COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION RULE 1.55(i), (k) AND (o) DISCLOSURE

FCM-Specific Disclosure Document

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") requires each futures commission merchant ("FCM"), including Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp. ("ML Pro"), to provide the following information to a customer prior to the time the customer first enters into an account agreement with the FCM or deposits money or securities (funds) with the FCM. Except as otherwise noted below, the information set out is as of May 27, 2020. ML Pro will update this information annually and as necessary to take account of any material change to its business operations, financial condition or other factors that ML Pro believes may be material to a customer's decision to do business with ML Pro. Nonetheless, ML Pro's business activities and financial data are not static and will change in non-material ways frequently throughout any calendar year. Unless the context requires otherwise, the information contained herein reflects the activities of ML Pro as an FCM.

NOTE: ML Pro is an indirect subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation ("Bank of America"). Information that may be material with respect to ML Pro for purposes of the CFTC's disclosure requirements may not be material to Bank of America for purposes of applicable securities laws.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. ML Pro and its Principals

- *The FCM's name, address of its principal place of business, phone number, fax number, and email address.*

  ML Pro is registered with the CFTC as an FCM and is a member of the National Futures Association (“NFA”). ML Pro is also registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). ML Pro’s name, principal place of business, phone number and email address is set forth below.

  Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp. One Bryant Park, 6th Floor
  NY1-100-17-01
  New York, New York 10036 Attention: Client Services
  Telephone: 646.743.1295
  Facsimile: 804.262.9236
  E-mail: dg.mlpro_compliance@bankofamerica.com

- *The name of the FCM's designated self-regulatory organization and its Web site address.*

  ML Pro’s designated self-regulatory organization is NFA. NFA’s website address is https://www.nfa.futures.org/.

- *The name, title, business address, business background, areas of responsibility, and the nature of the duties of each ML Pro principal as defined in CFTC Regulation 3.1(a).*

Name	Title	Business Address	Business Background	Areas of Responsibility	Nature of Duties
Matthew Roberts Scott	Chief Executive Officer	One Bryant Park NY1-100-05-10 New York, New York 10036	Matthew Scott joined Bank of America in 1994 and currently serves as the President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director and Chairman of the Board of ML Pro. He is also the Global Head of the Asset Optimization Group based in New York. In this role, he focuses on the firm’s balance sheet and funding for the equity division. He has over twenty years of experience in the financial services industry. Mr. Scott has passed the Series 7, 63 and 24 securities industry examinations.	Mr. Scott’s responsibilities include general oversight of the Equities Division’s daily funding and balance sheet management.	Duties of the President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director and Chairman of the Board of ML Pro.
Syed Faruqe Alam	Chief Financial Officer	401 N Tryon St, NC1-021-07-02, Charlotte, NC 28255	Mr. Alam currently serves as the Chief Financial Officer of ML Pro. Mr. Alam has over 30 years of financial accounting experience. Mr. Alam joined Bank of America in 2005 from ABN Amro Bank. Mr. Alam joined the Legal Entity Controllers team in June 2019 as the Controller for Bank of America’s U.S. broker-dealers, after holding several financial leadership roles within Bank of America’s Global Banking and Markets group. Prior to joining ABN Amro, Mr. Alam held line of business finance roles at	Mr. Alam partners with business personnel to manage the firm’s financial resources and is responsible for general oversight of financial controls and reporting.	Duties of the Chief Financial Officer of ML Pro.

			broker-dealers and investment banks, including Kidder Peabody and Bankers Trust and, prior to those roles, was an auditor with Ernst & Young. Mr. Alam holds a Series 27.		
Timothy William Hoehler	Chief Compliance Officer	One Bryant Park NY1-100-05-01, New York, New York 10036	Timothy Hoehler joined Bank of America in 2010 and currently serves as the Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") of ML Pro. Prior to joining Bank of America, he served as the CCO of BGC Financial LP. Mr. Hoehler has over 20 years of experience in the financial services industry and has passed the Series 14 and 24 securities industry examinations.	Mr. Hoehler partners with line of business administration to manage the firm's compliance resources and is responsible for the general oversight of compliance controls and functions.	Duties of the Chief Compliance Officer of ML Pro.
Joseph Anthony Guardino Jr.	Director	One Bryant Park NY1-100-06-01, New York, New York 10036	Joseph Guardino has nearly 40 years of experience managing operational teams and client support organizations. Since starting his career, Guardino has managed a variety of operational functions while living in New York, Charlotte, San Francisco, Hong Kong and Singapore. Joe is the former Chairman and is still active on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Operations & Technology Steering Committee which sets the agenda for industry and regulatory change impacting the securities industry. He currently holds FINRA regulatory licenses: Series 7, 27, 53 and 63, and also the title of Chief Operations Officer for Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner and Smith, BofA Securities Inc. and ML Pro and represents operations at their quarterly board meetings. Joe is also a member of the BNY Mellon Client Advisory Board where he serves as an advisor to their executive leadership team providing input on priorities and investments.	Joseph Guardino is the Client Operational Services executive at Bank of America. He leads a team responsible for the client experience and pre-trade activities for our global markets businesses with heavy emphasis on end-to-end client onboarding and client services. In his role, Joe and his team are focused on improving interactions with clients both at a transactional and relationship level. This is being achieved by analyzing and driving client behaviors, building and adoption of self-service tools and making it simpler and easier for clients to do business with us.	Duties of a Director of ML Pro.
Stuart Mark Bourne	Director & Head of a Business Unit, Division or Function	One Bryant Park NY1-100-06-01, New York, New York 10036	Stuart Bourne is the head of Equity Asset Management Services America's for Bank of America. Mr. Bourne joined Bank of America in 2013 and has held a number of Prime Brokerage roles at the bank in London and New York. Prior to joining Bank of America, Mr. Bourne spent 16 years at Morgan Stanley in various roles. Mr. Bourne is Series 3, 7, 57, 63 and 24 registered and a member of the Options Clearing Corporation (OCC) Board of	Mr. Bourne's responsibilities include managing the client coverage, client advisory, and product teams across Asset Management Services.	Duties of a Director & Head of a Business, Unit, Division or Function of ML Pro.

			Directors.		
Patrick James Patterson	Head of a Business Unit, Division or Function	MLFC Main 2 King Edward St. London, EC1A 1HQ United Kingdom	Patrick Patterson joined Bank of America in 2014 and has over 20 years industry experience across various roles in banking and investment management. He currently serves as global head of risk management for the prime brokerage and clearing businesses.	Mr. Patterson runs the second line risk management function partnering closely with the line of business management team, whilst operating and reporting independently.	Duties of a Head of a Business Unit, Division or Function
BofA Securities, Inc.	(as principal)	One Bryant Park, NY1-100-04-01, New York, New York 10036			
NB Holdings Corporation	(as principal)	100 North Tryon Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202			

Updated: May 27, 2020

II. ML Pro's Business

The significant types of business activities and product lines engaged in by the FCM, and the approximate percentage of FCM's assets and capital that are used in each type of activity.

