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RISK DISCLOSURE AND WARNINGS NOTICE

PART A – RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH ALL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

1. Introduction

1.1. This Risk Disclosure and Warning Notice ("Notice") is provided to you (our Client and prospective Client) in accordance with the Provision of Investment Services, the Exercise of Investment Activities, the Operation of Regulated Markets and Other Related Matters Law 87(I)/2017, as subsequently amended from time to time ("the Law"), which is applicable to T.C.R. International Ltd ("the Company", "we").

1.2. All Clients and prospective Clients should read carefully the following risk disclosures and warnings contained in this Notice, before applying to the Company for a Trading Account and before they begin to accept any services from the Company. However, it is noted that this document cannot and does not disclose or explain all the risks and other significant aspects involved in dealing in the Financial Instruments offered by the Company. This notice was designed to explain in general terms the nature of the risks involved when dealing in Financial Instruments on a fair and non-misleading basis.

2. Charges and Taxes

2.1. The Provision of Services by the Company to the Client may be subject to fees. Before the Client begins to trade or accept any Services from the Company, he should obtain details of all fees, commissions, charges for which the Client may be liable. It is the Client's responsibility to check for any changes in the charges.

2.2. If any charges are not expressed in monetary terms (but, for example, as a percentage or formula), the Client should ensure that he understands what such charges are likely to amount to.

2.3. The Company may change its costs and associated charges at any time. These changes will be communicated to the client according to his/hers preferred method of contact.

2.4. There is a risk that the Client's trades in any financial instruments may be or become subject to tax and/or any other duty for example because of changes in legislation or his personal circumstances. The Company does not warrant that no tax and/or any other stamp duty will be payable. The Company does not offer tax advice and recommends that the Client seek advice from a competent tax professional if the Client has any questions.

2.5. The Client is responsible for any taxes and/or any other duty which may accrue in respect of his trades.

2.6. It is noted that taxes are subject to change without notice.

2.7. If required by applicable Law, the Company shall deduct at source from any payments due to the Client such amounts as are required by the tax authorities to be deducted in accordance with applicable Law.

2.8. It is possible that other costs, including taxes, relating to Transactions carried out on the Trading Platform may arise for which the Client is liable, and which are neither paid via us nor imposed by the Company. Although it is the Client's sole and entire responsibility to account for tax due and without derogating from this, the Client agrees that the Company may deduct tax, as may be required by the applicable law, with respect to his trading activity on the Trading Platform. The Client is aware that the Company has a right of set-off against any amounts in the Client's Trading Account with respect to such tax deductions.

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2.9. It is noted that the Company's prices in relation to CFDs trading are set/quoted in accordance to the Company's Best Interest and Order Execution Policy which is available on the Company's website at www.tcr-int.com/Regulation. It is noted that Company's prices may be different from prices reported elsewhere. The prices displayed on the Company's Trading Platform reflects the last known available price at the moment prior to placing any Order, however, the actual execution price of the Order may differ, in accordance with the Company's Best Interest and Order Execution Policy and Client Agreement. As such, the price that the Client receives when he opens or closes a position may not directly correspond to real time market levels at the point in time at which the sale of the CFD occurs or reflect the prices of third- party brokers/providers.

3. Third Party Risks

3.1. It is understood that the Company will promptly place any Client money it receives into one or more segregated account(s) (denoted as 'clients' accounts') with reliable financial institutions (within or outside Cyprus or the EEA) such as a credit institution or a bank in a third country. Although the Company shall exercise due skill, care and diligence in the selection of the financial institution according to Applicable Regulations, it is understood that there are circumstances beyond the control of the Company and hence the Company does not accept any liability or responsibility for any resulting losses to the Client as a result of the insolvency or any other analogous proceedings or failure of the financial institution where Client money will be held.

3.2. The financial institution (of paragraph 3.1.) where Client money will be held may be within or outside Cyprus or the EEA. It is understood that the legal and regulatory regime applying to any such financial institution outside Cyprus or the EEA will be different from that of Cyprus. Hence, in the event of the insolvency or any other equivalent failure or preceding of that person, the Client's money may be treated differently from the treatment which would apply if the money was held in a Segregated Account in Cyprus.

