

Exhibit G-2: A description of the FBOT's trade practice rules, including but not limited to, rules that address the following---

- (1) Capacity of the foreign board of trade to detect, investigate, and sanction persons who violate foreign board of trade rules.

There is a three-tiered system for sanctioning rule violations:

Trading Surveillance Office investigates trading activities.

The TSO monitors markets. It analyzes irregularities and notifies the supervisory bodies and the Board of Management of Eurex when it finds evidence of violations. The TSO also informs BaFin on cases which involve the competencies of this supervisory authority.

Exchange Supervisory Authority initiates sanctions.

The ESA are responsible at the state level. The ESA of the state of Hesse is incorporated in the Hessian Ministry of Economic Affairs, Transportation and Regional Development, inter alia, the area of competencies of this authority comprise pricing processes, the supervision of proper conduct of trading as well as the investigation of violations of the Exchange Act. The authority assesses the irregularities reported by the TSO and may also directly supervise trading markets. Besides the Disciplinary Committee of the Exchange, and the Board of Management, the ESA may also impose sanctions on market participants. Over and above this, the authority approves the rules and regulations of Eurex, as well as the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Federal Financial Supervisory Authority ("BaFin") takes disciplinary action against market abuse.

The objective of securities supervision by BaFin is to ensure the transparency and integrity of the financial market and the protection of investors. With respect to securities trading, BaFin is responsible for the investigation in cases of suspected insider trading and market manipulation at the federal level. BaFin investigates potential violations of publication requirements as well.

- (2) Prohibitions of fraud and abuse, as well as abusive trading practices, including but not limited to, wash sales and trading ahead, and other market abuses.

Section 14 of the German Securities Trading Act prohibits insider dealings. A working translation of Section 14 of the German Securities Trading Act reads as follows:

"Section 14

(1) It is prohibited

1. *To use inside information to acquire or dispose of insider securities for own account or for the account or on behalf of a third party;*
2. *To disclose or make available inside information to a third party without the authority to do so; or*
3. *to recommend, on the basis of inside information, that a third party acquire or dispose of insider securities, or to otherwise induce a third party to do so.*

(2) Trading with own shares within the framework of a buy-back program and price stabilization measures for financial instruments shall in no case constitute a contravention of the prohibition pursuant to subsection (1), provided that this is performed in compliance with the provisions of Commission Regulation no. 2273/2003 of 22 December 2003 implementing Directive 2003/6/EC of the European Parliament and the Council - as regards exemptions for buy-back programs and stabilization of financial instruments (OJ EC No. L 336 p. 33). For financial instruments included in the regulated unofficial market (Freiverkehr) or regulated market (regulierter Markt), the provisions of Commission Regulation no. 2273/2003 apply mutatis mutandis.”

Section 20a of the German Securities Trading Act prohibits market manipulations. A working translation of Section 20a of the German Securities Trading Act reads as follows:

“Section 20a

(1) It is prohibited

1. *to supply false or misleading information concerning circumstances that are of crucial importance for the valuation of financial instruments or to withhold such information in contravention of statutory provisions, if the provision or withholding of the information has the potential to influence the domestic stock exchange or market price of a financial instrument or the price of a financial instrument on an organized market in another member state of the European Union or another signatory to the Agreement on the European Economic Area,*
2. *to initiate transactions or issue purchase or sell orders that have the potential to generate false or misleading signals affecting supply, demand or the stock exchange or market price of financial instruments or to create an artificial price level or*
3. *To execute any other deceptive act that has the potential to influence the domestic stock exchange or market price of a financial instrument or the price of a financial instrument on an*

organized market in another member state of the European Union or another signatory to the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

