



MANAGED FOREX & CFD PARTICIPATION

PAMM Services Agreement

Percentage Allocation Money Management

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READ WITH YOUR AGREED PARTICIPATION SCHEDULES

The parties, strategy, account structure, fees and allocation method must be expressly agreed before activation.
A trading mandate does not give the Manager unrestricted withdrawal authority.

19 PAGES / INVESTOR AND MANAGER TERMS

COMPANY INFORMATION / NAVIGATION

Document guide & contents

Erix Global Ltd / PAMM Services Agreement / English

Read this Agreement with the accepted participation record, strategy mandate, Schedules A and B, brokerage terms, risk disclosure and execution policy. Company contact details appear on the cover.

The participation record identifies the applicable versions and commencement date. The Company, Investor and Manager must accept their respective obligations before activation. Product and service availability remain subject to applicable law.

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Schedule B describes an individual-ledger method that applies only when expressly adopted. A pooled legal structure may require additional fund, custody or management documents; a technical allocation method does not determine legal classification.

SECTION 01 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Parties, scope and legal status

1.1 Parties and contractual roles

This Agreement governs the relationship between Erix Global Ltd (Company), the Investor identified in the participation record, and the Manager identified in Schedule A that accepts the management obligations. Schedule A must identify each party's legal details, applicable permissions and actual service role. An affiliate or external provider assumes no contractual obligation merely because its name or logo appears in marketing material. The Investor must receive the completed schedules before activation.

1.2 Nature of the arrangement

PAMM means Percentage Allocation Money Management. The service permits an authorised Manager to direct trading for participating Investors, with economic results recorded under an agreed allocation method. The agreed legal and custody structure must establish whether this is individual managed accounts, a pooled scheme or another regulated arrangement. A technical allocation label does not determine legal classification or remove licensing requirements.

1.3 Contract documents

The Agreement consists of these terms, the completed participation and strategy schedule, the fee and allocation schedule, the accepted Manager mandate, and the applicable brokerage Terms, Risk Disclosure and Order Execution Policy. Mandatory law prevails. A specific PAMM term governs its own subject only where lawful. All documents must identify their version and be supplied before activation. Neither an advertisement nor an unaccepted agreement establishes a live management mandate.

1.4 Commencement and authority

This Agreement takes effect for a participation only after the required parties accept the completed documents and the Company confirms lawful activation. The participation record identifies the applicable versions and commencement date. A document download or an enquiry does not authorise trading, fees or transfers. The allocation method must match the implemented service. No company branding, Manager approval or acceptance of this Agreement establishes a capital guarantee or regulatory permission.

SECTION 02 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Admission, verification and suitability

2.1 Investor onboarding

The Investor must have legal capacity and provide truthful identity, beneficial-ownership, residence, financial and tax information. The Company must complete required KYC, AML, sanctions and eligibility checks. Source-of-funds or wealth evidence may be required on a proportionate basis. Only verified permitted payment routes may be used. A person must not enter through an introducer, nominee or false address to evade a lawful territorial or customer restriction.

2.2 Manager admission

The Manager must disclose its legal identity, controllers, experience, relevant permissions, disciplinary history and intended strategy. Applicable admission criteria, including any required track record, programme funding and minimum number of participants, must be supplied in Schedule A before acceptance. Commercial admission criteria do not establish a licence or replace the legal requirements for investment management. The Company must assess continuing eligibility and the Manager must disclose material changes.

2.3 Appropriate client assessment

The responsible service provider must determine whether the arrangement requires suitability, appropriateness or another assessment under the applicable regime. A discretionary management service must not be described as execution-only merely to avoid applicable suitability duties. Where required, the assessment must consider the Investor's knowledge, experience, financial capacity for loss, objectives and risk tolerance, and remain current. A risk acknowledgement does not replace a legally required assessment.

2.4 Acceptance and continuing eligibility

Participation starts only after the Manager and strategy are accepted, documents are complete, cleared funding is available and the Investor receives activation confirmation. Manager approval does not predict future performance. The parties must report changes affecting identity, permissions, residence or authority. If eligibility ends, the Company must restrict or wind down the relationship proportionately under section 11, while respecting lawful withdrawal and client-money rights.