3.3. The financial institution to which the Company will pass Client money (as per paragraph 3.1.) may hold it in an omnibus account. Hence, in the event of the insolvency or any other analogous proceedings in relation to that financial institution, the Company may only have an unsecured claim against the financial institution on behalf of the Client, and the Client will be exposed to the risk that the money received by the Company from the financial institution is insufficient to satisfy the claims of the Client.

3.4. It is understood that the Company does not execute Client Orders on own an own account basis,

i.e. as principal to principal against the Client; the Company receives and then transmits and executes Client Orders with a third party (the Liquidity Provider). This is known and straight through process and is explained in the "Best Interest and Order Execution Policy" found at www.tcr-int.com/regulation. In the event of lack of liquidity of the Liquidity Provider after a successful Order for the Client, the Company will not be in a position to settle the transaction for the Client (i.e. pay the Client the Difference of his successful trade).

4. Insolvency

4.1. The Company's insolvency or default, may lead to Client Open positions being closed out without the Client's consent and as a result the Client may suffer losses

5. Investor Compensation Fund

5.1. The Company participates in the Investor Compensation Fund for Clients of Investment Firms regulated in the Republic of Cyprus. Claims of the covered Clients against the Company may be compensated by the Investor Compensation Fund where the Company is unable, due to its financial circumstances. Compensation shall not exceed twenty thousand Euros (EUR 20.000) for each entitled Client. For more details, please refer to the "Investor Compensation Fund Policy" found on the Company's Website at www.tcr-int.com/regulation.

6. Technical Risks

6.1. The Client and not the Company shall be responsible for the risks of financial losses caused by failure, malfunction, interruption, disconnection or malicious actions of information, communication, electricity, electronic or other systems, which are not the result of gross negligence or willful default of the Company.

6.2. If the Client undertakes transactions on an electronic system, he will be exposed to risks associated with the system including the failure of hardware, software, servers, communication lines and internet failure. The result of any such failure may be that his Order is either not executed according to his instructions or it is not executed at all. The Company does not accept any liability in the case of such a failure, not owed to the Company's gross negligence or willful default. The Company strives on a best effort basis to provide the Client with a secure and smooth online experience. However, the Client acknowledges the risk that should third parties (hackers) launch a coordinated attack against Company systems that there may be a disruption of services that may result in Client losses. The Company does not accept any liability resulting from such attacks to the extent that the Company has taken all reasonable measures on a best effort basis to fend off such malicious actions.

6.3. The Client acknowledges that the unencrypted information transmitted by e-mail is not protected from any unauthorized access.

6.4. At times of excessive deal flow the Client may have some difficulties to be connected over the phone or the Company's Platform(s)/system(s), especially in fast Market (for example, when key macroeconomic indicators or news are released).

6.5. The Client acknowledges that the internet may be subject to events which may affect his access to the Company's Websites and/or the Company's trading Platform(s)/system(s), including but not limited to interruptions or transmission blackouts, software and hardware failure, internet disconnection, public electricity network failures or hacker attacks. The Company is not responsible for any damages or losses resulting from such events which are beyond its reasonable control or for any other losses, costs, liabilities, or expenses (including, without limitation, loss of profit) which may result from the Client's inability to access the Company's Website and/or Trading System or delay or failure in sending orders or Transactions, not owed to the Company's gross negligence or willful default.

6.6. In connection with the use of computer equipment and data and voice communication networks, the Client bears the following risks amongst other risks in which cases the Company has no liability of any resulting loss:

a) Power cut of the equipment on the side of the Client or the provider, or communication operator (including voice communication) that serves the Client.
b) Physical damage (or destruction) of the communication channels used to link the Client and provider (communication operator), provider, and the trading or information server of the Client.
c) Outage (unacceptably low quality) of communication via the channels used by the Client, or the channels used by the provider, or communication operator (including voice communication) that are used by the Client.

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d) Wrong or inconsistent with requirements settings of the Client Terminal.
e) Untimely update of the Client Terminal.
f) When carrying out transactions via the telephone (land or cell phone lines) voice communication, the Client runs the risk of problematic dialing, when trying to reach an employee of the broker service department of the Company due to communication quality issues and communication channel loads.
g) The use of communication channels, hardware and software, generate the risk of non-reception of a message (including text messages) by the Client from the Company.
h) Trading over the phone might be impeded by overload of connection.
i) Malfunction or non-operability of the Trading Platform, which also includes the Client Terminal.

