FMX Futures Exchange, L.P.
Amendment to Rule III-6, XIII-10, XIII-15 and Adoption of Rule XIII-16
Submission #2026-15
May 28, 2026

Via Electronic Portal

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Office of the Secretariat
Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Three Lafayette Centre
1155 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20581

1. FMX Futures Exchange, L.P. ("FMX" or the "Exchange") hereby certifies to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC" or "Commission") the attached amendment to Rule III-6, XIII-10, XIII-15 and adoption of Rule XIII-16 in accordance with CFTC Regulation 40.6(a).

2. The proposed effective date of the Rule is on or after trade date June 15, 2026.

3. Attached please find a certification that: (1) this rule amendment complies with the Commodity Exchange Act and the Commission's regulations thereunder; and (2) concurrent with this submission, the Exchange posted on its website, https://www.fmxfutures.com/rules-notices/exchange-notices/: (i) a notice of pending certification of this rule submission with the Commission; and (ii) a copy of this submission.[1]

4. A concise explanation of the amendment to Rule III-6, XIII-10, XIII-15 and adoption of Rule XIII-16 appears below.

5. No opposing views to this rule amendment were expressed to FMX.

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[1] *See* https://www.fmxfutures.com/rules-notices/exchange-notices/. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings given to such terms in the FMX Rules, and references to "FMX Rules" or an "FMX Rule" refer to such rules.

A CONCISE EXPLANATION OF THE RULE AMENDMENTS, INCLUDING CORE PRINCIPLES.

Attached to this document is Exhibit I, which reflects the Exchange's revision to Rule III-6, Prearranged Transactions Prohibited and Pre-Execution Communications, XIII-10, Disclosing Orders, XIII-15, Trading Against Customer Orders Prohibited, and adoption of a new Rule XIII-16, Simultaneous Buy and Sell Orders for Accounts with Different Beneficial Ownership, that will take effect on or after trade date June 15, 2026, and Exhibit II, which contains the associated Compliance Notice to Participants ("CNTP") #6 Pre-Execution Communications and CNTP #7 Wash Trading and Self-Match Prevention ("SMP").

Rule III-6

The Exchange is revising and reorganizing Rule III-6 to prohibit the entry of pre-arranged, non-competitively executed transactions, with limited exceptions for (1) EFRP Transactions executed pursuant to Rule XI-6 or Block Trades executed pursuant to Rule XI-7 (subparagraph b) and (2) transactions resulting from permissible pre-execution communications (subparagraph c). Under amended Rule III-6(c) parties are permitted to engage in pre-execution communications with regard to futures transactions executed on the Exchange Trading System where one party (the first party) wishes to be assured that a contra party (the second party) will take the opposite side of the futures Order provided the following conditions are met: (i) The first party's Order must be entered into the Exchange Trading System first, and the opposing party's Order may not be entered into the Exchange Trading System, until a period of 5 seconds has elapsed from the time of entry of the first Order; (ii) A party may not engage in pre-execution communications with other market participants on behalf of another party unless the party for whose benefit the trade is being made has previously consented to permit such communications being made on its behalf; (iii) Parties to pre-execution communications shall not enter an Order to take advantage of information conveyed during such pre-execution communications except in accordance with this Rule; and (iv) Parties to pre-execution communications shall not disclose to a Person who is not a party to the pre-execution communications the details of such pre-execution communications, except in furtherance of executing the Order.

Rule XIII-10

The Exchange is revising Rule XIII-10, Disclosing Orders, to align terminology and Rule references consistent with Rule III-6. Under amended Rule XIII-10, except in accordance with Rule III-6 and any policies or procedures for pre-execution discussion communication from time to time adopted by the Exchange, no Participant Person shall disclose to any Person any Order placed by any other Person, except to an Exchange Official or a member of the staff of the CFTC, the NFA, or the Department of Justice, respectively.

