eurotrader

LEGAL DOCUMENTS / MAURITIUS

Actual and Fractional Shares

November 2026

Eurotrade International Ltd

Mauritius / English

General Actual and Fractional Share Terms

Eurotrade International Ltd

These general terms apply to actual and fractional share services contracted with Eurotrade International Ltd in Mauritius. Eurotrade SA (Pty) Ltd acts as intermediary where its service is used. They supplement the accepted brokerage agreement and the custody and product disclosures supplied before access. A share CFD is governed by separate derivative terms and does not confer ownership of the referenced share.

1 Broker and intermediary

1.1 Eurotrade International Ltd is the Mauritius broker, business registration number 197389 GBC and FSC licence number GB22201125, at 3 Emerald Park, Trianon, Quatre Bornes 72257, Republic of Mauritius. Eurotrade SA is the South African intermediary, registration number K2017223774 and FSP number 44351, at 74 Walmer Street, Sydenham, Johannesburg, 2192, South Africa.

1.2 Each company remains responsible for its actual role. The intermediary relationship does not itself appoint Eurotrade SA as executor, nominee or custodian. A liquidity provider used for CFD hedging is not automatically the custodian of actual shares.

1.3 Before the service is activated, the account disclosure must identify the contracting broker, execution arrangement, custody provider and any relevant nominee, holding jurisdiction, legal nature of the client's interest and applicable permissions. This information forms part of the service terms and must be available in a durable form.

2 Shares and fractional interests

2.1 An actual-share purchase is an investment in the underlying security through the ownership and custody structure disclosed for the account. The disclosure must distinguish the registered holder, the client's beneficial or other legally enforceable interest, and any circumstances in which the client has a contractual claim against a provider.

2.2 A fractional interest represents less than one whole share under the disclosed structure. It may not be separately registered or independently transferable through the relevant market infrastructure. Its legal rights, backing, recordkeeping and insolvency treatment must be explained before purchase; a derivative or unbacked claim must not be described as ownership of an actual share.

2.3 The broker must maintain records sufficient to identify the client's entitlement and reconcile it with the applicable holdings and custody records. A portfolio screen is a record of the service, not evidence that the client is the registered shareholder on the issuer's register.

2.4 Eligible securities, order sizes, permitted decimal precision, rounding and residual cash treatment are disclosed for the product. The same rules must be applied consistently. A rounding difference is not authority to retain an unexplained client entitlement.

3 Orders execution and settlement

3.1 Orders use the authenticated channels and accepted order types. Price, liquidity, market hours, halts, size limits, currency and system availability affect handling. A displayed price or order acknowledgement does not guarantee execution.

3.2 Whole and fractional orders may have different handling, aggregation or allocation processes. The execution disclosure must explain material limitations, pricing and allocation, any principal dealing and the relevant conflicts. An order must not be represented as an individually exchange-traded fraction where it is not handled that way.

3.3 Check execution and settlement confirmations. Settlement follows the relevant security, market and provider arrangements; no single cycle is promised for every market. A failed or delayed settlement can restrict delivery, transfer or use of proceeds and must be addressed under the applicable terms and law.

3.4 A sale's proceeds become withdrawable after the applicable settlement and other lawful obligations. A share purchase does not create a borrowing, short-sale or securities-lending authority. A separate, lawfully accepted facility is required before such an activity is permitted.

4 Holding and safeguarding

4.1 Securities may be held through a disclosed custodian, sub-custodian or nominee and may be pooled with other clients' holdings where the applicable arrangement permits. The account disclosure must explain segregation, registration, records, applicable liens or set-off, and material foreign-law or insolvency risks.

4.2 Segregation and reconciliation reduce particular risks but do not eliminate custody failure, fraud, a shortfall, bank failure or recovery delay. Do not assume that the broker, intermediary and custodian have identical protections or compensation coverage.

4.3 Client securities must not be lent, pledged or otherwise used for a provider's purposes without the legal basis and any client consent required for that use. General agreement to website terms is not blanket permission to lend securities.

4.4 A change of custody provider or a material holding arrangement follows the applicable notice, safeguarding and consent requirements. It must not be used to retrospectively change the client's legal interest without a lawful basis.

5 Distributions voting and corporate actions

5.1 Dividends and other distributions are allocated according to the client's entitlement, relevant dates, receipt by the provider and applicable withholding or other deductions. The disclosure must explain fraction rounding, cash alternatives and any reinvestment election. A share CFD dividend adjustment is a different contractual payment.

5.2 Voting, meeting attendance, information rights and voluntary corporate-action elections depend on the security, custody chain and fractional structure. A fractional holding does not automatically provide all rights of a directly registered whole share. Available rights, deadlines and material limitations must be communicated clearly.

5.3 Splits, consolidations, rights issues, mergers, delistings and similar events can change the holding or result in cash, another security, a fractional residual or a trading restriction. Treatment must follow the applicable rights and disclosed methodology, with an explanation of the resulting entry.

5.4 The broker must act on an accepted election within its responsibility and the applicable deadline. Where an action cannot be supported, the limitation and lawful resulting treatment must be explained; there is no general discretion to erase a client entitlement.

6 Transfers closure and costs

6.1 Transferability depends on the market and custody structure. A fraction may have to be sold or combined before transfer, and another broker may not accept it. Available transfer routes and material restrictions must be disclosed before purchase and when a transfer is requested.

6.2 Closure, transfer or a mandatory corporate action may require sale where delivery cannot lawfully or operationally occur. Any sale must have a contractual and lawful basis and account for proceeds, charges and settlement. A restriction does not authorise automatic forfeiture.

6.3 Current brokerage, custody, conversion, transfer and other applicable charges and their calculation basis are disclosed separately before the relevant service. Taxes and withholding

depend on the security, holding structure and client circumstances. The client must supply accurate tax information; no particular treaty relief or recovery outcome is guaranteed.

7 Risks records and complaints

7.1 Share values and distributions can fall, and an investment can lose all its value. Issuer failure, concentration, currency movements, illiquidity, market suspension and custody or settlement problems can cause loss or delay. CFD negative balance protection does not automatically apply to a share custody or payment obligation.

7.2 Review statements, confirmations, distributions and corporate-action entries. Report a discrepancy promptly, including the security, quantity, date and supporting record. Failure to report immediately does not extinguish a right that cannot lawfully be limited by contract.

7.3 Contact support@eurotrader.com with the relevant company and account reference. The broker's Mauritius complaints process and Eurotrade SA's process for its own intermediary conduct remain available. These terms preserve mandatory law and do not establish an undisclosed compensation entitlement.