In its capacity as FCM, ML Pro is primarily engaged in settling and clearing exchange-traded futures and options on futures. ML Pro does not enter into over-the-counter transactions. The following table identifies the significant types of business activities and product lines of ML Pro and the approximate percentage of its assets and capital that are used in each type of activity.

Percentages as of April 30, 2020[1]

Activity/Product Line	**Asset Allocation**	**Capital Employed**
Financing (Resales, Borrows)	77%	0%
Inventory by Business Line		
FICC	0%	0%
Equity	0%	0%
Other Inventory	0%	0%
Goodwill & Intangible Assets	0%	6%
Receivables from Brokers, Dealers and Customers	21%	47%
Investments in Subs and Receivables from Affiliates	0%	18%
Fixed and all Other Assets	2%	29%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

[1] An updated analysis of the percentage of assets and capital used in each business line is included in the second tab of the supplemental pages to BofAS' monthly Financial and Operational Combined Uniform Single Report ("**FOCUS Report**"). The supplemental pages of the most recent Focus Report are available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Monthly_Financial_Disclosures.xls

III. ML Pro FCM Customer Business

FCM's business on behalf of its customers, in its capacity as such, including:

- *Types of customers*: institutional (*i.e.*, asset managers, proprietary trading firms and broker-dealers).
- *Markets traded*: Financial, agricultural, metals, energy and security futures.
- *International businesses*: ML Pro does not offer clearing services for futures or options on futures outside of the United States.
- *Futures Exchanges, Swap Execution Facilities, Clearing Houses and Carrying Brokers Used:* ML Pro is a clearing member of and offers clearing services for certain cross- margined futures products cleared by the Options Clearing Corporation but primarily acts as a non-clearing FCM. When it acts as a non-clearing FCM, the transactions in accounts carried by ML Pro are cleared by ML Pro's affiliate, BofA Securities, Inc. ("**BofAS**"). BofAS is a member of most major exchanges, swap execution facilities and derivatives clearing organizations. A list of the major markets, clearing houses and carrying brokers used by BofAS is available at http://www.bofaml.com/content/dam/boamlimages/documents/articles/B5_046/b5_046_global_carry_brokers.xlsx.

IV. Permitted Depositories, Custodians and Counterparties

The FCM's policies and procedures concerning the choice of bank depositories, custodians and counterparties to permitted transactions under CFTC Regulation 1.25.

- **Depositories and Custodians:** ML Pro primarily acts as a non-clearing FCM. When ML Pro acts as a non-clearing FCM, collateral posted by ML Pro's clients is managed by its parent and affiliated clearing broker BofAS and held either at BofAS, depositories and custodians utilized by BofAS and/or clearing houses to which such collateral is posted. BofAS' policies and procedures regarding the selection of these depositories and custodians are set forth in BofAS' FCM-Specific Risk Disclosure Document, which is available at http://www.bofaml.com/en- us/content/futures-options-otc-clearing.html.

- **Counterparties:** ML Pro primarily acts as a non-clearing FCM that clears customer trades through its parent and affiliated clearing broker BofAS. Collateral posted by ML Pro's clients (other than collateral held pursuant to cross-margining arrangements) is managed by BofAS. BofAS' policies and procedures regarding the selection of counterparties to permitted transactions that involve collateral posted by ML Pro's customers are set forth in BofAS' FCM-Specific Risk Disclosure Document, which is available at http://www.bofaml.com/en- us/content/futures-options-otc-clearing.html.

V. Material Risks

The following disclosures provide clients and potential clients with information about the material risks that may arise from doing business with ML Pro, including risks related to investments, creditworthiness, capital liquidity, liabilities and other material factors.

Bank of America's risk factors, as disclosed in its SEC filings, may also have implications for ML Pro customers.Bank of America's SEC filings are available at http://investor.bankofamerica.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=71595&p=irol-sec#fbid=d--3JPto-0I. Any information related to the risk of ML Pro's FCM business or otherwise relevant to ML Pro's FCM customers set forth in Bank of America's SEC filings is hereby incorporated by reference.

The material risks, accompanied by an explanation of how such risks may be material to its customers, of entrusting funds to the FCM:

Customers may be exposed to risks associated with the operations of ML Pro. These risks include the risk of financial or other loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, employees, resources and systems, or from fraudulent or other improper conduct. ML Pro's business is highly dependent on its ability to process, on a daily basis, a large number of transactions across numerous and diverse markets and in many currencies. ML Pro performs the functions required to operate its different businesses either by itself or through third-party service providers. ML Pro relies on the ability of its employees, its internal systems and systems at technology centers operated by unaffiliated third parties, to process a high volume of transactions. These third parties may fail to perform their obligations, which could, in turn, disrupt ML Pro's operations. ML Pro also faces the risk of operational failure or cessation of operations of any of the carrying brokers, clearing firms, exchanges, clearing houses or other financial intermediaries it uses to facilitate customer transactions. In the event of a breakdown or improper operation of ML Pro's or a third party's systems, or improper or unauthorized action by third parties or ML Pro's employees, ML Pro could suffer financial loss, an impairment of liquidity, a disruption of business, regulatory sanctions or damage to its reputation.

ML Pro is regulated by the CFTC and is also subject to the rules of the NFA and of the futures exchanges and clearing houses on which it conducts business. Violations of the rules of the CFTC, NFA, clearing houses or futures exchanges could result in remedial actions, including fines, registration restrictions or terminations, trading prohibitions or revocations of exchange memberships.

The financial condition of ML Pro is critical to its continuing operations. As an FCM and a bank affiliate, ML Pro is subject to capital, liquidity, leverage and other requirements designed to ensure that it is creditworthy and has sufficient financial resources to conduct its business activities. Customers may be negatively impacted or may elect or be required to transfer positions or collateral to another FCM in the unlikely event of a significant deterioration in the financial condition of ML Pro. Similarly, the deterioration of the financial condition of one of ML Pro's affiliates could negatively affect ML Pro and its customers. In the event of ML Pro's insolvency, customers may be subject to fellow customer risk, which is the risk that losses in customer accounts will not be able to be covered by ML Pro, and the shortfall in customer funds will be apportioned pro rata among ML Pro customers in the same account class under U.S. bankruptcy law. The insolvency of ML Pro could also necessitate liquidation of customer positions and could delay reimbursement or reduce the amount of customer account equity.