Rule XIII-15

The Exchange is revising Rule XIII-15, Trading Against Customer Orders Prohibited, to separate the Exchange's rules and exceptions in relation to trading against Customer Orders from Rule III-6. Under amended rule XIII-15, it shall be a violation of this Rule for any person in possession of a Customer Order to knowingly take, directly or indirectly, the opposite side of such order for their own account, an account in which they have a direct or indirect financial interest, or an account over which they have discretionary trading authority, provided the foregoing restriction shall not apply to the following: (i) EFRP Transactions executed pursuant to Rule XI-6 or Block Trades executed pursuant to Rule XI-7 and (ii) on the Exchange Trading System, a Person may knowingly trade against their Customer Order for their own account, an account in which they have a direct or indirect financial interest, an account over which they have discretionary trading authority, or a proprietary account of their employer, only if the Customer Order has been entered immediately upon receipt and has first been exposed on the Exchange Trading System for a minimum of five (5) seconds.

Rule XIII-16

The purpose of the Exchange's adoption of Rule XIII-16 is to clarify the Exchange's business expectations in relation to simultaneous buy and sell orders for accounts with different beneficial ownership. Under Rule XIII-16, opposite orders for accounts with different beneficial ownership that are simultaneously placed by a party with discretion over both accounts may be entered into the Exchange Trading System provided that one Order is exposed for a minimum of five (5) seconds. An Order allowing for price and/or time discretion, if not entered immediately upon receipt, may be knowingly entered opposite a second Order entered by the same intermediary provided the second Order has been entered immediately upon receipt and has been exposed on the Exchange Trading System for a minimum of five (5) seconds.

FMX has reviewed the core principles for DCMs set forth in Section 5 of the Commodity Exchange Act and in the Commission's Part 38 Regulations thereunder ("Core Principles"), as well as the FMX Rules. Based on its review, FMX has identified the following Core Principles as relevant to its assessment of Rule III-6, XIII-10, XIII-15, and XIII-16:

- ***Core Principle 2, Compliance with Rules.*** FMX believes that amended Rule III-6, XIII-10, XIII-15, and XIII-161, and the associated CNTPs provides transparency to the marketplace regarding its trading standards and expectations for permissible business conduct in relation to pre-execution communications, handling of simultaneous buy and sell orders for accounts with different beneficial ownership, in addition to related prohibitions on disclosing orders and trading against customer orders in a manner inconsistent with Exchange Rules.

- ***Core Principle 7, Availability of General Information.*** FMX is making information about the Rules and associated CNTPs available to the Commission, its regulatory services provider, all Participants, Direct Access Customers, Customers, and the public.

- ***Core Principle 9, Execution of Transactions.*** FMX is adopting the amendments to its trading standards and business conduct Rules, consistent with Core Principle 10, with the intention to support a competitive and efficient market and mechanisms for executing transactions that protects the price discovery process of trading in the centralized market.

- ***Core Principle 12, Protection of Markets and Market Participants.*** FMX is adopting the amendments to its trading standards and business conduct Rules, consistent with Core Principle 12, with the intention to protect markets and market participants from abusive practices committed by a party acting as an agent for a participant and to promote fair and equitable trading.

Chapter XIV of the FMX Rules also provides for the Exchange's Chief Compliance Officer to conduct investigations and to bring disciplinary measures against such parties for violation of its Rules.

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 5c OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT, 7 U.S.C. §7A-2 AND COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION RULE 40.6, 17 C.F.R. §40.6

I hereby certify that:

(1) The rule as attached complies with the Commodity Exchange Act and the Commission's regulations thereunder; and

(2) Concurrent with this submission, FMX Futures Exchange, L.P. posted on its website, https://www.fmxfutures.com/rules-notices/exchange-notices/: (a) a notice of pending certification of this rule submission with the Commission; and (b) a copy of this submission.

Rhianna Ross

By: Rhianna Ross
Title: Chief Regulatory Officer
Date: May 28, 2026

FMX Futures Exchange

CHAPTER III
FMX TRADING STANDARDS

[....]

III-6 Prearranged Transactions Prohibited and Pre-Execution ~~Discussions~~ Communications~~, and Cross Trades of FMX Division Contract~~

(a) It shall be a violation of this Rule to prearrange any purchase or sale or non-competitively execute any Transaction, except in accordance with subparagraph (b) and (c) below.

(b) The foregoing restriction shall not apply to EFRP Transactions executed pursuant to Rule XI-6 or Block Trades executed pursuant to Rule XI-7.