SECTION 03 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Trading mandate and authority limits

3.1 Limited discretionary authority

Subject to the completed mandate and lawful permissions, the Investor authorises the Manager to decide and submit trades only for the designated PAMM participation and approved strategy. Authority must identify instruments, leverage, exposure and other agreed constraints. It does not extend to unrelated accounts. The Manager may not change beneficial ownership, borrow independently in the Investor's name or enter a new service agreement without separate valid authority.

3.2 No general withdrawal power

The trading mandate does not permit the Manager to withdraw Investor capital, redirect payments, change contact or authentication details, or transfer money to a personal account. The Company may deduct only fees separately and validly authorised under Schedule B. The Investor must retain a verified channel for funding, withdrawal, complaints and mandate revocation. Sharing a password is not an acceptable substitute for a controlled limited-access mandate.

3.3 Delegation and systems access

The Manager may use approved staff or automation only within the disclosed authority and required permissions. Material delegation or a substitute decision-maker requires any necessary approval and consent. The Manager remains responsible for duties it cannot lawfully delegate. Access must use distinct permissions and auditable credentials. Neither the Manager nor an introducer may impersonate the Investor or obtain unrestricted portal access as a condition of participation.

3.4 Revocation and existing exposure

The Investor may revoke authority through the approved channel, subject to lawful orderly exit procedures. The Company must confirm receipt, stop new discretionary exposure when the revocation takes effect and explain treatment of existing positions. Revocation does not retrospectively cancel valid trades. Risk-reducing closure or legally required action may continue within a defined wind-down authority. A vague statement that funds are locked until the Manager agrees is insufficient.

SECTION 04 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Strategy, risk limits and loss exposure

4.1 Strategy disclosure

Before participation, the Manager must describe its objective, permitted markets, holding horizon, leverage, concentration and material techniques, including any averaging-down, grid, martingale or hedging approach. The strategy schedule must distinguish binding limits from indicative targets and explain monitoring. The Manager must not silently introduce a materially different strategy. Where a change requires consent, existing Investors must receive an orderly choice about continuing or exiting.

4.2 Loss and execution risk

Leveraged forex and CFDs can lose value rapidly, including through gaps, spread widening and illiquidity. An Investor may lose the entire allocated amount. Losses beyond that amount depend on the applicable account structure, protection and law, which Schedule A must identify. Ordinary stops, drawdown alerts and a Manager's own investment do not guarantee a maximum loss. Insurance or compensation protection must never be assumed from marketing claims.

4.3 Risk controls and interventions

The schedule must specify leverage caps, exposure limits, drawdown measurement, breach triggers and the action expected from each party. A drawdown trigger may prompt a warning, stop new trades or initiate closure. The trigger is not a guaranteed exit price. The Company must have a lawful basis for interventions and keep evidence of material changes. The Manager must promptly disclose known breaches and cooperate with corrective action.

4.4 Investor concentration and reliance

The Investor should assess total exposure across strategies, because different Managers can hold correlated positions. Rankings, backtests and historical returns may omit costs or reflect different market conditions. The Manager must explain the basis of any performance claim and distinguish simulated from live results. No capital guarantee, fixed income, minimum monthly return or recovery promise forms part of this Agreement unless separately lawful, evidenced and expressly accepted.

SECTION 05 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Participation records and trade allocation

5.1 Allocation architecture

The allocation architecture and legal structure must be specified in Schedule A. Where the parties adopt the individual-ledger method in Schedule B, each Investor's capital and participation must be separately recorded at defined allocation events. A different unit, series or pooled structure requires an expressly agreed method and any additional legally required documentation. A technical ledger does not itself establish segregation, custody protection or beneficial ownership in an underlying asset.

5.2 Allocation basis

Where the Schedule B individual-ledger method is adopted, each eligible ledger's participation equals its adjusted eligible equity divided by total eligible equity at the stated allocation time. Schedule B must define eligible equity, reserved amounts, open-position valuation and treatment of the Manager's own capital. Percentages must be recorded before the relevant allocation result is known. A Manager must not select successful trades for preferred accounts or shift losses to a late-joining Investor.