The financial performance of ML Pro is highly dependent on the business environment. ML Pro's business may be materially affected by a downturn in the global economy and the financial markets. Decline in asset values, unstable market volatility, disruptions in credit markets, decline in market confidence or other unfavorable market conditions may result in substantial losses in current and future financial performance. While ML Pro employs a broad and diversified set of techniques to monitor and mitigate risk, it cannot anticipate every economic and financial outcome of its decisions.

Hiring and retaining qualified talent is very important to ML Pro's business. ML Pro's inability to obtain and maintain highly skilled individuals could adversely affect its performance. Employee misconduct may also harm ML Pro and is sometimes difficult to detect or deter. The precautions ML Pro takes to detect and prevent misconduct may not be effective in all cases and ML Pro may suffer reputational harm for serious misconduct by its employees.

1. *the nature of investments made by the FCM (including credit quality, weighted average maturity, and weighted average coupon);*

The funds that customers deposit with ML Pro, in its capacity as FCM, are subject to risk of loss, including in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of ML Pro. In order to achieve compliance with its regulatory capital requirements and assure that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its ongoing business obligations, ML Pro holds a significant portion of its assets in cash and U.S. Treasury securities guaranteed as to principal and interest. ML Pro may also invest in other short-term highly liquid instruments such as money market instruments, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit and may invest a limited amount of its assets in state and municipal securities and certain highly rated corporate debt securities.

With respect to investments of customer funds under CFTC Regulation 1.25, ML Pro posts monthly financial disclosures that include a chart setting forth an overall portfolio weighted Standard & Poor's Rating Services (S&P) and Moody's Investor Service ratings and an overall portfolio weighted average maturity. The chart is posted on the third tab of the excel spreadsheet (titled ML Pro Investments (§V.1)) available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Monthly_Financial_Disclosures.xls. As noted above, ML Pro primarily acts as a non-clearing FCM that clears customer trades through BofAS. Additional information regarding BofAS is provided in its FCM-Specific Risk Disclosure Document, which is available at http://www.bofaml.com/en-us/content/futures- options-otc-clearing.html.

2. *the FCM's creditworthiness, leverage, capital, liquidity, principal liabilities, balance sheet leverage and other lines of business; risks to the FCM created by its affiliates and their activities, including investment of customer funds in an affiliated entity; and any significant liabilities, contingent or otherwise, and material commitments;*

- **Creditworthiness:** ML Pro is not independently rated by any credit rating agencies. Credit ratings for BofAS and Bank of America, are available at http://investor.bankofamerica.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=71595&p=creditratings#fbid=Kr0OrAUfr4 . The benefits of a credit rating include an increased ability to source third party liabilities, enhanced counterparty attractiveness and several potential advantages in a variety of derivative instruments. Customers should note that a lower credit rating may result in capital constraints and act as a limit on the clearing activities of ML Pro or BofAS. A significant drop in BofAS' creditworthiness could have an adverse impact on its ability to continue to provide clearing services to ML Pro's customers.
- **Capital:** ML Pro is subject to the net capital requirements of CFTC Regulation 1.17 and SEC Rule 15c3-1. ML Pro has a minimum net capital requirement of the greater of (a) $1,500,000, (b) 2% of aggregate debit items or (c) 8% of its total risk margin requirement. It is required to notify the CFTC and SEC if its net capital falls below 120% of its minimum requirement. As of April 30, 2020, ML Pro's regulatory net capital was approximately $7.2 billion and exceeded the minimum requirement of approximately $1.1 billion by approximately $6.1 billion. Additional information regarding ML Pro's capital is available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Monthly_Financial_Disclosures.xls and http://www.cftc.gov/MarketReports/financialfcmdata/index.htm.

  The capital position of Bank of America may have implications for ML Pro. Bank of America manages its capital position so its capital is more than adequate to support its business activities and maintain capital, risk and risk appetite commensurate with one another. Additionally, Bank of America seeks to maintain safety and soundness at all times, even under adverse scenarios, take advantage of organic growth opportunities, meet obligations to creditors and counterparties, maintain ready access to financial markets, continue to serve as a credit intermediary, remain a source of strength for its subsidiaries (including ML Pro), and satisfy current and future regulatory capital requirements. Capital management is integrated into Bank of America's risk and governance processes, as capital is a key consideration in the development of its strategic plan, risk appetite and risk limits. Bank of America utilizes periodic stress tests to assess the potential impacts to its balance sheet, earnings, regulatory capital and liquidity under a variety of stress scenarios. Bank of America performs qualitative risk assessments to identify and assess material risks not fully captured in its forecasts or stress tests and assesses the capital impacts of proposed changes to regulatory capital requirements.

  Additional information regarding Bank of America's capital and capital management strategy is set forth in the company's quarterly and annual reports, which are available at http://investor.bankofamerica.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=71595&p=irol-irhome#fbid=Kr0OrAUfr4_.

- **Leverage, Balance Sheet Leverage and Principal Liabilities:** ML Pro defines leverage as the use of borrowed capital and balance sheet leverage to mean that an entity's assets exceed its stockholder's equity. ML Pro uses leverage principally in the form of securities financing transactions and a subordinated loan from NB Holdings Corporation. ML Pro's other principal liabilities include: payables to customers, payables to brokers and dealers, loans due to affiliates, and interest and other payables.

  Additional information regarding the balance sheet, principal liabilities and leverage of ML Pro is available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Monthly_Financial_Disclosures.xls.

- **Liquidity:** Bank of America defines liquidity risk as the inability to meet expected or unexpected cash flow or collateral needs while continuing to support its businesses and customers with the appropriate funding sources under a range of economic conditions. Bank of America's primary liquidity risk management objective is to meet all contractual and contingent financial obligations at all times, including during periods of stress. To achieve that objective, Bank of America analyzes and monitors its liquidity risk under expected and stressed conditions, maintains liquidity and access to diverse funding sources, including its stable deposit base, and seeks to align liquidity related incentives and risks. Bank of America defines liquidity as readily available assets, limited to cash and high-quality, liquid, unencumbered securities that it can use to meet its contractual and contingent financial obligations as those obligations arise. Bank of America manages its liquidity position through line of business and asset and liability management activities as well as through its legal entity funding strategy, on both a forward and current (including intraday) basis under both expected and stressed conditions. Bank of America believes that a centralized approach to funding and liquidity risk management within Corporate Treasury enhances its ability to monitor liquidity requirements, maximizes access to funding sources, minimizes borrowing costs and facilitates timely responses to liquidity events.