6.7. The Client may suffer financial losses caused by the materialization of the above risks, the Company accepts no responsibility or liability in the case of such a risk materializing and the Client shall be responsible for all related losses he may suffer, to the extent that these are not owed to the Company's gross negligence or willful default.

7. Trading Platform

7.1. The Client is warned that when trading in an electronic Trading Platform he assumes risk of financial loss which may be a consequence of amongst other things:

a) Failure of Client's devices, software and poor quality of connection.
b) The Company's or Client's hardware or software failure, malfunction or misuse.
c) Improper work of Client's equipment.
d) Wrong setting of Client's Terminal.
e) Delayed updates of Client's Terminal.

7.2. It is understood that the connection between the Client Terminal and the Company's Server may be disrupted at some point and some of the Quotes may not reach the Client Terminal.

7.3. The Client acknowledges that when the Client closes the order placing/ deleting window or the position opening/closing window, the Instruction, which has been sent to the Server, shall not be cancelled.

7.4. Orders may be executed one at a time while being in the queue. Multiple orders from the same Trading Account in the same time may not be executed.

7.5. The Client acknowledges that when the Client closes the Order, it shall not be cancelled.

7.6. In case the Client has not received the result of Force Majeure Events the execution of the previously sent Order but decides to repeat the Order, the Client shall accept the risk of making two Transactions instead of one.

7.7. The Client acknowledges that if a Pending Order in a CFD has already been executed but the Client sends an instruction to modify its level, the only instruction, which will be executed, is the instruction to modify Stop Loss and/or Take Profit levels on the position opened when the Pending Order triggered.

8. Force Majeure Events

8.1. In case of a Force Majeure Event the Company may not be in a position to arrange for the execution of Client Orders or fulfil its obligations under the Client Agreement with the Client found at www.tcr-int.com/regulation. As a result, the Client may suffer financial loss.

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8.2. According to the Client Agreement, the Company will not be liable or have any responsibility for any type of loss or damage arising out of any failure, interruption, or delay in performing its obligations under the Client Agreement where such failure, interruption or delay is due to a Force Majeure Event.

9. Communication between the Client and the Company

9.1. The Client shall accept the risk of any financial losses caused by the fact that the Client has received with delay or has not received at all any notice from the Company.

9.2. The Client acknowledges that the unencrypted information transmitted by e-mail is not protected from any unauthorized access.

9.3. The Company has no responsibility if unauthorized third persons have access to information, including electronic addresses, electronic communication and personal data, access data when the above are transmitted between the Company and the Client or when using the internet or other network communication facilities, telephone, or any other electronic means.

10. Abnormal Market Conditions

10.1. The Client acknowledges that under Abnormal Market Conditions the period during which the Orders are executed may be extended or it may be impossible for Orders to be executed at declared prices or may not be executed at all.

10.1. Abnormal Market Conditions include but not limited to times of rapid price fluctuations of the price, rises or falls in one trading session to such an extent that, under the rules of the relevant exchange, trading is suspended or restricted, or there is lack of liquidity, or this may occur at the opening of trading sessions.

11. Foreign Currency

11.1. When a Financial Instrument is traded in a currency other than the currency of the Client's country of residence and/or Trading Account, any changes in the exchange rates may have a negative effect on its value, price and performance and may lead to losses for the Client.

12. Conflicts of Interest

12.1. When the Company deals with the Client, the Company, an associate, a relevant person or some other person connected with the Company may have an interest, relationship or arrangement that is material in relation to the Transaction/Order concerned or that it conflicts with the Client's interest.

12.2. The following includes the major circumstances which constitute or may give rise to a conflict of interest entailing a material risk of damage to the interests of one or more Clients, as a result of providing investment services:

a) the Company may receive or pay inducements to or from third parties due to the referral of new Clients or Clients' trading;

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12.3. For more information about the conflicts of interest and the procedures and controls that the Company follows to manage the identified conflicts of interest, please refer to the Company's Summary of Conflicts of Interest Policy found on the Company's website at www.tcr-int.com/regulation.

13. Appropriateness

13.1. The Company requires the Client to pass through an appropriateness test during the application process and warns the Client if trading in CFDs is not appropriate for him, based on the information provided. Any decision whether or not to open a Trading Account, and or whether or not you understand the risks lies with you.

