by HBOS plc.

The settlement will be expressed in £1000s and will be rounded to one decimal place. Settlements will be based on the first published price and will not be adjusted to reflect any further revisions, unless IG deems there to have been a material error.

Binary Bets

A Binary bet is a radical new way to bet on discrete financial events. With a Binary bet you can increase your potential return on short-term markets dramatically, while strictly limiting your risk.

All Binary bets have just two possible results. For example, you might bet on whether the FTSE will finish more than 50 points up or whether the Euro/US dollar spot market will settle down on the day. If the event occurs the bet settles at 100, if it does not the bet settles at 0. These are the only two possible settlement prices.

A Binary bet is a simple Win-Lose proposition, just like a traditional fixed-odds bet. Except that you can also close your bet out before the final settlement, to cut your losses or take your profit early, as we quote a continuous two-way price just like a normal spread betting price.

You can go long or short of any price that we quote. That is, you 'buy' if you think the event will occur, and you 'sell' if you think that it won't. Or you can even open a position with a view simply to making a profit from short-term movements in our Binary bet price.

Binary bet prices are extremely sensitive to market fluctuations, particularly in the period immediately before expiry, and yet your level of risk is always certain. This makes the Binary bet the ideal product for high-gain, short-term trading.

Binary bet markets

We offer Binary bets against a huge variety of instruments, with a choice of short-term expiry periods. Either bet whether the market will be up or down in the given period, or whether it will hit one of a number of target ranges. Full details are available on-line.

Global indices

Bets are offered on the official closing level of the index in question relative to the previous day's closing level. We also offer a full range of weekly, intraday and hourly markets on the FTSE 100 and Wall Street.

Spot FX

An exciting new way to trade against spot currency markets. Bets are settled against the 8pm spot rates of the markets concerned.

Commodities

Bet on the performance of Brent or US crude oil, gold and silver. Daily bets settle against the settlement price of the specified futures contract, as recorded by Reuters (E&OE); hourly bets against the first print of the relevant hour as recorded by Bloomberg (E&OE).

Specials

OneTouch Will the market touch or go through the barrier level at any time during the period?

Tunnel Will the market stay within two given barrier levels for the full period?

Hi/Lo Will the day's high or low be a given distance from the previous closing level?

FX Ladders Will the FX pair be above a certain rung on our ladder at 8pm?

Extreme short-term bets Five- and twenty-minute periods on the FTSE and Wall Street.

Please note: Due to the fast-moving nature of Binary bet prices, these products are only available through the IG Index on-line dealing platform. Also, please note that Binary bets are not regulated by the Financial Services Authority, and therefore disputes regarding Binary bets cannot be referred to the Financial Ombudsman Service.

Example: A Binary bet

Example: 'Buying' a FTSE 0/-10 Binary

It is 4.17pm, and the FTSE 100 currently stands 11.6 points higher than the previous afternoon's official closing level. You are not confident that the index will be able to hold on to the day's gains, and see that our price for a Binary bet on the FTSE finishing down by 0 to 10 index points is 6.6/9.2. So you 'buy' the FTSE 0/-10 Binary for £20 at 9.2.

At this point you know precisely your maximum potential loss: if you are wrong and the Binary makes up at 0 you will lose $9.2 \times £20 = £184$. You also know that if you are right your return on the bet will be $(100 - 9.2) \times £20 = £1816$. This represents nearly a 1000% return on your risk, decided in the next fifteen minutes.

Eight minutes later, the FTSE has dropped back slightly to 2.4 down on the day, and our quote for the FTSE 0/-10 Binary has risen by over 40 points. You think there may be some more market shifts to come, and decide to take your profit now. You close out your bet at our bid price of 48.8.

Your profit on the trade is:

Closing level	48.8
Opening level	<u>9.2</u>
Difference	39.6

Profit: $39.6 \times £20 = £792$

You were right to be concerned, as the FTSE returns to positive territory in the final minutes of trading, closing 6 points up. *The FTSE 0/+10 bet settles at 100 while all remaining target ranges for the FTSE settle at 0.* By taking your profit early you have made a 430% return on your risk, and all in the space of a few minutes.

Binary Bets: Notes

a) A range of possible Binaries will be offered on the daily performance/official settlement of each market. The price quotation for each Binary is expressed in points. If the outcome described by the Binary occurs, that Binary will settle at 100. If it does not occur, the Binary will settle at zero. This pattern of pay-offs could also be expressed as a fixed-odds bet.

b) The dealing spread will vary according to the level of the price quotation and the time to expiry.

c) For the purpose of Binary bets, the FTSE, Japan 225, Australia 200, Singapore Blue Chip and Japan All-Share prices in question will be rounded to one decimal place; the Wall Street, Germany 30, US Tech 100, US SPX500, Korea 200 and India 50 prices will be rounded to two

decimal places; Italy 40, Hong Kong HS34, Taiwan All-Share and China H-Shares prices will be rounded to the nearest whole number and all spot rates will be rounded to the nearest pip. If a market settles *exactly* on a Binary barrier after such rounding, that market will be taken to have settled above the barrier for the purposes of bet settlement. For instance, if the FTSE closes exactly 20 points down, the FTSE -10/-20 will settle at 100 and the FTSE -20/-30 will settle at 0.

d) The deposit required for a bet or collection of bets on a given market will be equal to the maximum potential loss from that bet or collection of bets.

e) The minimum bet size is £2 per point.