  Additional information regarding Bank of America's liquidity risk management activities is set forth in the company's quarterly and annual reports, which are available at http://investor.bankofamerica.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=71595&p=irol-irhome#fbid=Kr0OrAUfr4_.

- **Other Lines of Business:** In addition to acting as an FCM, ML Pro is registered with the SEC as a broker-dealer and is a member firm of FINRA and several securities exchanges and clearing houses. ML Pro provides prime brokerage services such as margin lending, securities financing, and clearing and settlement to broker-dealers, introducing broker-dealers and other professional trading entities on a fully disclosed basis. ML Pro's other lines of business could create additional risks for its FCM customers.

- **Risks to ML Pro created by its affiliates and their activities:** ML Pro primarily acts as a non-clearing FCM that clears customer trades through its parent BofAS. If BofAS fails, then customers of ML Pro will not be able to clear futures positions through BofAS and may lose all or a portion of their funds posted with BofAS as collateral. Furthermore, all of ML Pro's voting stock is owned by BofAS. Because the activities of BofAS and its affiliates (including ML Pro) are integrated, the failure of BofAS or another affiliate may cause all of the affiliated companies (including ML Pro) to fail. Additional risks related to BofAS are described more fully in BofAS' FCM Specific Risk Disclosure Document, which is available at http://www.bofaml.com/en-us/content/futures-options-otc-clearing.html.

  ML Pro has a $1.5 billion committed and a $32.0 billion uncommitted unsecured line of credit from NB Holdings Corporation. As of April 30, 2020, available capacity on the funding lines was $1.5 billion and $27.2 billion, respectively. ML Pro also has a $1.0 billion uncommitted unsecured line of credit from Bank of America. As of April 30, 2020, available capacity on the funding line was $999 million.

ML Pro has entered into various transactions with BofAS, Bank of America, NB Holdings Corporation and other companies affiliated by common ownership. Because of ML Pro's relationship with its affiliates, ML Pro may be impacted by a material adverse change to the financial standing of certain of its affiliates. This could limit ML Pro's ability to continue to provide FCM services to its customers.

- **Significant Liabilities and Material Commitments:** ML Pro is a member of various securities and derivative exchanges and clearing houses. As a member, ML Pro has agreed generally to compensate those organizations for damages or losses caused by the failure of a ML Pro customer to perform its obligations. ML Pro also is required to contribute to the guaranty funds that have been established by the clearing houses of which it is a member. In general, a guaranty fund is comprised of assets contributed by clearing members that can be used to cover losses incurred by the clearing house in the event of a clearing member default. The amount of a clearing member's required contribution to a given guaranty fund typically is determined by the clearing house pursuant to a formula that is designed to cover the proportionate share of the risk introduced to the clearing house as a result of the trading activity cleared by such clearing member, subject to a minimum and/or maximum contribution. To the extent the guaranty fund is insufficient to cover the losses incurred by the clearing house in the event of a clearing member default, ML Pro and all other non-defaulting clearing members will be required to make additional contributions to the clearing house. The amount of any such additional contribution may or may not be subject to an overall cap.

  In the event of a significant increase in the volume and amount of transactions cleared by ML Pro through a clearing house, or if a clearing house were to determine that it needed to increase the aggregate size of its guaranty fund, ML Pro could be required to make further contributions to the applicable guaranty fund, which may have a materially adverse effect on ML Pro's capital position, liquidity or its ability to continue operating as a member of that clearing house.

  In connection with its prime brokerage and clearing business, ML Pro performs securities clearance and settlement services with other brokerage firms and clearing houses on behalf of its clients. Under these arrangements, ML Pro stands ready to meet the obligations of its customers with respect to securities transactions. ML Pro's obligations in this respect are generally secured by the assets in the customer's account as well as any proceeds received from the transaction cleared and settled by ML Pro on behalf of the customer or its clients.

  ML Pro also has risk exposure when it uses carrying brokers for transactions for its customers on exchanges and their related clearing houses where ML Pro is not a member. These activities may expose ML Pro to financial risk in the event a customer were to default on its margin or other obligations under its agreements with ML Pro because ML Pro will typically have agreed to assume responsibility for any financial losses that the carrying brokers may sustain from the failure of an underlying customer to provide margin or satisfy any other obligation when due.

  Bank of America and its affiliates provide pension and other postretirement benefits to their employees worldwide through sponsorship of defined contribution pension, defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. These plans vary based on the country and local practices.

VI. Material Complaints or Actions

Any material administrative, civil, enforcement or criminal complaints or actions filed against the FCM where such complaints or actions have not concluded, and any enforcement complaints or actions filed against FCM during the last three years.

An overview of the material administrative, civil, enforcement or criminal complaints or actions filed against ML Pro where such complaints or actions have not concluded, and any enforcement complaints or actions filed against it during the last three (3) years is available at www.bofaml.com/content/dam/boamlimages/documents/PDFs/mlpro_litigation_disclosure.pdf.

VII. Customer Funds Segregation

A basic overview of customer funds segregation, FCM management and investments, FCMs and joint FCM/broker dealers.

Customer Accounts. FCMs may maintain up to three different types of accounts for customers, depending on the products a customer trades:

(i) a **Customer Segregated Account** for customers that trade futures and options on futures listed on U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign clearing houses that have opted for segregation treatment under section 4 of the Commodity Exchange Act (the "**Act**");

(ii) a **30.7 Account** for customers that trade futures and options on futures listed on foreign boards of trade; and

(iii) a **Cleared Swaps Customer Account** for customers trading swaps that are cleared on a derivatives clearing organization ("**DCO**") registered with the CFTC.

The requirement to maintain these separate accounts reflects the different risks posed by the different products. Cash, securities and other collateral (collectively, "**Customer Funds**") required to be held in one type of account, *e.g.*, the Customer Segregated Account, may not be commingled with funds required to be held in another type of account, *e.g.*, the 30.7 Account, except as the CFTC may permit by order. For example, the CFTC has issued orders authorizing ICE Clear Europe Limited, which is registered with the CFTC as a DCO, and its FCM clearing members: (i) to hold in Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts Customer Funds used to margin both (a) cleared swaps and (b) foreign futures and foreign options traded on ICE Futures Europe, and to provide for portfolio margining of such cleared swaps and foreign futures and foreign options; and (ii) to hold in Customer Segregated Accounts Customer Funds used to margin both (a) futures and options on futures traded on ICE Futures U.S. and (b) foreign futures and foreign options traded on ICE Futures Europe, and to provide for portfolio margining of such transactions.