Sentence 1 applies to financial instruments that

- 1. are admitted to trading on a German stock exchange or included in the regulated market (regulierter Markt) or the regulated unofficial market (Freiverkehr); or*
 - 2. are admitted to trading on an organized market in another member state of the European Union or another signatory to the Agreement on the European Economic Area.*
- (3) Securities shall be deemed admitted to trading on an organized market or included in the regulated market or the regulated unofficial market if the application for such admission or inclusion has been made or publicly announce prohibition pursuant to subsection (1) sentence 1 no. 2 does not apply if the action is in accordance with accepted market practice on the organized or regulated unofficial market in question and the initiator has legitimate grounds. Only such conduct which can be reasonably expected on the market in question qualifies as acceptable market practice and is recognized as such by the Supervisory Authority. A specific market practice is not assumed to be unacceptable simply because it has not been previously expressly accepted.*
- (4) Trading with own shares within the framework of a buy-back program and price stabilization measures for financial instruments shall in no case constitute a contravention of the prohibition pursuant to subsection (1) sentence 1, provided that this is performed in compliance with the provisions of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2273/2003 of 22 December 2003 implementing Directive 2003/6/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards exemptions for buy-back program and stabilization of financial instruments (OJ EC No. L 336 p. 33). For financial instruments included in the regulated unofficial market or the regulated market, the provisions of Commission Regulation No. 2273/2003 apply mutatis mutandis.*
- (5) Subsections (1) to (3) apply mutatis mutandis to*
- 1. commodities within the meaning of section 2 (2c);*
 - 2. emission allowances within the meaning of section 3 (4) sentence 1 of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Act (Treibhausgas-Emissionshandelsgesetz); and*
 - 3. foreign currencies within the meaning of section 51 of the Exchange Act (Börsengesetz,)*

which are traded on a German stock exchange or on a comparable market in another member state of the European Union or in another signatory to the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

- (6) *The Federal Ministry of Finance may, by means of a Regulation requiring the consent of the Bundesrat, issue more detailed provisions concerning*
- 1. circumstances of crucial importance for the valuation of financial instruments;*
 - 2. false or misleading signals affecting supply and demand or the stock exchange or market price of financial instruments or the existence of an artificial price level;*
 - 3. other deceptive acts;*
 - 4. actions and omissions that shall in no case constitute a violation of the prohibition pursuant to subsection (1) sentence 1 and*
 - 5. actions deemed acceptable market practice and the recognition process for an acceptable market practice.*
- The Federal Ministry of Finance may, by means of a Regulation, delegate this authority to the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority. The latter shall issue the provisions in agreement with the stock exchange supervisory authorities of the Federal States.*
- (7) *In respect of journalists acting in their professional capacity, judgment concerning the existence of the prerequisites pursuant to subsection (1) sentence 1 no. 1 must take into account the rules governing their profession, unless those persons derive, directly or indirectly, an advantage or profits from the distribution of such false or misleading information.”*

Section 17 of the Eurex Exchange Rules comprises further prohibitions to ensure market integrity. A convenience translation of Section 17 of the Eurex Exchange Rules reads as follows:

“Section 17

Exchange Participants are obligated to use the installations of the Eurex Exchanges in accordance with the Exchange-related legal provisions in order to guarantee an orderly implementation of the trading and the Exchange transaction settlement (hereinafter “orderly futures and options trading”).

In order to guarantee an orderly futures and options trading, the Exchange Participant or several Exchange Participants acting upon mutual consultation may not – when concluding transactions at the

Eurex Exchanges or entering orders respectively quotes in the system of the Eurex Exchanges – influence in an erroneous or misleading way bid, ask or price of products traded at the Eurex Exchanges or effect a price not in line with the market or an artificial price level without being in compliance with a common market practice in accord with the orderly implementation of trading pursuant to the Exchange-related legal provisions.”

- (3) A trade surveillance system appropriate to the foreign board of trade and capable of detecting and investigating potential trade practice violations.

Eurex is a customer of Scila Surveillance, which provides its market surveillance platform to exchanges, marketplaces, regulators, and market participants, along with appropriate technology that detects and prevents market abuse. Other customers that have chosen Scila Surveillance include Burgundy, Deutsche Börse, EDX London, LMAX and Oslo Børs.

Scila Surveillance provides a structured and comprehensive view of market activity, inclusive of high market overviews and order book views detailing every single order and trade. External sources of information may be added for purposes of price comparison, and customers can choose to monitor these views in real-time.