PART B – GENERAL INFORMATION ON RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SPECIFIC FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

14. Information on Risks Associated With Complex Financial Instruments (CFDs)

Trading CFDs can put Client's capital at risk, especially if used in a speculative manner. CFDs are categorized as high risk complex Financial Instruments and Clients may lose the amount invested. Trading CFDs is not suitable for all investors.

The investment decisions made by the Clients and the investment advices provided by the Company to eligible Clients subject to various markets, currency, economic, political, business risks etc., and will not necessarily be profitable.

The Client acknowledges and without any reservation accepts that, notwithstanding any general information which may have been given by the Company, the value of any investment in Financial Instruments may fluctuate either upwards or downwards. The Client acknowledges and without any reservation accepts the existence of a substantial risk of incurring losses and damages as a result of buying or selling any Financial Instrument and acknowledges his willingness to take such risk.

Set out below is an outline of the major risks and other significant aspects of CFDs:

I. **Trading in CFDs is VERY SPECULATIVE AND HIGHLY RISKY** and is not suitable for all members of the general public but only for those investors who:
   a. understand and are willing to assume the economic, legal and other risks involved.
   b. taking into account their personal financial circumstances, financial resources, life style and obligations are financially able to assume the loss of their entire investment.
   c. have the knowledge to understand CFDs trading and the Underlying assets and Markets.

II. The Company will carry out an investment suitability questionnaire to ensure the investment meets your risk appetite and goals. Please answer all questions truthfully as any results are based on the assumption that the information you provide is accurate. Clients should consider paying off debt such as credit card debt before carrying out speculative trading activities such as CFD and FX trading.

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III. CFDs are derivative financial instruments deriving their value from the prices of the underlying assets/markets in which they refer to (for example currency, equity indices, stocks, metals, indices futures, forwards etc.). It is important therefore that the Client understands the risks associated with trading in the relevant underlying asset/ market because fluctuations in the price of the underlying asset/ market will affect the profitability of his trade. For more information regarding the Company's pricing policy, please refer to the Company's Best Interest and Best Execution Policy found at www.tcr-int.com/regulation. It is noted that Company's prices may be different from prices reported elsewhere. The prices displayed on the Company's Trading Platform reflects the last known available price at the moment prior to placing any Order, however, the actual execution price of the Order may differ, in accordance with the Company's Best Interest and Order Execution Policy and Client Agreement. As such, the price that the Client receives when he opens or closes a position may not directly correspond to real time market levels at the point in time at which the sale of the CFD occurs or reflect the prices of third-party brokers/providers.

IV. Information of the previous performance of CFDs, the Underlying Assets and Markets does not guarantee its current and/or future performance. The use of historical data does not constitute a binding or safe forecast as to the corresponding future performance of the CFDs to which the said information refers.

V. Volatility:

Some Financial Instruments trade within wide intraday ranges with volatile price movements. Therefore, the Client must carefully consider that there is a high risk of losses. The price of a Financial Instrument is derived from the price of the Underlying Asset in which the Financial Instruments refers to. Financial Instruments and related Underlying Markets can be highly volatile. The prices of Financial Instruments and the Underlying Asset may fluctuate rapidly and over wide ranges and may reflect unforeseeable events or changes in conditions, none of which can be controlled by the Client or the Company. Under certain market conditions it may be impossible for a Client Order to be executed at declared prices leading to losses. The prices of Financial Instruments and the Underlying Assets will be influenced by, amongst other things, changing supply and demand relationships, governmental, agricultural, commercial and trade programs and policies, national and international political and economic events and the prevailing psychological characteristics of the relevant market place.

VI. Liquidity:

Liquidity risk refers to the capacity to readily monetize assets without suffering a significant discount in their prices. The Client accepts and acknowledges that the Underlying Instruments on some Derivative Products on offer by the Company may be inherently illiquid or sometimes face persistent liquidity strains due to adverse market conditions. Illiquid Underlying Assets may exhibit high levels of volatility in their prices and consequently a higher degree of risk, this typically leads to larger gaps in ASK and BID prices for an Underlying Instrument than would otherwise prevail under liquid market conditions. These large gaps may be reflected on the prices of the Derivative Product the Company offers.