5.3 Funding and valuation events

A deposit, withdrawal, subscription or exit must use a stated dealing cut-off and valuation event. Existing floating gains and losses must be recognised so that an incoming Investor does not inherit past results without a fair corresponding valuation. An outgoing Investor must bear the result attributable to its participation through its effective exit. The platform must reconcile the event before using new percentages. Retroactive reallocation to improve reported returns is prohibited.

5.4 Rounding and exceptions

Lot increments, partial fills, price differences and minimum account sizes may prevent exact proportional replication. The schedule must disclose the residual-allocation rule and any resulting tracking differences. Rounding must be consistent and must not create an undisclosed Manager benefit. Corrections require an audit trail linking the original allocation and reason. No Investor is responsible for another Investor's unpaid fee or deficit merely because the service uses a shared allocation engine.

SECTION 06 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Valuation, equity and statements

6.1 Valuation method

The Company must identify valuation times, time zone, price sources and the treatment of realised and unrealised results, spreads, swaps, commissions and accrued fees. Under the agreed individual-ledger method, equity includes recognised open-position value and accrued liabilities, with no double counting. A closed-trade balance alone must not be represented as the Investor's economic value while material floating losses remain. Currency conversion must follow the disclosed method.

6.2 Uncertain or disrupted valuation

If a reliable price is unavailable, the Company may use a documented fair-value method or temporarily defer an affected valuation where lawful and necessary. It must explain material effects, preserve records and review the restriction. A suspension must not selectively allow insiders to exit on a stale favourable price. Once reliable information returns, corrections and any investor impact must be assessed fairly rather than hidden in a later return calculation.

6.3 Investor reporting

Statements should identify opening equity, contributions, withdrawals, allocated trading results, costs, fees, closing equity and any open exposure or reserved amounts. They should show the current participation basis, fee base and high-water mark where relevant. Frequency and delivery channel belong in Schedule A. Investors may request an explanation of calculations. The programme must specify any periodic reporting and loss-notification duties imposed by its legal regime.

6.4 Corrections and evidence

An Investor should report a suspected discrepancy promptly with account references and available evidence. The Company must investigate pricing, allocation and ledger records, explain confirmed errors and implement appropriate corrections. Internal records are evidence but do not automatically override other reliable information. A routine statement-objection period must not remove fraud claims, mandatory complaint rights or a legally applicable limitation period. Record retention follows the confirmed jurisdiction.

SECTION 07 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Performance fees and high-water marks

7.1 Prior fee agreement

All fees must be expressly agreed before activation. Schedule B must state each rate, recipient, calculation base, currency, accrual timing and payment or crystallisation event. A performance fee is not assumed simply because the website describes it. A blank rate authorises no deduction. Entry, exit, management, administration, subscription and referral charges must be separately identified, including any zero rate. Applicable fee restrictions prevail.

7.2 Individual high-water-mark method

The Schedule B method calculates a performance fee separately for each Investor. At a crystallisation event, fee-eligible gain equals the positive excess of pre-performance-fee equity over the Investor's cash-flow-adjusted high-water mark, after other agreed accrued costs. The fee equals that gain multiplied by the agreed rate. The new high-water mark is the greater of the previous adjusted mark and post-performance-fee equity. This model assumes no hurdle unless a separate agreed method replaces it.

7.3 Loss recovery and cash flows

Trading losses do not reset the mark. Before a contribution or withdrawal, the Schedule B method values the Investor and crystallises any eligible fee for that Investor. A new contribution increases both equity and the mark by the same amount. A withdrawal reduces the mark in the same proportion as post-fee equity withdrawn, preserving the remaining loss-recovery requirement. A platform using units or series must implement economically equivalent treatment or disclose a different accepted model.

7.4 Accruals, disputes and termination

Interim fee accruals must be distinguishable from paid fees and adjusted consistently with losses before crystallisation. Entry dates must not cause new Investors to pay for prior gains or existing Investors to subsidise them. Exit crystallisation, refunds for corrected calculations and any clawback must be agreed in advance. There is no implied performance-fee refund for later losses after a valid crystallisation. Closing and reopening a strategy must not silently erase an Investor's carried loss threshold.

