



MINT BROKERS
CFTC RULE 1.55(k) FIRM SPECIFIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) requires each futures commission merchant (“FCM”), including Mint Brokers (“MINT” or the “Firm”), to provide the following information to a customer prior to the time the customer first enters into an account agreement with the FCM deposits money or securities (funds) with the FCM. Except as otherwise noted below, the information set out is believed to be accurate as of June 10, 2022. MINT 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 MINT believes may be material to a customer’s decision to do business with MINT. Nonetheless, MINT’s business activities and financial data are not static and will change in non-material ways frequently throughout any 12-month period.

[NOTE: The Firm is a subsidiary of BGC Partners (“BGCP”), its Holding Company. Information that may be material with respect to BGCP for purposes of the Commission’s disclosure requirements may not be material to BGC Partners for purposes of applicable securities laws.]

I. General Information

Mint Brokers
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New York, New York 10041
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Fax: (646) 346-6920
www.bgcpartners.com

MINT Brokers (“MINT” or the “Firm”) is registered with both the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and National Futures Association (“NFA”) as a futures commission merchant (“FCM”). The Firm’s designated self-regulatory organization for purposes of FCM activities is the NFA. www.nfa.futures.org

Information relating to MINT'S principals is available at:

<http://www.nfa.futures.org/basicnet/Details.aspx?entityid=25BvRxCeIUc%3d&rn=Y>

The NFA link will bring you to the Welcome Page of the NFA's Background Affiliation Status Information Center ("BASIC"). On this page is a box where you can enter the NFA ID of Mint Brokers (0371597) and then click "Go". You will be transferred to the NFA's information specific to the firm. Under the heading "Listed Principals" is a list of the firm's Principals and their titles. See additional information in the table below.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BUSINESS ADDRESS</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
THOMAS JOSEPH ANZALONE	110 East 59th Street, New York, NY 10022	Chief Operations Officer
JASON HAUF	110 East 59th Street, New York, NY 10022	Chief Financial Officer
JOHN ABULARRAGE	55 Water Street, New York, NY 10041	Chief Executive Officer
STEPHEN MERKEL	110 East 59th Street, New York, NY 10022	General Counsel
MICHAEL SULFARO	55 Water Street, New York, NY 10041	Chief Compliance Officer

II. Summary of Business Activities

MINT's business model for futures consists of customers who execute on an agency give-up basis. MINT deals solely with "institutional customers," as defined in CFTC Regulation 1.3(g).

MINT acts in the capacity as an FCM but does not maintain custody of customer funds or assets.

*Activity/Product Line	Percentage of Assets	Percentage of Regulatory Capital
Cash	97.70%	48.64%
Receivable from Broker-Dealers and Customers	0.45%	0%
Fixed and All Other Assets	1.84%	51.36%

*The above listed activities are provided as a summary of MINT activities on the entity level. Because MINT is dually registered broker-dealer and FCM, the above summary includes activities that are not regulated by the CFTC.

III. Summary of Material Business Risks

Overview: In order to assure that it is in compliance with its regulatory capital requirements and that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its ongoing business obligations, MINT holds a significant portion of its assets in cash and US Treasury securities guaranteed as to principal and interest. MINT also invests in other short-term highly liquid instruments such as money market instruments, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit.

Our brokerage and trading activities are subject to our counterparties' credit and performance, which could result in us incurring significant losses and could affect our business and financial condition in a material and adverse manner.

Our brokerage activities are subject to our counterparties' credit and performance risks. We face the risk that one or more of our institutional counterparties may fail to meet its obligations to us. Some of our counterparties may also become subject to serious liquidity problems affecting, either temporarily or permanently, their businesses, which may adversely affect their ability to meet their obligations to us. Although we take steps to ensure that our customers and counterparties have high credit standings, the large dollar

amounts that may be involved could subject us to significant losses if, as a result of customer or counterparty failures to meet commitments, we were to incur significant losses in liquidating or covering its positions in the open market. Accordingly, if a material number of our counterparties were to become insolvent or otherwise default on their obligations to us, it could affect our business and financial condition in a material and adverse manner.