VII. Off-exchange transactions in Derivative Financial Instruments:

CFDs offered by the Company are off-exchange transactions (i.e. over-the-counter). The trading conditions are set by us (in line with the trading conditions received by our liquidity providers), subject to any obligations we have to provide best execution, to act reasonably and in accordance with our Client Agreement and with our Best Interest and Order Execution Policy. Each CFD that the Client opens through

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our Trading Platform results in the entering of an Order with the Company; such Orders can only be closed with the Company and are not transferable to any other person.
While some off-exchange markets are highly liquid, transactions in off-exchange or non- transferable derivatives may involve greater risk than investing in on-exchange derivatives because there is no exchange market on which to close out an Open Position. It may be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value of the position arising from an off-exchange transaction or to assess the exposure to risk. Prices need not be quoted, and, even where they are, they will be established by dealers in these instruments and consequently it may be difficult to establish what a fair price is.

The Company is using an Online Trading System for transactions in CFDs which does not fall into the definition of a recognized exchange or Multilateral Trading Facility and so do not have the same protection.

VIII. **No Clearing House protection:**
The Transactions in the Financial Instruments offered by the Company are not currently subject to exchange or clearing house requirements/obligations.

IX. **No Delivery:**
It is understood that the Client has no rights or obligations in respect to the Underlying Assets/Instruments relating to the CFDs he is trading. There is no delivery of the Underlying Asset.

X. **Suspensions of Trading:**
Under certain trading conditions it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This may occur, for example, at times of rapid price movement if the price rises or falls in one trading session to such an extent that under the rules of the relevant exchange trading is suspended or restricted. Placing a Stop Loss will not necessarily limit the Client's losses to the intended amounts, because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such an Order at the stipulated price. In addition, under certain market conditions the execution of a Stop Loss Order may be worse than its stipulated price and the realized losses can be larger than expected.

XI. **Slippage:**
Slippage is the difference between the expected price of a Transaction in a CFD, and the price the Transaction is actually executed at. Slippage often occurs during periods of higher volatility (for example due to news events) making an Order at a specific price impossible to execute and also when large Orders are executed when there may not be enough interest at the desired price level to maintain the expected price of trade.

14.2. Information on Risks Specifically Associated With CFDs:

i. CFDs available for trading with the Company are non-deliverable/transactions giving an opportunity to make profit on changes in the Underlying Asset (stocks, currencies, commodities, precious metals and any other asset according to the Company's discretion from time to time). If the Underlying Asset movement is in the

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Client's favour, the Client may achieve a good profit, but an equally small adverse market movement can not only quickly result in the loss of the Clients' entire deposit but also any additional commissions and other expenses may be incurred. So, the Client must not enter into CFDs unless he is willing to undertake the risks of losing entirely all the money which he has invested and also any additional commissions and other expenses incurred. Investing in CFDs carries risks and the Client should be aware of these risks. Transactions in CFDs may also have a contingent liability and the Client should be aware of the implications of this as set in point iv below.

ii. **Leverage and Gearing:**

In order to place a CFD Order, the Client is required to maintain a margin. Margin is usually a relatively modest proportion of the overall contract value. This means that the Client will be trading using "leverage" or "gearing". This means a relatively small market movement can lead to a proportionately much larger movement in the value of the Client's position, and this can work either against the Client or for the Client.

At all times during which the Client opens trades, they must maintain enough equity, consider all running profits and losses, for meeting the margin requirements. If the market moves against the Client's position and/or Margin requirements are increased, the Client may be called upon to deposit additional funds on short notice to maintain his position. Failing to comply with a request for a deposit of additional funds, may result in closure of his position(s) by the Company on his behalf and he will be liable for any resulting loss or deficit.

It is important that you monitor your positions closely because the effect of leverage and gearing speed the occurrence of profits or losses. It is your responsibility to monitor your trades and while you have open trades you should always be in a position to do so.

iii. **Margin:**

The Client acknowledges and accepts that, regardless of any information which may be offered by the Company, the value of CFDs may fluctuate downwards or upwards and it is even probable that the investment may become of no value. This is owed to the margining system applicable to such trades, which generally involves a comparatively modest deposit or margin in terms of the overall contract value, so that a relatively small movement in the Underlying Market can have disproportionately dramatic effect on the Client's trade.
If the Underlying Market movement is in the Client's favor, the Client may achieve a good profit, but an equally small adverse market movement can not only quickly result in the loss of the Clients' entire deposit but also expose the Client to a large additional loss.

iv. **Contingent Liability Investment Transactions:**

Contingent liabilities are potential obligations that may be assumed by the Client depending on the outcome of an event that was beyond any person's control and/or expectations. For example, in case whereby due to extreme volatility of the underlying instrument the Client has sustained losses that exceed his balance with the Company (i.e. he has generated a negative balance with the Company), the Client may be then called to pay an amount equal to these losses.