SECTION 08 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Funding, redemption and withdrawals

8.1 Funding and minimums

Only cleared money from an approved source may enter the allocation process. Programme launch funding and minimum Investor contributions are distinct requirements. Schedule A must state the applicable minimums, any continuing maintenance requirement and the consequence of a shortfall. The Investor must receive relevant top-up and withdrawal conditions before funding. The Manager must not collect Investor deposits through personal bank accounts or wallets.

8.2 Withdrawal requests

The Investor submits requests through a verified Company route, without needing the Manager's unrestricted consent. Schedule A must specify dealing windows, notice, cut-off, settlement timing and any lawful lock-up or gate. No lock-up is created by an empty field. The Company must distinguish an allocation exit from transfer to an external payment account. A pending request does not freeze market value or guarantee an amount until the applicable valuation and execution complete.

8.3 Open positions and fair liquidity treatment

An exit may require proportionate position reduction, available cash, or another disclosed lawful method. It must allocate relevant spread, financing and closure costs fairly, while protecting remaining Investors from inappropriate dilution. Partial withdrawals may alter strategy exposure or breach minimums, which must be explained. A temporary deferral needs a stated objective basis, oversight and periodic review. It must not be used simply to avoid recognising losses or paying a valid request.

8.4 Payment and fee settlement

After valuation and lawful deductions, available funds must be returned through a verified permitted route. Schedule A must give processing targets and external-provider timing. Compliance checks must be proportionate, with reasons where legally disclosable. A fabricated release tax, insurance payment, account upgrade or new trading deposit must not be required to unlock funds. Complaints and rights in undisputed balances continue while any disputed amount is investigated.

SECTION 09 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Manager duties and prohibited conduct

9.1 Standard of conduct

The Manager must act within its mandate, permissions and applicable duty of care, exercise the skill reasonably required for the service and maintain adequate controls. It must understand order execution, funding events and the agreed allocation model. Investor selection of the Manager does not excuse reckless or unauthorised conduct. Genuine trading losses arising within a lawful mandate do not, by themselves, prove a breach or create a promise to restore capital.

9.2 Monitoring and communication

The Manager must monitor material exposures and declared limits, escalate known operational or risk breaches and provide information reasonably needed for reporting or review. It must disclose a material loss of capacity, authorisation, key personnel or strategy capability. A published trading track record should state period, live or simulated status, gross or net basis and material limitations. Selective screenshots must not be presented as a complete independently verified history.

9.3 Conflicts and incentives

The Manager must disclose personal participation, related accounts, referral payments and other interests that could affect decisions. Performance fees may encourage risk-taking, and volume-linked remuneration may encourage excessive trading. Such incentives require controls and lawful disclosures. The Manager must not put personal redemptions ahead of Investors using confidential information, allocate favourable fills selectively, or trade primarily to generate undisclosed commission or rebates.

9.4 Prohibited activity

Fraud, document falsification, market manipulation, unauthorised fund transfers and misuse of credentials are prohibited. The Manager must not conceal floating losses, alter performance records or promise guaranteed returns without a lawful evidenced basis. Personal accounts must not receive Investor funds or fees outside the approved arrangement. Any suspension or recovery for suspected misconduct must remain evidence-based and proportionate, with due regard to Investors' access to their lawful balances.

SECTION 10 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Company duties, custody and operations

10.1 Service responsibilities

The Company must identify which services it actually provides, including brokerage, administration, allocation, reporting, custody arrangements or discretionary management. It remains responsible for duties imposed on it by law and the accepted contract. Describing an allocation process as automated does not eliminate oversight or licensing responsibilities. Schedule A must distinguish obligations of the Company, Manager and any external provider so that Investors know where to raise an issue.

10.2 Money, ownership and insolvency

The Company must explain where money is held, in whose name, under which safeguarding or client-money regime, and the effect of insolvency or a shortfall. A description of pooled trading does not itself establish a protected legal structure. Any right to use collateral or transfer title requires a lawful and specific basis. Statutory negative balance or other protections cannot be defeated by undisclosed cross-investor set-off or a Manager's contractual discretion.

