



RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

TRADING FUTURES AND OPTIONS INVOLVES SUBSTANTIAL RISK OF LOSS AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR ALL INVESTORS. THERE ARE NO GUARANTEES OF PROFIT NO MATTER WHO IS MANAGING YOUR MONEY. PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

THE RISK OF LOSS IN TRADING COMMODITY INTERESTS CAN BE SUBSTANTIAL. YOU SHOULD THEREFORE CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER SUCH TRADING IS SUITABLE FOR YOU IN LIGHT OF YOUR FINANCIAL CONDITION. IN CONSIDERING WHETHER TO TRADE OR TO AUTHORIZE SOMEONE ELSE TO TRADE FOR YOU, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING:

IF YOU PURCHASE A COMMODITY OPTION YOU MAY SUSTAIN A TOTAL LOSS OF THE PREMIUM AND OF ALL TRANSACTION COSTS.

IF YOU PURCHASE OR SELL A COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACT OR SELL A COMMODITY OPTION YOU MAY SUSTAIN A TOTAL LOSS OF THE INITIAL MARGIN FUNDS OR SECURITY DEPOSIT AND ANY ADDITIONAL FUNDS THAT YOU DEPOSIT WITH YOUR BROKER TO ESTABLISH OR MAINTAIN YOUR POSITION. IF THE MARKET MOVES AGAINST YOUR POSITION, YOU MAY BE CALLED UPON BY YOUR BROKER TO DEPOSIT A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL MARGIN FUNDS, ON SHORT NOTICE, IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN YOUR POSITION. IF YOU DO NOT PROVIDE THE REQUESTED FUNDS WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED TIME, YOUR POSITION MAY BE LIQUIDATED AT A LOSS, AND YOU WILL BE LIABLE FOR ANY RESULTING DEFICIT IN YOUR ACCOUNT.

UNDER CERTAIN MARKET CONDITIONS, YOU MAY FIND IT DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO LIQUIDATE A POSITION. THIS CAN OCCUR, FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THE MARKET MAKES A "LIMIT MOVE."

THE PLACEMENT OF CONTINGENT ORDERS BY YOU OR YOUR TRADING ADVISOR, SUCH AS A "STOP-LOSS" OR "STOP-LIMIT" ORDER, WILL NOT NECESSARILY LIMIT YOUR LOSSES TO THE INTENDED AMOUNTS, SINCE MARKET CONDITIONS MAY MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO EXECUTE SUCH ORDERS.

A "SPREAD" POSITION MAY NOT BE LESS RISKY THAN A SIMPLE "LONG" OR "SHORT" POSITION.

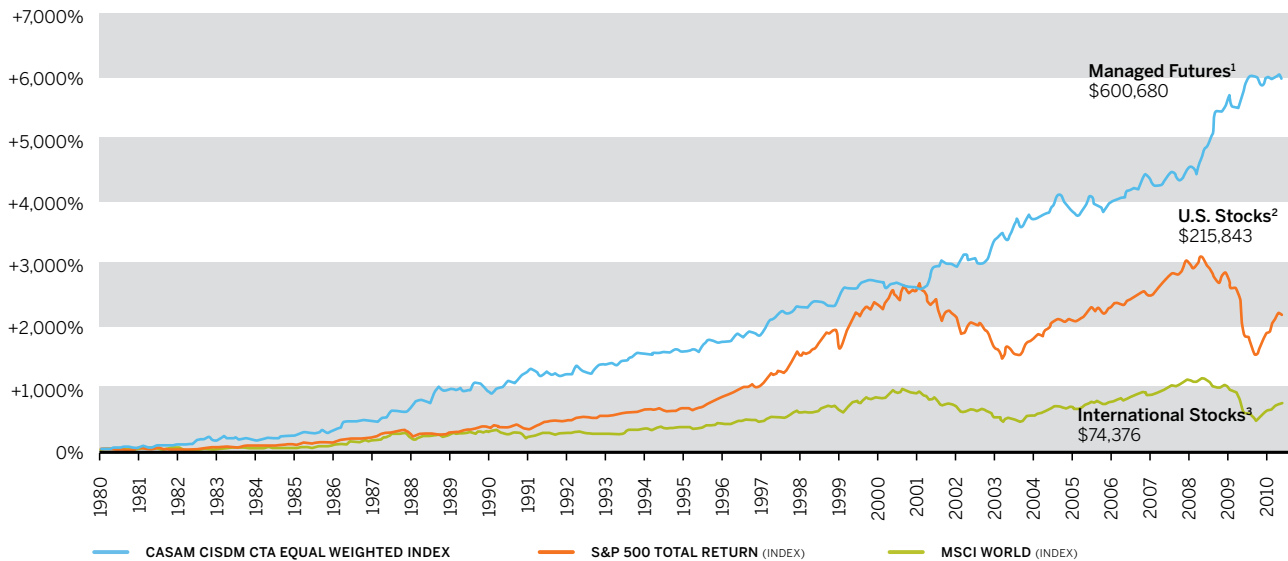
THE HIGH DEGREE OF LEVERAGE THAT IS OFTEN OBTAINABLE IN COMMODITY INTEREST TRADING CAN WORK AGAINST YOU AS WELL AS FOR YOU. THE USE OF LEVERAGE CAN LEAD TO LARGE LOSSES AS WELL AS GAINS.