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v. **Risk-reducing Orders or Strategies**

The Company makes available certain Orders (e.g. "stop-loss" orders, where permitted under local law, or "stop-limit" Orders), which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts. Such Orders may not be adequate given that markets conditions make it impossible to execute such Orders, e.g. due to illiquidity in the market. We aim to deal with such Orders fairly and promptly, but the time taken to fill the Order and level at which the Order is filled depends upon the underlying market. In fast-moving markets, a price for the level of your Order might not be available, or the market might move quickly and significantly away from the stop level before we fill it.

Strategies using combinations of positions, such as "spread" and "straddle"' positions may be as risky as taking simple "long" or "short" positions. Therefore, Stop Limit and Stop Loss Orders cannot guarantee the limit of loss.

vi. **Swap Values**

If a Client holds any positions overnight, then an applicable swap charge will apply. The swap rate is mainly dependent on the level of interest rates as well as the Company’s fee for having an open position overnight. The Company has the discretion to change the level of the swap rate on each CFD at any given time and the Client acknowledges that he will be informed by the Company’s websites. The Client further acknowledges that he is responsible for reviewing the CFDs specifications located on the Company’s websites for being updated on the level of swap value prior to placing any order with the Company.

PART C – GENERAL INFORMATION ON RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

15. Information on Risks Associated With Other Financial Instruments

15.1. Shares and Other Types of Equity Instruments

A risk with an equity investment is that a company must both grow in value and, if it elects to pay dividends to its shareholders, make adequate dividend payments, or the share price may fall. If the share price falls, the company, if listed or traded on-exchange, may then find it difficult to raise further capital to finance the business, and the company’s performance may deteriorate vis à vis its competitors, leading to further reductions in the share price. Ultimately a Company may become vulnerable to a takeover or may fail.

Shares have exposure to all the major risk types. In addition, there is a risk that there could be volatility or problems in the sector that the company is in. If the company is private, i.e. not listed or traded on an exchange, or is listed but only traded infrequently, there may also be liquidity risk, whereby shares could become very difficult to dispose of.

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15.2. Money-Market Instruments

A money-market instrument is a borrowing of cash for a period, generally no longer than six months, but occasionally up to one year, in which the lender takes a deposit from the money markets in order to lend (or advance) it to the borrower. Unlike in an overdraft, the borrower must specify the exact amount and the period for which he wishes to borrow. Like other debt instruments, money-market instruments may be exposed to the major risk types, in particular credit and interest rate risk.

15.3. Debt Instruments/Bonds/Debentures

All debt instruments are potentially exposed to the major risk types, in particular credit risk and interest rate risk. Debt securities may be subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and /or interest payments on the obligation and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, general market liquidity, and other economic factors, amongst other issues. When interest rates rise, the value of corporate debt securities can be expected to decline. Fixed- rate transferable debt securities with longer maturities/lower coupons tend to be more sensitive to interest rate movements than those with shorter maturities/higher coupons.

15.4. Units in Collective Investment Schemes

Collective investment schemes and their underlying assets are potentially exposed to all of the major risk types. There are many different types of collective investment schemes. Generally, a collective investment scheme will involve an arrangement that enables a number of investors to 'pool' their assets and have these professionally managed by an independent manager. Investments may typically include gilts, bonds and quoted equities, but depending on the type of scheme, may go wider into derivatives, real estate or any other asset. There may be risks on the underlying assets held by the scheme and investors are advised, therefore, to check whether the scheme holds a number of different assets, thus spreading its risk. Subject to this, investment in such schemes may reduce risk by spreading the investor's investment more widely than may have been possible if he or she was to invest in the assets directly.