The service includes several mechanisms capable of detecting and investigating any possible market abuse or trade violations. The alert portfolio offers a variety of alerts for derivatives markets, and detects activities such as Ramping and Wash Trading. With the Eurex Installation Scila delivered approx. 70 alerts to detect many kinds of rule violations resp. market abuse patterns. Furthermore TSO can order further alerts, design alerts on their own or change existing alerts (Java source code of alerts is open to TSO). This gives TSO full flexibility to adapt to market developments.

Scila provides full post trade analysis abilities (full order book replay) and analysis tools on a graphical basis.

The report engine generates the creation of rich content reports, which can be created on any data that is fed into Scila Surveillance. Customers also have the option of creating their own reports. The search engine mechanism allows large data searched to be executed within milliseconds. This same technology can be found in search engines used by web portals used in Scila Surveillance.

For the new Trading System that Eurex will introduce at the end of 2012 (NTA) the Scila System will use the Exchange real time interface to connect to the Eurex System. Alerts and other functionalities can be used in real time mode from this point in time. At the moment Scila runs

on a T+1 Basis backed by TSO's former Real-time Surveillance Systems (Eurex Observer etc.).

Further, the services Scila Surveillance offers are cost efficient and technology compatible. Other than the cost of the operating system, there is no need to outsource for expensive third party licenses. The surveillance system is written in and operated on any Java compliant platform, and the database access system can run on any Hibernate supported database, including but not limited to, MySQL, Oracle and DB2.

More information on the Scila surveillance system can be found on the Internet at: <http://www.cinnober.com/scila-surveillance>

- (4) An audit trail that captures and retains sufficient order and trade-related data to allow the compliance staff to detect trading and market abuses and to reconstruct all transactions within a reasonable period of time.

Trade reports can be created on any data that is fed into Scila Surveillance, combined and conditions. They can then be scheduled on the server for overnight processing or immediate output (whichever is more efficient for the customer).

The integrated issue handling mechanism allows customers to perform thorough investigations within the system. Issues can be assigned to specific operators internally, and customers are able to import and/or export documents and files that are used in an investigation process.

- (5) Appropriate resources to conduct real-time supervision of trading.

Scila Surveillance offers its customers the option to monitor market activity in real time, or to replay and investigate market events from a specific time in the past.

- (6) Sufficient compliance staff and resources, including those outsourced or delegated to third parties, to fulfill regulatory responsibilities.

Overall, the TSO has 21 employees, including both cash market surveillance (Frankfurt Stock Exchange) and derivative market surveillance (Eurex Deutschland). While trading surveillance of Eurex Deutschland is attributed to 8 employees, all staff of TSO has access to Eurex Deutschland trading data and *vice versa* to respective data of Frankfurt Stock Exchange (cash market). Fundamentally there are joint investigations, and joint surveillance systems and -procedures in place.

- (7) Rules that authorize compliance staff to obtain, from market participants, information and cooperation necessary to conduct effective rule enforcement and investigations.

Section 7 (3) of the German Stock Exchange Act comprises the authorizations of the TSO. For further details on the scope of such authorizations please see Exhibit A-1(6)(c).

- (8) Staff investigations and investigation reports demonstrating that the compliance staff investigates suspected rule violations and prepares reports of their findings and recommendations.

The TSO gathers factual information and reports any cases of possible market abuse or non-compliance with the trading rules to the Management Board, BaFin and/or the ESA after finalizing the analysis of facts and respective data.

- (9) Rules determining access requirements with respect to the persons that may trade on the foreign board of trade, and the means by which they connect to it.

For details on the rules determining access requirements please see Exhibit B.

- (10) The requirement that market participants submit to the foreign board of trade's jurisdiction as a condition of access to the market.

Pursuant to Section 68 of the Eurex Exchange Rules the relationship between Eurex and its exchange participants and their exchange traders are governed by the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany.

- (11) Duties.

Please refer to (i) Exhibit F for a detailed description of the duties of the ESA and BaFin and (ii) Exhibit G-1 for a detailed description of the duties of the TSO.

- (12) Responsibilities.

Please refer to (i) Exhibit F for a detailed description of the responsibilities of the ESA and BaFin and (ii) Exhibit G-1 for a detailed description of the responsibilities of the TSO.