IN SOME CASES, MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNTS ARE SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIAL CHARGES FOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORY FEES. IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THOSE ACCOUNTS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO THESE CHARGES TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL TRADING PROFITS TO AVOID DEPLETION OR EXHAUSTION OF THEIR ASSETS. THE CTA DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT CONTAINS A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS AND EACH FEE TO BE CHARGED TO YOUR ACCOUNT BY THE COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR ("CTA").

A COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF FEES AND CHARGES ARE REPORTED IN THE CTA'S DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT. SPECIFICALLY, ONE SHOULD RECOGNIZE THAT AN INTRODUCING BROKER MAY CHARGE A FRONT-END START UP FEE OF UP TO 6% OF THE INITIAL CONTRIBUTION. PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS CHARGE IS NOT REFLECTED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR AND COULD HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE CUSTOMERS ABILITY TO ACHIEVE SIMILAR RETURNS.

10 REASONS TO CONSIDER ADDING **MANAGED FUTURES** TO YOUR PORTFOLIO

COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE (01/1980 – 07/2010)



- 1. Diversify beyond the traditional asset classes.**
 Managed Futures are an alternative asset class that has achieved strong performance in both up and down markets, exhibiting low correlation to traditional asset classes, such as stocks, bonds, cash and real estate.
- 2. Reduce overall portfolio volatility.**
 In general, as one asset class goes up, some other asset class goes down. Managed Futures invest across a broad spectrum of asset classes with the goal of achieving solid long-term returns.
- 3. Increase returns and reduce volatility.**
 Managed Futures, as well as commodities, when used in conjunction with traditional asset classes, may reduce risk, while at the same time potentially increasing returns.
- 4. Returns evident in any kind of economic environment.**
 Managed Futures may generate returns in bull and bear markets, boasting solid long-term track records despite economic downturns.
- 5. Strong performance during stock market declines.**
 Managed Futures may do well in down markets because they employ short-selling and options strategies that allow them to profit in such markets.

6. Successful pension plan sponsors use them.
 Pension plans have long used Managed Futures to generate returns in excess of the S&P 500.

7. Commodity Trade Advisors (CTAs) and Pool Operators (CPOs) have access to a wide variety of global futures products that are liquid and transparent.

There are more than 150 liquid futures products across the globe, including stock indexes, fixed income, energies, metals, and agricultural products.

8. CTA/CPO community is regulated and trades on regulated futures exchanges.

Trading in a regulated marketplace builds the credibility and trustworthiness of the CTA/CPO community.

9. Risk management and clearing.

CME Clearing institutes some of the most sophisticated risk management practices in the financial world. As such, it has performed flawlessly during times of economic turbulence. In more than a century, CME Clearing has never experienced a default.

10. Overall industry growth has been exceptional.
 In the last 30 years, assets under management for the Managed Futures industry have grown 800 fold (80,000 percent).

OPTIMUM PORTFOLIO MIX (01/1987 – 02/2008)*



*1) Managed Futures: CASAM CISDM CTA Equal Weighted;
 2) Stocks: MSCI World;
 3) Bonds: JP Morgan Government Bond Global;
 Source: Bloomberg

	Annualized Returns	Annualized Std Dev	Sharpe Ratio	Max Drawdown
50% S&P 500, 50% Lehman Gov/Corp	9.68%	7.77%	0.74	-16.07%
40% S&P 500, 40% Lehman Gov/Corp, 20% S&P/GSCI	10.26%	7.51%	0.85	-13.91%
40% S&P 500, 40% Lehman Gov/Corp, 20% DJ-AIG	9.78%	7.03%	0.84	-11.85%

Commodity Market Indexes:
 - S&P-GSCI (Total/Excess/Spot) Return Index is a trademark of Standard and Poor's.
 - Goldman Sachs Commodity Index (GSCI)
 - Dow Jones-AIG Commodity Index (DJ-AIGCI)

Visit www.cmegroup.com/mf for tools and additional resources.

CME GROUP MANAGED FUTURES TEAM

Mark Omens

mark.omens@cmegroup.com

312 930 8545

David Lerman

david.lerman@cmegroup.com

312 648 3721

Futures trading is not suitable for all investors, and involves the risk of loss. Futures are a leveraged investment, and because only a percentage of a contract's value is required to trade, it is possible to lose more than the amount of money deposited for a futures position. Therefore, traders should only use funds that they can afford to lose without affecting their lifestyles. And only a portion of those funds should be devoted to any one trade because they cannot expect to profit on every trade. All references to options refer to options on futures.

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