Customer Segregated Account. Funds that customers deposit with an FCM, or that are otherwise required to be held for the benefit of customers, to margin futures and options on futures contracts traded on futures exchanges located in the U.S., known as "Designated Contract Markets," are held in a Customer Segregated Account in accordance with section 4d(a)(2) of the Act and CFTC Rule 1.20. Customer Funds held in the Customer Segregated Account ("**Customer Segregated Funds**") may not be used to meet the obligations of the FCM or any person other than the customers for whose benefit the account is maintained.

All Customer Segregated Funds may be commingled in a single account, and held with: (i) a bank or trust company located in the U.S.; (ii) a bank or trust company located outside of the U.S. that has in excess of $1 billion of regulatory capital; (iii) an FCM; or (iv) a DCO. Such commingled account must be properly titled to make clear that the funds belong to, and are being held for the benefit of, the FCM's customers. Unless a customer provides instructions to the contrary, an FCM may hold Customer Segregated Funds only: (i) in the U.S.; (ii) in a money center country;[2] or (iii) in the country of origin of the currency in which the funds are held.

An FCM must hold sufficient U.S. dollars in the U.S. to meet all U.S. dollar obligations and sufficient funds in each other currency to meet obligations in such currency. Notwithstanding the foregoing, assets denominated in a currency may be held to meet obligations denominated in another currency (other than the U.S. dollar) as follows: (i) U.S. dollars may be held in the U.S. or in money center countries to meet obligations

[2] Money center countries means Canada, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

denominated in any other currency; and (ii) funds in money center currencies[3] may be held in the U.S. or in money center countries to meet obligations denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

30.7 Account. Customer Funds that are deposited with an FCM or are otherwise required to be held for the benefit of customers, to margin futures and options on futures contracts traded on foreign boards of trade ("**30.7 Customer Funds**") are held in a 30.7 Account in accordance with CFTC Rule 30.7. 30.7 Customer Funds are sometimes referred to as the foreign futures and foreign options secured amount.

Funds required to be held in the 30.7 Account for or on behalf of foreign futures or foreign options customers ("**30.7 Customers**") may be commingled in a single account and held with: (i) a bank or trust company located in the U.S.; (ii) a bank or trust company located outside the U.S. that has in excess of $1 billion in regulatory capital; (iii) an FCM; (iv) a DCO; (v) the clearing organization of any foreign board of trade; (vi) a foreign broker; or (vii) such clearing organization's or foreign broker's designated depositories. Such commingled account must be properly titled to make clear that the funds belong to, and are being held for the benefit of, the FCM's 30.7 Customers. As explained below, CFTC Rule 30.7 restricts the amount of such funds that may be held outside of the U.S.

Customers trading on foreign markets assume additional risks. Laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign jurisdiction in which the transaction occurs, and funds held in a 30.7 Account outside of the U.S. may not receive the same level of protection as Customer Segregated Funds. If the foreign broker carrying 30.7 Customer positions fails, the broker will be liquidated in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is organized, which laws may differ significantly from the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Return of 30.7 Customer Funds to the U.S. will likely be delayed and likely will be subject to the costs of administration of the failed foreign broker in accordance with the law of the applicable jurisdiction, as well as possibly other costs relating to additional foreign brokers, if multiple foreign brokers were used to process the U.S. customers' transactions on foreign markets.

If the foreign broker does not fail but the 30.7 Customers' U.S. FCM fails, the foreign broker may want to assure that appropriate authorization has been obtained before returning the 30.7 Customer Funds to the FCM's trustee, which may delay the return of such funds. If both the foreign broker and the U.S. FCM were to fail, potential differences between the legal requirements governing the trustee for the U.S. FCM and the administrator for the foreign broker, each with independent fiduciary obligations under applicable law, may result in significant delays and additional administrative expenses. Use of other intermediary foreign brokers by the U.S. FCM to process the trades of 30.7 Customers on foreign markets may cause additional delays and administrative expenses.

To reduce the potential risk to 30.7 Customer Funds held outside of the U.S., CFTC Rule 30.7 generally provides that an FCM may not deposit or hold 30.7 Customer Funds in permitted accounts outside of the U.S. except as necessary to meet margin requirements, including prefunding margin requirements, established by rule, regulation, or order of the relevant foreign boards of trade or foreign clearing organizations, or to meet margin calls issued by foreign brokers carrying the 30.7 Customers' positions. The rule further provides, however, that, in order to avoid the daily transfer of funds from accounts in the U.S., an FCM may maintain in accounts located outside of the U.S. an additional amount of up to 20 percent of the total amount of funds necessary to meet margin and prefunding margin requirements to avoid daily transfers of funds.

Cleared Swaps Customer Account. Funds deposited with an FCM, or otherwise required to be held for the benefit of customers, to margin swaps cleared through a registered DCO ("**Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral**") are held in a Cleared Swaps Customer Account in accordance with the provisions of section 4d(f) of the Act and Part 22 of the CFTC Regulations. Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts are sometimes referred to as LSOC Accounts. LSOC is an acronym for "legally segregated, operationally commingled." Funds required to be held in a Cleared Swaps Customer Account may be commingled in an omnibus

[3] Money center currencies mean the currency of any money center country and the Euro.

account and held with: (i) a bank or trust company located in the U.S.; (ii) a bank or trust company located outside of the U.S. that has in excess of $1 billion of regulatory capital; (iii) a DCO; or (iv) another FCM. Such commingled account must be properly titled to make clear that the funds belong to, and are being held for the benefit of, the FCM's cleared swaps Customers.

Depositories Holding Customer Funds. Customer Funds are required to be held in Customer Accounts at a bank or trust company, a DCO or another FCM (each, a "**Depository**"). In accordance with CFTC Regulations, each account holding Customer Funds must be properly titled to identify it as holding Customer Funds and segregated as required by the relevant provisions of the Act and CFTC Regulations. Except as noted below, Customer Funds may not be commingled with the funds of any other person, including (and in particular) the carrying FCM. Each Depository is required to provide the depositing FCM with a written acknowledgment that the Depository was informed that such funds held in the Customer Account belong to customers and are being held in accordance with the Act and CFTC Regulations. Among other representations, the Depository must acknowledge that it cannot use any portion of Customer Funds to satisfy any obligations that the FCM may owe the Depository.

In order to monitor an FCM's compliance with the Customer Funds requirements, CFTC Regulations require each FCM to calculate as of the close of business each business day, and submit to the CFTC and the FCM's DSRO no later than noon on the following business day, a report that sets out (i) the amount of Customer Funds required to be held in the Customer Account, (ii) the amount of Customer Funds actually held in the Customer Account, and (iii) the FCM's own funds held in the Customer Account deposited to ensure that the FCM complies with the segregation requirements at all times (such amount, the "**Residual Interest**"). Separate calculations are required for the FCM's Customer Segregated Accounts, 30.7 Accounts and Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts.