10.3 Execution, technology and continuity

Trades remain subject to the applicable Order Execution Policy, including available liquidity, slippage, margin and order-handling limitations. The Company must maintain controls appropriate to its actual role, reconcile allocation and ledger events, and provide a verified incident route. An outage may delay instructions or valuation. Outsourcing does not automatically remove responsibility. Known errors require investigation and fair correction rather than an automatic exclusion of all operational liability.

10.4 Access and confidentiality

Investor and Manager permissions must be separated. The Manager should receive only information needed to provide its lawful service and must protect it. The Company must provide the relevant privacy notice, identify lawful uses and recipients, and state retention and international-transfer arrangements. Consent to PAMM participation does not authorise unrestricted marketing or data sharing. Investors retain applicable access, correction and complaint rights, subject to lawful recordkeeping exceptions.

SECTION 11 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Suspension, termination and liability

11.1 Grounds and proportionality

The Company may suspend new participation or trading where required by law, lost permissions, credible misconduct concerns, a material risk breach or serious operational failure. It should explain the reason where permitted, limit action to the affected risk and review it. Suspension must not become arbitrary forfeiture. The Manager must cooperate with an orderly wind-down. The Investor may request exit under section 8 even while a complaint is pending.

11.2 Manager departure and replacement

Death, incapacity, resignation, termination or loss of Manager authority requires a defined contingency. No replacement may take discretionary control without the required permissions, disclosures and consent. Existing positions may be closed or managed solely to reduce risk within a lawful wind-down mandate. The Company must state who handles that process, how costs are allocated and how Investors receive statements and available balances.

11.3 Closing accounts and surviving rights

Termination requires final valuation, allocation of attributable trading results, settlement of valid agreed fees and return of the lawful net balance. Records, confidentiality, accrued claims and statutory rights survive as necessary. A Manager must not reset a carried loss threshold merely by renaming the strategy or transferring it to a related account. The fee schedule must resolve any effect of a genuine change of Manager on high-water marks.

11.4 Responsibility for loss

Nothing excludes liability that law prohibits excluding. Each party remains responsible for proven breaches within its role, including fraud, unauthorised dealings or other actionable misconduct. Recoverable losses depend on causation and applicable law. An Investor does not indemnify the Company or Manager for their own misconduct through this general Agreement. Force-majeure or technology clauses cannot create an unrestricted power to ignore client-money duties or substantiated execution and allocation errors.

SECTION 12 / PAMM SERVICE TERMS

Complaints, changes and governing terms

12.1 Complaints and escalation

An Investor may raise a complaint without charge about the Manager, fees, allocations, execution or withdrawals through support@erixglobal.com, using the subject PAMM complaint. Include account and strategy references, dates and the desired resolution, without passwords. Schedule A must identify applicable response deadlines and any available external escalation body. The Company must coordinate the appropriate review and explain responsibilities rather than repeatedly directing the Investor between parties.

12.2 Material changes

A material change to the Manager, mandate, fees, allocation method, custody or legal entity requires the notice and consent applicable to that change. Investors must receive a clear effective date and any lawful exit opportunity. A fee increase must not be applied retrospectively to already earned results. Silence is not a universal substitute for consent. Urgent protective action must be proportionate and explained as soon as legally and operationally possible.

12.3 Law, forum and document priority

Schedule A must identify the governing law and competent forum applicable to the actual contracting arrangement. The choice must preserve mandatory consumer venue and regulatory complaint rights. A contact address alone does not determine jurisdiction. No compulsory arbitration arrangement arises merely from this general Agreement. If a provision is unenforceable, the remainder operates only so far as lawful. No PAMM term overrides a mandatory protection.

12.4 Acceptance and activation

The participation record must identify the parties, strategy and account references, applicable versions, fee schedule, accepted authority and consent date. Required assessments and any specific OTC execution or data consent must be separately recorded where applicable. The Manager must accept its responsibilities and the Company must confirm activation. No trading mandate, fee deduction or transfer is authorised merely by possession of an incomplete agreement or an unsigned participation record.

SCHEDULE A / ACCOUNT-SPECIFIC TERMS

Parties, strategy and operations

The Company must supply an account-specific Schedule A containing the following information. This page defines its required content and does not replace the completed schedule accepted by the parties.