Liquidity is essential to operating our business. Failures of financial institutions have often been attributable in large part to perceived or actual insufficiencies in liquidity. Liquidity is of particular importance to our trading business and perceived liquidity issues may affect our customers' and counterparties' willingness to engage in brokerage transactions with us. Our liquidity could be impaired due to circumstances that we may be unable to control, such as a general market disruption or an operational problem that affects our trading customers, third parties or us. Further, our ability to sell assets may be impaired if other market participants are seeking to sell similar assets at the same time due to industry-wide liquidity problems. To the extent that our liquidity is limited, our ability to fund and operate our business could be significantly impaired.

Our businesses are highly dependent on our ability to process, on a daily basis, a large number of transactions across numerous and diverse markets in many currencies and the transactions we process have become increasingly complex. If any of our financial, accounting or other data processing systems do not operate properly or are disabled or if there are other shortcomings or failures in our internal processes, people or systems, we could suffer impairment to our liquidity, financial loss, a disruption of our businesses, liability to customers, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. These systems may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events that are wholly or partially beyond our control, including a disruption of electrical or communications services or our inability to occupy one or more of our buildings. The inability of our systems to accommodate an increasing volume of transactions could also constrain our ability to expand our businesses.

IV. Material Complaints or Actions

There have been no material civil, administrative, or criminal proceedings pending, on appeal, or concluded against the Firm in the past three years.

V. Customer Fund Segregation

MINT does not carry any customer accounts nor hold customer funds that are required to be segregated.

Should the Firm carry any customer accounts or hold customer funds that are required to be segregated the following may be applicable:

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 US futures exchanges;
- (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 DCO registered with the Commission.

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 Commission may permit by order. For example, the Commission has issued orders authorizing ICE Clear Europe Limited, which is registered with the Commission 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 (c) futures and options on futures traded on ICE Futures US and (d) 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 US, *i.e.*, designated contract markets, are held in a **Customer Segregated Account** in accordance with section 4d(a)(2) of the Commodity Exchange Act and Commission Rule 1.20. **Customer Segregated Funds** held in the Customer Segregated Account may not be used to meet the obligations of the FCM or any other person, including another customer.

All Customer Segregated Funds may be commingled in a single account, *i.e.*, a customer omnibus account, and held with: (i) a bank or trust company located in the US; (ii) a bank or trust company located outside of the US 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 US; (ii) in a money center country; or (iii) in the country of origin of the currency.

An FCM must hold sufficient US dollars in the US to meet all US 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 US dollar) as follows: (i) US dollars may be held in the US or in money center countries to meet obligations denominated in any other currency; and (ii) funds in money center currencies may be held in the US or

in money center countries to meet obligations denominated in currencies other than the US dollar.

30.7 Account. Funds that **30.7 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 foreign boards of trade, *i.e.*, **30.7 Customer Funds**, and sometimes referred to as the **foreign futures and foreign options secured amount**, are held in a **30.7 Account** in accordance with Commission Rule 30.7.

Funds required to be held in the 30.7 Account for or on behalf of 30.7 Customers may be commingled in an omnibus account and held with: (i) a bank or trust company located in the US; (ii) a bank or trust company located outside the US 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, Commission Rule 30.7 restricts the amount of such funds that may be held outside of the US.

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 US 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 US Bankruptcy Code. Return of 30.7 Customer Funds to the US will 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 possible other intervening foreign brokers, if multiple foreign brokers were used to process the US customers' transactions on foreign markets.