The reduction in risk may be achieved because the wide range of investments held in a collective investment scheme can reduce the effect that a change in the value of any one investment may have on the overall performance of the portfolio. Although, therefore, seen as a way to spread risks, the portfolio price can fall as well as rise and, depending on the investment decisions made, a collective investment scheme may be exposed to many different major risk types.

The valuation of a collective investment scheme is generally controlled by the relevant fund manager or the investment adviser (as the case may be) of the collective investment scheme. Valuations are performed in accordance with the terms and conditions governing the collective investment scheme. Such valuations may be based upon the unaudited financial records of the collective investment scheme and any accounts pertaining thereto. Such valuations may be preliminary calculations of the net asset values of the collective investment schemes and accounts. The collective investment scheme may hold a significant number of investments which are illiquid or otherwise not actively traded and in respect of which reliable prices may be difficult to obtain.

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In consequence, the relevant fund manager or the investment adviser may vary certain quotations for such investments held by the collective investment scheme in order to reflect its judgement as to the fair value thereof.

Therefore, valuations may be subject to subsequent adjustments upward or downward. Uncertainties as to the valuation of the collective investment scheme assets and/or accounts may have an adverse effect on the net asset value of the relevant collective investment scheme where such judgements regarding valuations prove to be incorrect.

A collective investment scheme and any collective investment scheme components in which it may invest may utilise (inter alia) strategies such as short-selling, leverage, securities lending and borrowing, investment in sub- investment grade or non-readily realizable investments, uncovered options transactions, options and futures transactions and foreign exchange transactions and the use of concentrated portfolios, each of which could, in certain circumstances, magnify adverse market developments and losses. Collective investment schemes, and any collective investment scheme components in which it may invest, may make investments in markets that are volatile and/or illiquid and it may be difficult or costly for positions therein to be opened or liquidated. The performance of each collective investment scheme and any collective investment scheme component in which it may invest is dependent on the performance of the collective investment scheme managers in selecting collective investment scheme components and the management of the relevant component in respect of the collective investment scheme components.

In addition, the opportunities to realize an investment in a collective investment scheme is often limited in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to the scheme and subject to long periods of advance notice (during which the price at which interests may be redeemed may fluctuate or move against you). There may be no secondary market in the collective investment scheme and therefore an investment in such a scheme may be (highly) illiquid.

15.5. Futures/Forwards/Forward rate agreements

Transactions in futures or forwards involve the obligation to make, or to take, delivery of the underlying asset of the contract at a future date, or in some cases to settle the position with cash. They carry a high degree of risk. The 'gearing' or 'leverage' often obtainable in futures and forwards trading means that a small deposit or down payment can lead to large losses as well as gains. It also means that a relatively small movement can lead to a proportionately much larger movement in the value of your investment, and this can work against you as well as for you. Futures and forwards transactions have a contingent liability, and you should be aware of the implications of this, in particular margining requirements: these are that, on a daily basis, with all exchange-traded, and most OTC off-exchange, futures and forwards, you will have to pay over in cash losses incurred on a daily basis and if you fail to, the contract may be terminated.

15.6. Swaps

A swap agreement is a derivative where two counterparties exchange one stream of cash flows against another stream, calculated by reference to an “underlying” (such as securities’ indices, bonds currencies, interest rates or commodities, or more intangible items).

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A swap agreement may also be combined with an option. Such an option may be structured in two different ways. On the one hand, "swaptions" are transactions that give the purchaser of the swaption the right, against payment of a premium, to exercise or not to exercise, until the agreed maturity date, its right to enter into a pre-agreed swap agreement. On the other hand, "caps", "floors" and "collars" enable a party, against payment or receipt of a premium, to protect itself against, or to take an exposure on, the variation on the value or level of an underlying.

A major risk of off-exchange derivatives, (including swaps) is known as counterparty risk, whereby a party is exposed to the inability of its counterparty to perform its obligations under the relevant Financial Instrument.

For example, if a party, A, wants a fixed interest rate loan and so swaps a variable rate loan with another party, B, thereby swapping payments, this will synthetically create a fixed rate for A. However, if B goes insolvent, A will lose its fixed rate and will be paying a variable rate again. If interest rates have gone up a lot, it is possible that A will struggle to repay.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years, with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilising standardised swap documentation to cover swaps trading over a broad range of underlying assets. As a result, the swap market for certain underlying assets has become more liquid but there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist at any specified time for any particular swap.