A.1 Company and Manager

Identify Erix Global Ltd, its registration, applicable permissions, office and service responsibilities. Record the Manager's legal name, address, contact details, authorised representatives and applicable licence or lawful exemption. Identify any relevant external provider.

A.2 Investor and participation

Record the Investor's name, account reference, strategy ID, base currency, client category, residence and agreed initial allocation. Complete required suitability or other assessments and keep relevant Investor information current.

A.3 Legal structure and protection

Specify individual accounts or a pooled arrangement, legal ownership of money and positions, custody and client-money treatment, the counterparty, insolvency consequences and any negative balance protection. Supply additional fund documentation where required. State the governing law and forum, preserving mandatory rights.

A.4 Admission and funding

State applicable Manager and Investor eligibility, programme launch and ongoing minimums, permitted funding routes and any restrictions by residence or client category. Explain the consequences of falling below a minimum and any top-up requirement before funds are accepted.

A.5 Strategy and binding limits

Specify permitted markets, leverage, concentration, techniques, holding periods and drawdown measurement. Distinguish targets from binding limits. Identify breach thresholds, stop-new-trading actions and wind-down authority, without representing a trigger as a guaranteed exit price.

A.6 Reporting and exit

State valuation time and time zone, contribution and redemption cut-offs, notice, any lawful lock-up or gate, partial withdrawal treatment and settlement targets. Specify reporting frequency, authorised request channels and the Manager-departure procedure.

A.7 Complaints and notices

Identify the formal complaint route, applicable response deadlines and any available external escalation body. State notice delivery and material amendment procedures. The Company must provide the privacy notice and relevant retention information.

SCHEDULE B / EXPRESS AGREEMENT REQUIRED

Fees and allocation method

The rate and commercial choices must be agreed in the participation-specific Schedule B. The individual-ledger method below applies only when expressly selected and supported by the implemented service. No undisclosed fee is authorised.

B.1 Performance fee terms

Specify the performance fee rate, recipient, tax treatment, accrual and crystallisation frequency, valuation basis and exit treatment. No deduction is authorised until these terms are agreed. Apply any fee limits relevant to the Investor's category.

B.2 Other charges

Identify management, administration, entry, exit, subscription and referral charges, including zero where applicable. Specify commission, spread or markup, financing and conversion charges. Explain whether referral remuneration is funded from existing fees or creates an additional cost.

B.3 Individual-ledger calculation

Let E be Investor equity after other agreed accrued costs but before the performance fee, H the cash-flow-adjusted high-water mark and r the agreed rate. Fee $F = r \times \max(0, E - H)$. After deduction, the updated mark is $\max(H, E - F)$. This method assumes no hurdle; a hurdle requires a separately agreed calculation.

B.4 Cash-flow events

Before funding events, value the Investor and crystallise any eligible fee under the agreed frequency. A contribution D increases post-fee equity and H by D. A withdrawal W reduces H proportionately to W divided by post-fee equity. If equity is non-positive, use the agreed closure and protection procedure; do not divide by zero.

B.5 Loss recovery

Losses do not reduce H except for the proportional withdrawal adjustment. Different entry dates require individual ledgers or an expressly agreed equivalent method. Record clawback, corrections and Manager-change treatment. Renaming a strategy must not automatically erase continuing loss history.

B.6 Allocation and implementation

Define event timing, eligible equity, open-trade valuation, Manager participation, rounding and residual handling. Record percentages before outcomes are allocated. Any alternative unit or series method must be explained and accepted, with fair cash-flow and loss-recovery treatment.

HYPOTHETICAL ILLUSTRATIONS / NOT OFFERED RETURNS

Allocation and fee examples

These examples use simple individual ledgers, no hurdle and a hypothetical 20% performance fee. Actual rates and settings require an accepted Schedule B. Amounts are in USD. All trading results shown are after other agreed costs, before the illustrated performance fee.

Example 1: Proportional trading result

Investor A has 6,000 eligible equity and Investor B has 4,000. Total eligible equity is 10,000, so participation is 60% and 40%. A net trading gain of 1,000 allocates 600 to A and 400 to B before their individual performance fees. A net loss of 1,000 instead allocates losses of 600 and 400. A deposit during the period requires a new event valuation, not retroactive use of the ending ratios.