If the foreign broker does not fail but the 30.7 Customers' US 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 their return. If both the foreign broker and the US FCM were to fail, potential differences between the trustee for the US 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 intervening foreign brokers by the US 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 US, Commission Rule 30.7 generally provides that an FCM may not deposit or hold 30.7 Customer Funds in permitted accounts outside of the US 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

US, an FCM may maintain in accounts located outside of the US 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, *i.e.*, **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 Commission's rules. Cleared Swaps Customer Accounts are sometimes referred to as LSOC Accounts. LSOC is an acronym for "legally separated, operationally commingled." Funds required to be held in a Cleared Swaps Customer Account may be commingled in an omnibus account and held with: (i) a bank or trust company located in the US; (ii) a bank or trust company located outside of the US 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.

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) authorizes FCMs to invest Cleared Swaps Customer Collateral in similar instruments.

Commission 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. Commission rules 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 United States and obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States (U.S. government securities);
- (ii) General obligations of any State or of any political subdivision thereof (municipal securities);
- (iii) Obligations of any United States government corporation or enterprise sponsored by the United States government (U.S. agency obligations);
- (iv) 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;

(v) Commercial paper fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program as administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (commercial paper);

(vi) Corporate notes or bonds fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States under the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program as administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (corporate notes or bonds); and

(vii) Interests 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 Commission 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 Cantor is a registered broker-dealer, it is important to understand that the funds you deposit with Cantor for trading futures and options on futures contracts on either US or foreign markets or cleared swaps are not protected by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

Further, Commission rules require Cantor to hold funds deposited to margin futures and options on futures contracts traded on US designated contract markets in Customer Segregated Accounts. Similarly, Cantor 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 Commission rules, Cantor 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, 30.7) to an account's margin deficiency. In order to be used for margin purposes, the funds must actually transfer to the identically-owned under margined account.]

For additional information on the protection of customer funds, please see the Futures Industry Association's "Protection of Customer Funds Frequently Asked Questions" located at <http://www.futuresindustry.org/downloads/PCF-FAQs.PDF>

Cantor does not currently carry any customer accounts or hold customer funds that are required to be segregated. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Firm maintains bank accounts for segregated customer funds with BMO Harris Bank and prepares a daily segregated and securities on deposit in its segregated funds accounts and, separately, in its secured amount accounts. In the event that the Firm elects to carry a customer account or

hold customer funds other than on a give-up basis, Cantor maintains a surplus balance that is sufficient in relation to the Firm's risk profile and business model.

VI. Customer Complaints

A customer that wishes to file a complaint about MINT or one of its employees with the Commission 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 that may file a complaint about the Firm or one of its employees with the National Futures Association electronically at: <http://www.nfa.futures.org/basicnet/Complaint.aspx> or by calling NFA directly at 800-621-3570.

VII. Financial Data

Financial information on all FCMs is also available on the Commission's website at: <http://www.cftc.gov/MarketReports/FinancialDataforFCMs/index.htm>.

Customers should be aware that the 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 Commission 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.

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

VIII. Risk Practices, Controls and Procedures

MINT activities include the execution of transactions on behalf of customers. These activities may expose MINT to off-balance sheet risk in the event a customer is unable to

fulfill its contractual obligations and MINT has to purchase or sell the financial instrument underlying the contract at a loss.

MINT does not carry any customer accounts nor hold customer funds; however, should MINT carry accounts or hold customer funds, MINT would be responsible for monitoring the risks associated with its customer activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. MINT would also be responsible for monitoring required margin levels daily and pursuant to such guidelines, requires the customer to deposit additional collateral, or to reduce positions, when necessary.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from potential non-performance by counterparties and customers. MINT has established policies and procedures to manage its exposure to credit risk. MINT maintains a thorough credit approval process to limit exposure to counterparty risk and employs stringent monitoring to control the counterparty risk from its matched principal and agency businesses. MINT's account opening and counterparty approval process includes verification of key customer identification, anti-money laundering verification checks and a credit review of financial and operating data. The credit review process includes establishing an internal credit rating and any other information deemed necessary to make an informed credit decision, which may include correspondence, due diligence calls and a visit to the entity's premises, as necessary.

