



Information for Eligible Contract Participants (ECP)

For U.S. clients to be eligible for margin trading on True Trade Pro, LTD , they will need to self-certify as an Eligible Contract Participant (ECP) as defined under U.S. law ([Section 1a\(18\) of the Commodity Exchange Act](#)).

U.S. clients who do not have Intermediate or Pro accounts will first need to [get verified](#) to at least the Intermediate level before having the opportunity to self-certify as an ECP. All new U.S. Intermediate or Pro clients and all existing U.S. Intermediate or Pro clients who have not previously traded margin will be asked to self-certify as to their ECP status the first time they do a margin trade. If you have previously self-certified and your ECP status has changed or if you made an error in the self-certification process, please [contact Support](#).

Two keyways to qualify as an ECP under this definition are:

For individual clients -- You are required to have more than \$10 million in assets invested on a discretionary basis. In general, this means assets (for example, cryptocurrencies, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, real estate investments, cash held for investment purposes) for which you make the decision to trade or invest, as opposed to assets that another person trades or invests on your behalf. The \$10 million in assets do not include your personal residence or other assets you own that are not part of your trading or investment portfolio.

For institutional clients -- The institution you represent must have more than \$10 million in total assets. This test focuses on gross assets, as opposed to net assets (assets minus liabilities). If you represent an institution and the institution doesn't qualify as an ECP under the \$10 million in total assets test, your institution may qualify as an ECP under one of the other categories of the ECP definition. Please review the [categories](#) and contact True Trade support if the institution you represent qualifies for at least one of them.

Additional information on ECP Status

As a U.S. client, it is your responsibility to understand the requirements to qualify as an ECP under U.S. law. If you have any questions about whether you qualify as an ECP, you should consult your legal advisor.

Under the [Terms of Service](#), you or the institution you represent is required to provide accurate and truthful information and promptly update your or its True Trade Account information. If you self-certify as an ECP and your status changes or you certify on behalf of your institution and its status changes, you or your institution must notify True Trade promptly.



Terms of Service

Please note: Your self-certification will be subject to review. If in our due diligence we require more information from you to verify your status as an ECP, we will email you with further questions.

Under U.S. law, "ECP" stands for **Eligible Contract Participant**, a term defined in the **Commodity Exchange Act (CEA)** and regulated by the **Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)**. ECPs are entities or individuals who are considered sufficiently sophisticated or financially secure to engage in over the counter (OTC) derivatives, swaps, and other complex financial transactions without the full protections afforded by U.S. commodity trading regulations.

To qualify as an ECP, an entity or individual must meet specific criteria, typically related to financial thresholds or status. Here are some keyways to qualify as an ECP:

1. Entities

- **Financial Institutions** (e.g., banks, insurance companies, registered investment companies, broker-dealers).
- **Corporations or Partnerships** with more than \$10 million in assets.
- **Governmental entities** or political subdivisions.
- **Commodity pools or hedge funds** with more than \$5 million in total assets, or that are operated by an ECP.

2. Individuals

- **Individuals acting alone** or jointly with a spouse who have more than \$10 million in assets, or at least \$5 million in assets if the transaction is for risk management purposes (i.e., not speculative purposes).
- **Individuals who are owners of an entity** that itself qualifies as an ECP, such as controlling or owning more than \$10 million in gross assets.

3. Pension Plans

- Pension plans with more than \$5 million in assets, provided they are regulated under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

4. Other Categories

- Registered commodity pool operators, large end-users of commodities, and others that meet specific financial or status-based criteria.

The ECP designation exempts participants from certain regulatory requirements intended to protect retail investors, meaning ECPs can engage in a wider range of financial instruments with less regulatory oversight.