(c~~a~~) ~~No Person shall enter through the Exchange Trading System into a pre-discussed Transaction or assume on its own behalf or on behalf of a Customer the opposite side of its own order or its Customer's order (a "Cross Trade"), except if the following conditions have been met:~~ Parties are permitted to engage in pre-execution communications with regard to futures transactions executed on the Exchange Trading System where one party (the first party) wishes to be assured that a contra party (the second party) will take the opposite side of the futures Order provided the following conditions are met:

(i) ~~(i)~~ The first party's Order must be entered into the Exchange Trading System first, and the opposing party's Order may not be entered into the Exchange Trading System, until a period of 5 seconds has elapsed from the time of entry of the first Order.~~the Person is entering into both sides of a Customer Order on a non-discretionary basis and prior written blanket or Transaction-specific consent has been obtained in respect of any relevant Customer Account and the Person waits for a reasonable period of time, which shall be not less than five (5) seconds, after the initial Order is submitted before submitting the opposite side Order,~~

(ii) ~~(ii)~~ A party may not engage in pre-execution communications with other market participants on behalf of another party unless the party for whose benefit the trade is being made has previously consented to permit such communications being made on its behalf.~~the trade is executed by two (2) FMX Participants trading for the same account, or for separate accounts of the same beneficial ownership, where neither FMX Participant has knowledge of the other's Order and there is no coordination or prearrangement of the Cross Trade, provided that the relevant FMX Participant shall be responsible, upon the~~

~~request of the Exchange, to demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the Exchange, that neither FMX Participant had knowledge of the other's Order, or~~

(iii)~~(iii) the trade is an EFRP Transaction executed in accordance with Rule XI-6 or a Block Trade Executed in accordance with Rule XI-7.~~ Parties to pre-execution communications shall not enter an Order to take advantage of information conveyed during such pre-execution communications except in accordance with this Rule.

(iv) Parties to pre-execution communications shall not disclose to a Person who is not a party to the pre-execution communications the details of such pre-execution communications, except in furtherance of executing the Order.

~~(i) (b) No Person may enter into a pre-discussed trade except if the following condition has been met; the Person waits for a reasonable period of time, which shall be not less than five (5) seconds, after the initial Order is submitted before submitting the opposite side Order.~~

~~(ii) (c) No Person may disclose the details of any pre-execution communications with other parties. Furthermore, no party may take advantage of any information disclosed in pre-execution communication for a Cross Trade for the purpose of entering a subsequent order in the market.~~

[....]

FMX Futures Exchange

CHAPTER XIII
BUSINESS CONDUCT

[….]

XIII-10 Disclosing Orders

Except in accordance with Rule III-6 and any policies or procedures for pre-execution ~~discussion~~ communication from time to time adopted by the Exchange, no ~~Participant~~ Person shall disclose to any Person any Order placed by any other Person, except to an Exchange Official or a member of the staff of the CFTC, the NFA, or the Department of Justice, respectively.

[….]

XIII-15 ~~Cross Trades~~ Trading Against Customer Orders Prohibited

It shall be a violation of this Rule for any person in possession of a Customer Order to ~~enter through the Exchange Trading System a Cross Trade or any other trade against the person's Customer's order except in the case of transactions effected pursuant to Rule III-6.~~ knowingly take, directly or indirectly, the opposite side of such order for their own account, an account in which they have a direct or indirect financial interest, or an account over which they have discretionary trading authority, provided the foregoing restriction shall not apply to the following:

(i) EFRP Transactions executed pursuant to Rule XI-6 or Block Trades executed pursuant to Rule XI-7.

(ii) On the Exchange Trading System, a Person may knowingly trade against their Customer Order for their own account, an account in which they have a direct or indirect financial interest, an account over which they have discretionary trading authority, or a proprietary account of their employer, only if the Customer Order has been entered immediately upon receipt and has first been exposed on the Exchange Trading System for a minimum of five (5) seconds.

XIII-16 Simultaneous Buy and Sell Orders for Accounts with Different Beneficial Ownership

Opposite orders for accounts with different beneficial ownership that are simultaneously placed by a party with discretion over both accounts may be entered into the Exchange Trading System provided that one Order is exposed for a minimum of five (5) seconds. An Order allowing for price and/or time discretion, if not entered immediately upon receipt, may be knowingly entered opposite a second Order entered by the same intermediary provided the second Order has been entered immediately upon receipt and has been exposed on the Exchange Trading System for a minimum of five (5) seconds.

[….]