CFTC Regulations require an FCM to notify the CFTC immediately whenever (i) the amount of Residual Interest in any Customer Account falls below the FCM's targeted Residual Interest for such account, or (ii) the FCM knows or should know that the total amount of funds on deposit in Customer Accounts is less than the amount required to be held in such accounts. The FCM is required to file a copy of any such notice concurrently with its DSRO.

In addition, each FCM must submit a report to the CFTC and the FCM's DSRO on the fifteenth and last business day of each month listing the names of all banks, trust companies, FCMs, DCOs, or any other Depository or custodian holding Customer Funds. This report must include:
(1) the name and location of each Depository holding Customer Funds; (2) the total amount of Customer Funds held by each such Depository; and (3) the total amount of Customer Funds, cash and investments that each such Depository holds. The FCM must also indicate whether any such Depository is affiliated with the FCM.

Separately, an FCM's DSRO requires each FCM to instruct each Depository, whether located in the U.S. or outside the U.S., that holds Customer Funds to confirm to the DSRO all account balances daily. DSRO programs compare the daily balances reported by the Depositories with the balances reported by the FCMs in their daily segregation reports. Any material discrepancies would generate an immediate alert.

Finally, an FCM's DSRO conducts periodic audits of the FCM and, in connection with such audits, confirms that Customer Funds are being held in properly designated accounts. The CFTC may also conduct an audit of the FCM for this purpose.

Investment of Customer Funds. Section 4d(a)(2) of the Act authorizes FCMs to invest Customer Segregated Funds in obligations of the United States, in general obligations of any State or of any political subdivision thereof, and in obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. Section 4d(f) of the Act authorizes FCMs to invest Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral in similar instruments.

CFTC Rule 1.25 authorizes FCMs to invest Customer Segregated Funds, Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral and 30.7 Customer Funds in instruments of a similar nature. CFTC Regulations further provide that the FCM may retain all gains earned and is responsible for investment losses incurred in connection with the investment of Customer Funds. However, the FCM and customer may agree that the FCM will pay the customer interest on the funds deposited.

Permitted investments include:

(i) Obligations of the U.S. and obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. (U.S. government securities);

(iv) General obligations of any State or of any political subdivision thereof (municipal securities);

(v) Obligations of any U.S. government corporation or enterprise sponsored by the U.S. government (U.S. agency obligations);[4]

(vi) Certificates of deposit issued by a bank (certificates of deposit) as defined in section 3(a)(6) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or a domestic branch of a foreign bank that carries deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(vii) Commercial paper fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program as administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (commercial paper);

(viii) Corporate notes or bonds fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program as administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (corporate notes or bonds); and

(ix) Interests in money market mutual funds.

Except for investments in money market mutual funds, the duration of the securities in which an FCM invests Customer Funds cannot exceed, on average, two years.

An FCM may also engage in repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions with non-affiliated registered broker-dealers, provided such transactions are made on a delivery versus payment basis and involve only permitted investments. All funds or securities received in repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions with Customer Funds must be held in the appropriate Customer Account (i.e., Customer Segregated Account, 30.7 Account or Cleared Swaps Customer Account). Further, in accordance with the provisions of CFTC Rule 1.25, all such funds or collateral must be received in the appropriate Customer Account on a delivery versus payment basis in immediately available funds.

No SIPC Protection. Although ML Pro is a registered broker-dealer, it is important to understand that the funds you deposit with ML Pro for trading futures and options on futures contracts on either U.S. or foreign markets or cleared swaps are not protected by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

Further, CFTC Regulations require ML Pro to hold funds deposited to margin futures and options on futures contracts traded on U.S. Designated Contract Markets in Customer Segregated Accounts. Similarly, ML Pro must hold funds deposited to margin cleared swaps and futures and options on futures contracts traded on foreign boards of trade in a Cleared Swaps Customer Account or a 30.7 Account, respectively. In computing its Customer Funds requirements under relevant CFTC Regulations ML Pro

[4] Obligations issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association are permitted only while these entities operate under the conservatorship or receivership of the Federal Housing Finance Authority with capital support from the United States.

may only consider those Customer Funds actually held in the applicable Customer Accounts and may not apply free funds in an account under identical ownership but of a different classification or account type (*e.g.*, securities, Customer Segregated Account, 30.7 Account) to an account's margin deficiency. In order to be used for margin purposes, the funds must actually transfer to the identically owned undermargined account.

For additional information on the protection of customer funds, please see the Futures Industry Association's "Protection of Customer Funds Frequently Asked Questions" available at https://fia.org/articles/protection-customer-funds-frequently-asked-questions.

VIII. Filing a Complaint

Information on how a customer may obtain information regarding filing a complaint about the FCM with the CFTC, NFA or the FCM's DSRO.

A customer that wishes to file a complaint about ML Pro or one of its employees with the CFTC can contact the Division of Enforcement either electronically at https://forms.cftc.gov/fp/complaintform.aspx or by calling the Division of Enforcement toll-free at 866-FON-CFTC (866-366-2382).

A customer may file a complaint about ML Pro or one of its employees with NFA electronically at http://www.nfa.futures.org/basicnet/Complaint.aspx or by calling NFA directly at 800-621- 3570.

IX. Relevant Financial Data

Financial data as of the most recent month-end when the Disclosure Document is prepared.

- Excerpts from ML Pro's most recent monthly FOCUS Report including the firm's balance sheet and capital computation are available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Monthly_Financial_Disclosures.xls. The FOCUS Report provides the FCM's total equity, regulatory capital and net worth, all computed in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and CFTC Regulation 1.17, as applicable.

- The fourth tab (entitled MLPRO Financial Data § IX.2) of the spreadsheet available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Monthly_Financial_Disclosures.xls discloses the following information:

  - the dollar value of the FCM's proprietary margin requirements as a percentage of the aggregate margin requirement for futures customers, cleared swaps customers, and 30.7 Customers;

  - the smallest number of futures customers, cleared swaps customers, and 30.7 Customers that comprise 50 percent of the FCM's total funds held for futures customers, cleared swaps customers, and 30.7 Customers, respectively;

  - the amount, generic source and purpose of any unsecured lines of credit (or similar short-term funding) the FCM has obtained but not yet drawn upon; and

  - the percentage of futures customer, cleared swaps customer, and 30.7 Customer receivable balances that the FCM had to write-off as uncollectable during the past 12- month period, as compared to the current balance of funds held for futures customers, cleared swaps customers, and 30.7 Customers.