Credit approval is granted subject to certain trading limits and may be subject to additional conditions, such as the receipt of collateral or other credit support. Ongoing credit monitoring procedures include reviewing periodic financial statements and publicly available information on the client and collecting data from credit rating agencies, where available, to assess the ongoing financial condition of the client.

MINT executes matched principal transactions in which it acts as a "middleman" by serving as counterparty to both a buyer and a seller in matching back-to-back trades. These transactions are then settled through a recognized settlement system or third-party clearing organization. Settlement typically occurs within one to three business days after the trade date. Cash settlement of the transaction occurs upon receipt or delivery of the underlying instrument that was traded. MINT generally avoids settlement of principal transactions on a free-of-payment basis or by physical delivery of the underlying instrument. However, free-of-payment transactions may occur on a very limited basis.

The number of matched principal trades MINT executes has continued to grow as compared to prior years. Receivables from broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers and Payables to broker-dealers, clearing organizations, customers and related broker-dealers on the Company's unaudited

condensed consolidated statements of financial condition primarily represent the simultaneous purchase and sale of the securities associated with those matched principal transactions that have not settled as of their stated settlement dates. MINT' experience has been that substantially all of these transactions ultimately settle at the contracted amounts.

In addition, MINT incurs limited credit risk related to certain brokerage activities. The counterparty risk relates to the collectability of the outstanding brokerage fee receivables. The review process includes monitoring both the clients and the related brokerage receivables. The review includes an evaluation of the ongoing collection process and an aging analysis of the brokerage receivables.

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk that a change in the level of one or more market prices, rates, indices or other factors will result in losses for a specified position. MINT may allow certain of its desks to enter into unmatched principal transactions in the ordinary course of business and hold long and short inventory positions. These transactions are primarily for the purpose of facilitating clients' execution needs, adding liquidity to a market or attracting additional order flow. As a result, MINT may have market risk exposure on these transactions. MINT' exposure varies based on the size of its overall positions, the risk characteristics of the instruments held and the amount of time the positions are held before they are disposed of. MINT has limited ability to track its exposure to market risk and unmatched positions on an intra-day basis; however, it attempts to mitigate its market risk on these positions by strict risk limits, extremely limited holding periods and hedging its exposure. These positions are intended to be held short term to facilitate customer transactions. However, due to a number of factors, including the nature of the position and access to the market on which it trades, MINT may not be able to unwind the position and it may be forced to hold the position for a longer period than anticipated. All positions held longer than intra-day are marked to market.

Our risk management procedures and strict limits are designed to monitor and limit the risk of unintended loss and have been effective in the past. However, there is no assurance that these procedures and limits will be effective at limiting unanticipated losses in the future. Adverse movements in the securities positions or a downturn or disruption in the markets for these positions could result in a substantial loss. In addition, principal gains and losses resulting from these positions could on occasion have a disproportionate effect, positive or negative, on MINT' consolidated financial condition and results of operations for any particular reporting period.

Operational Risk

Our businesses are highly dependent on our ability to process a large number of transactions across numerous and diverse markets in many currencies on a daily basis. If any of our data processing systems do not operate properly or are disabled or if there are other shortcomings or failures in our internal processes, people or systems, we could suffer impairment to our liquidity, financial loss, a disruption of our businesses, liability to clients,

regulatory intervention or reputational damage. These systems may fail to operate properly or become disabled as a result of events that are wholly or partially beyond our control, including a disruption of electrical or communications services or our inability to occupy one or more of our buildings. The inability of our systems to accommodate an increasing volume of transactions could also constrain our ability to expand our businesses.

In addition, despite our contingency plans, our ability to conduct business may be adversely impacted by a disruption in the infrastructure that supports our businesses and the communities in which they are located. This may include a disruption involving electrical, communications, transportation or other services used by us or third parties with whom we conduct business.

*This Disclosure Document was originally issued on July 12, 2014 and
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