Compliance Notice to Participants #6

Pre-Execution Communications

Subject	Compliance Notice to Participants on Pre-Execution Communications
Rules	FMX Rule III-6 *Prearranged Transactions Prohibited and Pre-Execution Communications*; Rule XIII-13 *Front Running*; and Rule XIII-10 *Disclosing Orders;* Rule XIII-16, *Simultaneous Buy and Sell Orders for Accounts with Different Beneficial Ownership*
Issue Date	May 28 2026
Effective Date	Upon Issuance

This Compliance Notice to Participants ("CNTP") provides guidance to Participants of the FMX Futures Exchange ("FMX Futures" or "the Exchange") to assist compliance with FMX Futures Rule III-6*Prearranged Transactions Prohibited and Pre-Execution Communications* ; Rule XIII-13 *Front Running;* Rule XIII-10 *Disclosing Order;* and Rule XIII-16, *Simultaneous Buy and Sell Orders for Accounts with Different Beneficial Ownership.*

<u>Guidance</u>

1. **Pre-execution Communications**

In the context of this CNTP, a "pre-execution communication" is a communication between market participants for the purpose of discerning interest in the execution of a transaction prior to the exposure of the order to the market, including any discussion of the size, side of market, or price of an order, or a potentially forthcoming order.

Communications to obtain general market color or simply to obtain a quote (e.g., a two-sided market quote) are not considered pre-execution communications.

Pre-execution communications are permitted in all FMX Division futures Contracts, subject to the requirements of Rule III-6.

2. **Consent to Engage in Pre-execution Communications Required**

A party may not engage in pre-execution communications with other market participants on behalf of another party (a Customer) unless the party for whose benefit the trade is being made has previously consented to permit such communications being made on its behalf.
Consent may be transaction specific, or in the form of blanket consent from a Customer acknowledging its consent for its representative to engage in pre-execution communications on its behalf and would be considered in force until revoked by such Customer.

3. **Prohibition on Disclosure of Details Obtained from Pre-execution Communications**

Parties to pre-execution communications are advised that it shall be considered a violation of Rule III-6 to disclose to any Person who is not a party to the pre-execution communication any details of such pre-execution communications, except in furtherance of the Order (i.e., to facilitate the trade).

Disclosure of orders for any other purpose may constitute a violation of Rule XIII-10 *Disclosing Orders*. Except in accordance with Rule III-6 and this CNTP, no Person shall disclose to any Person any Order placed by any other Person, except to an Exchange Official or a member of the staff of the CFTC, the NFA, or the Department of Justice, respectively.

4. Prohibition on Taking Advantage of Information Obtained in a Pre-execution Communication

Parties to pre-execution discussions are advised that it shall be considered a violation of Rule III-6 for any Party to enter an order (e.g., trading ahead of a Customer or other Order) to take advantage of information conveyed during such communications.

Taking advantage of such information may constitute a violation of Rule XIII-13, *Front Running*. It shall be a violation of Rule XIII-13, *Front Running*, for any person to engage in the practice of trading ahead of another person, including a Customer, by taking a futures position based upon nonpublic information regarding an impending transaction by another person in the same or related Contract or a related Futures Contract on another designated contract market.

5. Execution of Orders Resulting from Pre-execution Communications

Parties are permitted to engage in pre-execution communications with regard to futures transactions executed on the Exchange Trading System ("ETS") where one party (the first party) wishes to be assured that a contra party (the second party) will take the opposite side of the futures Order.

In the entry of such Orders, the following protocol must be followed: The first party's Order must first be entered into the ETS, and the opposing party's Order may not be entered into the ETS, until a period of 5 seconds has elapsed from the time of entry of the first Order.

The parties involved in pre-execution communications that result in a trade using the protocol above must not involve accounts with common beneficial ownership as specified in CNTP #7 Wash Trading and Self Match Prevention.

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6. Additional Cross Protocols: Opposing Orders for Accounts with Different Beneficial Ownership

In accordance with Rule XIII-16, *Simultaneous Buy and Sell Orders for Accounts with Different Beneficial Ownership,* opposite orders for accounts with different beneficial ownership that are simultaneously placed by a party with discretion over both accounts may be entered into the ETS provided that one Order is exposed for a minimum of five (5) seconds.

Additionally, an Order allowing for price and/or time discretion, if not entered immediately upon receipt, may be knowingly entered opposite a second Order entered by the same intermediary provided the second Order has been entered immediately upon receipt and has been exposed on the ETS for a minimum of five (5) seconds.