Please note: ML Pro does not extend financing for customer transactions involving illiquid financial products and does not engage in principal trading.

Customers should be aware that NFA publishes on its website certain financial information with respect to each FCM. The FCM Capital Report provides each FCM's most recent month-end adjusted net capital, required net capital, and excess net capital. (Information for a twelve- month period is available.)

In addition, NFA publishes twice-monthly a Customer Segregated Funds report, which shows for each FCM: (i) total funds held in Customer Segregated Accounts; (ii) total funds required to be held in Customer Segregated Accounts; and (iii) excess segregated funds (*i.e.*, the FCM's Residual Interest). This report also shows the percentage of Customer Segregated Funds that are held in cash and each of the permitted investments under CFTC Rule 1.25. Finally, the report indicates whether the FCM held any Customer Segregated Funds during that month at a Depository that is an affiliate of the FCM.

The report shows the most recent semi-monthly information, but the public will also have the ability to see information for the most recent twelve-month period. A 30.7 Customer Funds report and a Customer Cleared Swaps Collateral report provides the same information with respect to the 30.7 Account and the Cleared Swaps Customer Account, respectively.

The above financial information reports can be found by conducting a search for a specific FCM in NFA's Background Affiliation Status Information Center (**BASIC**) system (http://www.nfa.futures.org/basicnet/) and then clicking on "View Financial Information" on the FCM's BASIC page.

X. ML Pro's Current FCM Risk Practices, Controls and Procedures

A summary of the FCM's current risk practices, controls and procedures.

As an FCM and broker-dealer, ML Pro is exposed to various risks that arise in the ordinary course of its business including trading, market, market liquidity, liquidity, equity market, interest rate, foreign exchange, counterparty credit, concentrations of credit, operational, legal and regulatory and financial control risks.

Trading Risk. Trading activities subject ML Pro to market and credit risks. These risks are managed in accordance with Bank of America's established risk management policies and procedures. Bank of America's risk management structure as applicable to ML Pro is described below.

Global Markets Risk Management is responsible for providing senior management with a clear and comprehensive understanding of the trading risks to which Bank of America is exposed. These responsibilities include ownership of market risk policy, developing and maintaining quantitative risk models, calculating aggregated risk measures, establishing and monitoring position limits consistent with risk appetite, conducting daily reviews and analysis of trading inventory, approving material risk exposures and fulfilling regulatory requirements. Bank of America conducts its business operations through a substantial number of subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are established to fulfill a wide range of legal, regulatory, tax, licensing and other requirements. As such, to ensure a consistent application of minimum levels of controls and processes across its subsidiaries, Bank of America has in place a Subsidiary Governance Policy. This policy outlines the minimum required governance, controls, management reporting, financial and regulatory reporting and risk management practices for Bank of America's subsidiaries, including ML Pro.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that changes in market conditions may adversely impact the value of assets or liabilities. The majority of this risk is generated by ML Pro's activities in the interest rate, foreign exchange, credit, equity and commodities markets. In addition, the values of assets and liabilities could change due to market liquidity, correlations across markets and expectations of market volatility. ML Pro seeks to manage these risk exposures by using a variety of techniques that encompass a broad range of financial instruments.

Market Liquidity Risk. Market liquidity risk represents the risk that the level of expected market activity changes dramatically and, in certain cases, may even cease. This exposes ML Pro to the risk that it will not be able to transact business and execute trades in an orderly manner, which may impact results. This impact could be further exacerbated if expected hedging or pricing correlations are compromised by disproportionate demand or lack of demand for certain instruments.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity Risk is the potential inability to meet expected or unexpected cash flow and collateral needs while continuing to support ML Pro’s business and customer needs, under a range of economic conditions. ML Pro’s primary liquidity risk management objective is to meet all contractual and contingent financial obligations at all times, including during periods of stress. To achieve that objective, ML Pro analyzes and monitors its liquidity risk under expected and stressed conditions, maintains liquidity and access to diverse funding sources and seeks to align liquidity-related incentives and risks. Liquidity is defined as readily available assets, limited to cash and high-quality, liquid, unencumbered securities that ML Pro can use to meet contractual and contingent financial obligations as those obligations arise. In addition, ML Pro is supported through committed and uncommitted borrowing arrangements with NB Holdings Corporation and Bank of America.

Equity Market Risk. Equity market risk represents exposures to securities that represent an ownership interest in a corporation in the form of domestic and foreign common stock or other equity-linked instruments. Instruments that would lead to this exposure include, but are not limited to, equity options and swaps. Hedging instruments used to mitigate this risk include options, futures, swaps, convertible bonds and cash positions.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk represents exposures to instruments whose values vary with the level or volatility of interest rates. These instruments include, but are not limited to, margin loans, borrowings and derivatives. Hedging instruments used to mitigate these risks include derivatives such as options, futures, forwards and swaps.

Foreign Exchange Risk. Foreign exchange risk arises from the possibility that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates will impact the value of financial instruments and future cash flows denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The type of instruments exposed to this risk primarily includes foreign currency denominated margin debit and credit balances. Hedging instruments used to mitigate this risk include foreign currency denominated debt and foreign exchange spot contracts.

Credit Spread Risk. Credit spread risk arises from the possibility that changes in credit spreads will affect the value of financial instruments. Certain instruments are used by ML Pro to manage this type of risk. Swaps and options, for example, can be designed to mitigate losses due to changes in credit spreads, as well as the credit downgrade or default of the issuer.

Counterparty Credit Risk. ML Pro is exposed to risk of loss if an issuer or a counterparty fails to perform its obligations under contractual terms. ML Pro has established policies and procedures for mitigating credit risk, including reviewing and establishing limits for credit exposure, limiting transactions with specific counterparties, maintaining qualifying collateral and continually assessing the creditworthiness of clients and counterparties.

In the normal course of business, ML Pro clears, settles and finances various customer and brokers and dealers securities transactions and primarily acts as a non-clearing FCM for customers’ commodities transactions. These activities may expose ML Pro to default risk arising from the potential that a customer, broker, dealer or counterparty may fail to satisfy their obligations. In these situations, ML Pro may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at unfavorable market prices to satisfy obligations to its customers, brokers, dealers or counterparties. ML Pro seeks to control the risks associated with its customer, broker and dealer’s margin activities by requiring customers, brokers and dealers to maintain collateral in compliance with regulatory and internal guidelines.

Liabilities to customers, brokers and dealers related to unsettled transactions (i.e., failed-to- receive) are recorded at the amount for which the securities were acquired and are paid upon receipt of the securities from the counterparty. In the case of aged securities failed-to-receive, ML Pro may purchase the underlying securities in the market and seek reimbursement for any losses from the counterparty.