Example 2: Gain and high-water mark

Start with equity and high-water mark of 10,000. At crystallisation, pre-performance-fee equity is 12,000. Eligible gain = $12,000 - 10,000 = 2,000$. Fee = $20\% \times 2,000 = 400$. Post-fee equity and the new mark are both 11,600. If equity later falls to 9,000, no new performance fee is due and the mark remains 11,600.

Example 3: Contribution during a loss

Continue from equity 9,000 and mark 11,600. A contribution of 3,000 increases equity to 12,000 and the mark to 14,600. At the next event, equity of 14,500 produces no performance fee. Equity of 15,500 instead gives eligible gain of 900 and a fee of 180. Post-fee equity is 15,320 and the updated mark becomes 15,320. The contribution itself creates no fee-eligible profit.

Example 4: Partial withdrawal during a loss

Separately, assume equity 9,000 and mark 11,600, with no fee due. Withdrawal of 2,250 equals 25% of equity. Remaining equity is 6,750 and the adjusted mark is $11,600 \times 75\% = 8,700$. The remaining unrecovered loss is 1,950. The withdrawal does not erase the loss-recovery condition for the continuing participation.

Example 5: Platform checks

A full exit requires final valuation and the agreed crystallisation calculation. New participants must not pay fees on gains earned before admission. Actual checks must also cover floating losses, partial fills, different currencies, rounding and a strategy or Manager change. Examples explain the selected method; actual calculations must follow the accepted schedule and reconciled account records.

PARTICIPATION-SPECIFIC ACCEPTANCE

Participation and acceptance record

Complete this participation record together with Schedules A and B and the strategy mandate. Each party must accept the applicable documents. The Company must confirm eligibility and lawful activation before discretionary trading begins.

Investor and account

Investor legal name: _____

Account / strategy reference: _____

Client category / residence / base currency: _____

Company and Manager

Verified Company legal entity: _____

Manager legal name and authorised representative: _____

Relevant permissions / register references: _____

Accepted commercial and strategy documents

Agreement version and effective date: _____

Strategy and mandate version: _____

Completed fee / allocation schedule version: _____

Risk disclosure and execution-policy versions: _____

Required acknowledgements

Record that the Investor received the complete documents, understands the discretionary trading authority and its limits, reviewed risks and the fee calculation, and knows the withdrawal and complaint routes. Record any separately required suitability outcome, OTC consent or other specific consent. Do not use a blanket acknowledgement to waive statutory protection.

Party acceptance records

Investor signature or verified electronic acceptance / date: _____

Manager acceptance of duties / date: _____

Company authorised approval and activation date: _____

Authority boundary

The accepted mandate permits only the trading and administration described in the completed documents. It does not give the Manager unrestricted withdrawal power or establish a capital guarantee. Client money, protection, governing law and complaint rights remain subject to the verified legal structure.

USING YOUR PAMM AGREEMENT

Client guidance and contact details

Before participation

Obtain the completed Schedules A and B, strategy mandate, risk disclosure and execution terms. Understand who manages trading, who holds funds, the calculation method, fees, exit conditions and the protections that apply to your account. Do not rely solely on marketing rankings or historical returns.

Monitor your participation

Review statements, open exposure, costs and high-water-mark records where applicable. Check that contributions and withdrawals receive the correct event valuation. Raise unexplained differences promptly with the account and strategy references and relevant dates.

Changing or ending the mandate

Use the authorised Company channel for revocation or withdrawal. Confirm when new trading authority ends and how existing positions will be handled. An exit instruction does not guarantee an immediate valuation, a particular market price or recovery of the initial allocation.

Contact Erix Global Ltd

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Protect credentials and payments

Use verified funding and withdrawal routes. Do not share passwords, authentication codes or unrestricted portal access with a Manager or introducer. A trading mandate is not permission to transfer Investor money to personal accounts or wallets.

Rights and responsibilities

PAMM participation involves investment risk and does not guarantee capital or returns. Acceptance does not waive mandatory rights or replace legally required assessments. The Company and Manager remain accountable for duties applicable to their respective roles and for proven actionable breaches.