Orders involving pre-execution communications are separately governed Rule III-6 and #1-5 of this CNTP.

7. Compliance with Chapter XIII of the Rules of the Exchange

In addition to Rule III-6, compliance with all Exchange Rules, including Chapter XIII, is expected of all market participants when conducting pre-execution communications and in the entry of Orders resulting from pre-execution discussions into the ETS.

If you have any questions about this CNTP, please contact the FMX Futures Compliance Department at: futurescompliance@fmx.com.

Rhianna Ross

Rhianna Ross
Chief Compliance Officer
FMX Futures Exchange, L.P.
May 28, 2026

Compliance Notice to Participants #7

Wash Trading and Self-Match Prevention (“SMP”)

Subject	Compliance Notice to Participants on Wash Trades and Self-Match Prevention (“SMP”)
Rules	FMX Futures Rule XIII-14 *Wash Trading; Accommodation Trading, Money Passes*, and FMX Futures Rule XII-14 *Measures to Avoid Self-Matching*
Issue Date	May 28, 2026
Effective Date	Upon issuance

In accordance with Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) Regulation 38.152 *Abusive trading practices prohibited,* the Exchange prohibits abusive trading practices, including wash trading.

This Compliance Notice to Participants (“CNTP”) provides guidance to market participant of the FMX Futures Exchange (“FMX Futures” or “the Exchange”) in order to assist compliance with FMX Futures Rule XIII-14 *Wash Trading; Accommodation Trading, Money Passes* and FMX Rule XII-14 *Measures to Avoid Self-Matching.* This CNTP is organized by the following topics:

- Wash Trading
- Self-Match Prevention (“SMP”)

Wash Trading

The CFTC requires exchanges to prohibit abusive trading practices by members and market participants including wash trading.

Pursuant to FMX Futures *XIII-14 Wash Trading; Accommodation Trading, Money Passes*, it shall be a violation of this Rule for any person to engage in a transaction that is of the character of, or is commonly known to the trade as, a "wash trade." Entering buy and sell orders for different accounts with common beneficial ownership with the intent to negate market risk or price competition shall be deemed to violate the prohibition on wash trades. Execution as well as accommodation of such orders by direct or indirect means shall also be a violation of FMX Futures' rules.

Guidance

1. **Common Beneficial Ownership**

Same beneficial ownership includes accounts with identical ownership, as well as accounts belonging to different entities that are wholly owned (100%) by the same parent company. Common beneficial ownership is broader, encompassing not only accounts with the same beneficial ownership but also those with partial common ownership of less than 100%.

2. **Wash Trades**

A wash trade involves a transaction or series of transactions executed in the same instrument, at the same or a similar price, involving accounts with the same or common beneficial ownership.

Wash trading occurs when a market participant enters, or appear to enter into, transactions that give the appearance that legitimate purchases and sales have been made, without the intent to incur market risk or change the market participants market position. A wash trade requires that (1) the transaction or a series of transactions results in a wash trade, meaning the buying and selling of the same instrument at the same or a similar price, involving accounts with the same or common beneficial ownership and (2) the intent to fulfill a wash result.

Intent may be determined based on evidence of prearrangement or indications that orders or trades were structured, placed, or executed in a way that a market participant knew, or reasonably should have known, would result in a wash trade.

3. **Entering or Accepting Buy and Sell Orders for Accounts with Common Beneficial Ownership**

A market participant who enters or accepts buy and sell orders for simultaneous execution for accounts with common beneficial ownership has engaged in wash trading if a wash result occurs and the market participant knew or reasonably should have known that the trades were entered into without the intent to engage in legitimate transactions that incur market risk or change the market participant's market position.

A market participant who receives buy or sell orders to be executed on behalf of another party must inquire whether such orders are for accounts with common beneficial ownership. Failure to undertake this inquiry can result increased regulatory scrutiny where a wash result occurs.

Buy and sell orders for accounts with common beneficial ownership that are independently initiated for legitimate and distinct business purposes by separate decision-makers—and that happen to cross in the competitive market—are not considered wash trades, provided the trade was not prearranged and neither market participant was aware of or intended for their order to trade against the other's. However, market participants should be aware that trades between accounts with common beneficial ownership may face increased regulatory scrutiny and should be prepared to demonstrate their legitimacy if additional information is requested.