Concentrations of Credit Risk. ML Pro's exposure to credit risk associated with its prime brokerage activities is measured on an individual counterparty basis, as well as by groups of counterparties that share similar attributes. Concentrations of credit risk can be affected by changes in political, industry or economic factors. To reduce the potential for risk concentration, credit limits are established and monitored in light of changing counterparty and market conditions.

Operational Risk. Operational risk, such as operational problems related to execution, is managed by creating and monitoring of key risk indicators, reviewing testing performed on key control processes, implementing escalation procedures for risk events and using documented policies and procedures and information systems that monitor and track operational risk events. New products and significant change are risk assessed and approved through an internal risk review and assessment process.

Legal and Regulatory Risk. Legal and regulatory risk, such as deficiencies in legal documentation or the firm's regulatory compliance program, is managed through the assistance of in-house Legal and Compliance Departments staffed with experienced attorneys and compliance professionals knowledgeable in the firm's areas of business. ML Pro's in-house lawyers and compliance professionals work closely with the business on significant transactions, develop and utilize standard transaction documentation, obtain assistance and advice from experienced outside counsel as needed, and establish and communicate to employees and their supervisors written policies and procedures for the proper conduct of business in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and ML Pro policy.

Financial Control Risk. ML Pro seeks to minimize financial control risk (e.g., inadequacies in financial control systems) through the segregation of responsibility for key functions involved in the gathering, analysis and presentation of financial information, documented policies and procedures that establish authorized signatories for various key financial control activities, use of external resources for price verification, and routine internal and external audits.

Risk Monitoring and Specific Risk Controls. ML Pro monitors and controls its risk exposures on a daily basis through a multi-faceted and interrelated series of financial, credit and market risk management monitoring systems. ML Pro's management participates in the risk management process through documented policies and procedures. In addition, ML Pro's risk management program is periodically reviewed by internal auditors and risk management staff. Below is a summary of several specific risk controls established by ML Pro:

- **Documentation.** Each clearing client signs a futures client account agreement with ML Pro that governs the relationship. This agreement sets forth the client's responsibilities (including, but not limited to, the obligation to meet margin calls) and enumerates ML Pro's right to:
    - Set margin levels;
    - Limit the size and number of the client's positions; and
    - Liquidate the client's account if an event of default occurs (*e.g.*, the client fails to meet a margin call or becomes insolvent).

Where applicable, give up agreements are put in place among the client, ML Pro and another firm. These agreements generally follow a standard form developed by the Futures Industry Association, which permits the clearing firm to notify both the client and the executing firm that the clearing firm will no longer accept transactions for clearing.

- **Pre-Execution Limit Screening.** ML Pro and BofAS have established systematic pre-execution screening limits for client trading activity on an exchange and procedure-based limits and controls that apply to transactions entered through one of the firms' brokers.

- **Pre-clearing Screening.** Futures trades that will be cleared by BofAS on behalf of ML Pro are claimed at the clearing houses through a trade acceptance software platform.

- **Daily Risk Management.** During each business day, ML Pro calculates the net liquidating value of each client account and compares that value to the margin in the client's account.

- **End of Day Risk Management.** All client account activity is valued on a daily basis against specific stress scenarios, and ML Pro reviews any exceptions to its internal risk management parameters. Alerts are also generated when the equity in a client's account drops below certain pre-determined levels overnight.

- **Daily Margining.** All client futures and cleared derivatives positions are marked to market overnight. ML Pro makes both variation margin and initial margin calls each business day, and clients are generally required to meet those margin calls on the following business day.

  Calls that are not met within that time-frame are tracked, and ML Pro's operations team escalates those unmet calls to ML Pro's business and risk groups.

Additional information regarding the risk management policies of BofAS is set forth in its FCM-Specific Disclosure Document, which is available at http://www.bofaml.com/en- us/content/futures-options-otc-clearing.html.

Additional information regarding the risk management policies of Bank of America is available at http://www.bankofamerica.com.

XI. FCM Statements Regarding Segregation of Customer Funds

ML Pro makes the following financial information publicly available on its web site:

1. The daily Statement of Segregation Requirements and Funds in Segregation for Customers Trading on U.S. Exchanges for the most current 12-month period is available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Daily_Client_Protection_Calculations.xls.

2. The daily Statement of Secured Amounts and Funds Held in Separate Accounts for 30.7 Customers Pursuant to CFTC Rule 30.7 for the most current 12-month period is available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Daily_Client_Protection_Calculations.xls.

3. The daily Statement of Cleared Swaps Customer Segregation Requirements and Funds in Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts Under Section 4d(f) of the Act for the most current 12- month period is available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Daily_ Client_Protection_Calculations.xls.

4. A summary schedule of the ML Pro's adjusted net capital, net capital, and excess net capital, all computed in accordance with CFTC Rule 1.17 and reflecting balances as of the month-end for the 12 most recent months is included as a supplemental page with excerpts from ML Pro's most recent monthly FOCUS Report, which is available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Monthly_Financial_Disclosures.xls.

5. The Statement of Financial Condition, the Statement of Segregation Requirements and Funds in Segregation for Customers Trading on U.S. Exchanges, the Statement of Secured Amounts and Funds Held in Separate Accounts for Customers Pursuant to CFTC Regulation 30.7, the Statement of Cleared Swaps Customer Segregation Requirements and Funds in Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts Under Section 4d(f) of the Act, and all related footnotes to the above schedules that are part of the FCM's most current certified annual report pursuant to CFTC Rule 1.16. This information is included as a supplemental page with excerpts from ML Pro's most recent monthly FOCUS Report, which is available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Monthly_Financial_Disclosures.xls.

6. The Statement of Segregation Requirements and Funds in Segregation for Customers Trading on U.S. Exchanges, the Statement of Secured Amounts and Funds Held in Separate Accounts for 30.7 Customers Pursuant to CFTC Regulation 30.7, and the Statement of Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts Under Section 4d(f) of the Act that are part of the FCM's unaudited FOCUS Report for the most current 12-month period. This information is included as a supplemental page with excerpts from ML Pro's most recent monthly FOCUS Report, which is available at http://gmi.ml.com/MLPFS_Rule_1_55/MLPRO_Monthly_Financial_Disclosures.xls.

The NFA website contains additional information regarding ML Pro and is available at http://www.nfa.futures.org/.

The CFTC publishes additional financial information on all FCMs, which is available at http://www.cftc.gov/MarketReports/financialfcmdata/index.htm.

This Disclosure Document was updated on May 27, 2020.