4. **EFRP Transactions and Block Trades**

Additionally, market participants are advised that the prohibition on wash trading continues to apply in the context of EFRP Transactions in accordance with Rule XI-6 and Block Trades executed in accordance with Rule XI-7. Additional information specific to these trade types is available in CNTP #4 EFRP Transactions and CNTP #5 Block Trades.

5. **Genuine Intent to Execute Legitimate Transactions and Measures to Avoid Self-Matching**

All orders must be placed with the genuine intent of executing legitimate transactions. Orders of any size entered with the aim of verifying a market participant's connection to the FMX Trading System or the flow of the executed orders through the Exchange back-office systems for clearing purposes must be entered with the intent to execute legitimate transactions.

Additionally, market participants are advised that when using one or multiple automated trading systems, market participants should employ functionality that will decrease the potential for the algorithm's buy and sell orders to match with each other. Please see additional information below on self-match prevention.

Self-Match Prevention ("SMP")

The CFTC requires exchanges to prohibit abusive trading practices by members and market participants including wash trading.

Pursuant to FMX Futures *Rule XII-14 Measures to Avoid Self-Matching*, market participants should take reasonable steps to prevent the matching of orders for the same account and for accounts with common ownership, within and across Clearing Members including installing self-match prevention software on their trading devices and implementing, as appropriate, any self-match prevention software provided by the Exchange for use in the Exchange Trading System.

Guidance

While the use of self-match prevention ("SMP") functionality is monitored by the FMX Futures Compliance Department, please note that the use of SMP is not mandatory on FMX Futures. Market participants are reminded that the use of SMP functionality for any non-legitimate purpose may constitute a violation of FMX Futures Rules. Additionally, although SMP is optional, Market participants are reminded that FMX Futures Rules require them to take steps to prevent self-matches. The FMX Futures Compliance Department reserves the right to require FMX Futures SMP functionality on a case-by-case basis if self-matches are detected on the Exchange.

FMX Futures offers three levels of SMP:

1. User-Level SMP - Orders submitted by the same trader are prevented from matching.
2. Desk-Level SMP- Orders submitted by the same desk are prevented from matching. (Also prevents user-level matches from occurring.)
3. Legal Entity ("Company") SMP - Orders submitted by the same company are prevented from matching. (Also prevents desk- and user-level matches from occurring.)

When an incoming order enters the matching book, it attempts to match each matchable resting order in price-time order. When a resting order has a self-match conflict with the incoming order, the resting order is cancelled. Market participants can setup SMP preferences as follows:

1. Cancelling the SMP resting order or incoming order.
2. Trade around logic.
    a. There are cases where an SMP conflict can be resolved by having the incoming order skip over the SMP resting order and match other orders on the same price tier. If the incoming order is completely matched by other resting orders on the same price tier, then the SMP conflict is removed, and the SMP resting order can remain in the book.

Additionally, FMX Futures provides the ability for market participants to register an SMP Identifier ID(s) ("SMP ID"). The SMP ID together with FMX Futures SMP instructions can be provided when placing or amending an order. If resting and initiating orders both provide the same SMP ID, the SMP instruction will override the market participant's preference for SMP. The supported SMP instructions when using SMP ID(s) are:

1. Cancel Resting Order

2. Cancel Incoming Order

Providing an SMP ID without SMP instruction on potentially matching orders in conflict will default to canceling resting order. Omitting both SMP ID and SMP instruction will fall back to the market participant's SMP preference.

A change of preference to enable SMP or a change to the current setting requires the market participant to request a change with the FMX Control Desk at fmxfuturescontroldesk@FMX.com. Please note that SMP preferences are determined at the session login level and cannot be adjusted on an order-by-order basis.

SMP technical specifications can be found under Section 4.5 "Self-Match Prevention" in the FIX Rules of Engagement documentation and under Section 9.4 "Self-Match Prevention" in the Binary Order Protocol (BOP) documentation on the FMX Futures API Specifications Documents webpage at https://www.fmxfutures.com/api-specification-documents/.

If you have any questions regarding this CNTP, please contact the FMX Compliance Department at: futurescompliance@fmx.com.

Rhianna Ross

Rhianna Ross
Chief Compliance Officer
FMX Futures Exchange
May 28, 2026