15.7. General Risk Types

The price or value of an investment will depend on fluctuations in the financial markets outside of anyone's control. Past performance is no indicator of future performance.

The nature and extent of investment risks varies between countries and from investment to investment. These investment risks will vary with, amongst other things, the type of investment being made, including how the financial products have been created or their terms drafted, the needs and objectives of particular investors, the manner in which a particular investment is made or offered, sold or traded, the location or domicile of the issuer, the diversification or concentration in a portfolio (e.g. the amount invested in any one currency, security, country or issuer), the complexity of the transaction and the use of leverage.

The risk types set out below could have an impact on each type of investment:

15.7.1. Liquidity:

The liquidity of an instrument is directly affected by the supply and demand for that instrument and also indirectly by other factors, including market disruptions (for example a disruption on the relevant exchange) or infrastructure issues, such as a lack of sophistication or disruption in the securities settlement process. Under certain trading conditions it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate or acquire a position. This may occur, for example, at times of rapid price movement if the price rises or falls to such an extent that under the rules of the relevant exchange trading is suspended or restricted.

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Placing a stop- loss order will not necessarily limit your losses to intended amounts, but market conditions may make it impossible to execute such an order at the stipulated price. In addition, unless the contract terms so provide, a party may not have to accept early termination of a contract or buy back or redeem the relevant product and there may therefore be zero liquidity in the product. In other cases, early termination, realization or redemption may result in you receiving substantially less than you paid for the product or, in some cases, nothing at all.

15.7.2. Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk of loss caused by borrowers, bond obligors, guarantors, or counterparties failing to fulfil their obligations or the risk of such parties' credit quality deteriorating. Exposure to the credit risk of one or more reference entities is particularly relevant to any credit linked product such as credit linked notes, and the potential losses which may be sustained, and the frequency and likelihood of such losses occurring, when investing in credit links products may be substantially greater than when investing in an obligation of the reference entity itself.

15.7.3. Credit Risk:

The price of investments goes up and down depending on market supply and demand, investor perception and the prices of any underlying or allied investments or, indeed, sector, political and economic factors.

These can be totally unpredictable.

15.7.4. Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rates can rise as well as fall. A risk with interest rates is that the relative value of a security, especially a bond, will worsen due to an interest rate increase. This could impact negatively on other products. There are additional interest rate related risks in relation to floating rate instruments and fixed rate instruments; interest income on floating rate instruments cannot be anticipated. Due to varying interest income, investors are not able to determine a definite yield of floating rate instruments at the time they purchase them, so that their return on investment cannot be compared with that of investments having longer fixed interest periods. If the terms and conditions of the relevant instruments provide for frequent interest payment dates, investors are exposed to the reinvestment risk if market interest rates decline. That is, investors may reinvest the interest income paid to them only at the relevant lower interest rates then prevailing.

Changes in market interest rates have a substantially stronger impact on the prices of zero-coupon bonds than on the prices of ordinary bonds because the discounted issue prices are substantially below par. If market interest rates increase, zero coupon bonds can suffer higher price losses than other bonds having the same maturity and credit rating.

15.7.5. Commodity Risk:

The prices of commodities may be volatile, and, for example, may fluctuate substantially if natural disasters or catastrophes, such as hurricanes, fires or earthquakes, affect the supply or production of such commodities. The prices of commodities may also fluctuate substantially if conflict or war affects the supply or production of such commodities.

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If any interest and/or the redemption amount payable in respect of any product is linked to the price of a commodity, any change in the price of such commodity may result in the reduction of the amount of interest and/or the redemption amount payable. The reduction in the amount payable on the redemption of an investment may result, in some cases, in you receiving a smaller sum on redemption of a product than the amount originally invested in such product.

15.7.6. Operational Risk:

Operational risk, such as breakdowns or malfunctioning of essential systems and controls, including IT systems, can impact on all financial products. Business risk, especially the risk that the business is run incompetently or poorly, could also impact on shareholders of, or investors in, such a business. Personnel and organizational changes can severely affect such risks and, in general, operational risk may not be apparent from outside the organization.

16. No Guarantees of Profit

16.1. The Company provides no guarantees of profit nor of avoiding losses when trading in Financial Instruments. The Company cannot guarantee the future performance of the Client's Trading Account, promise any specific level of performance or promise that Client's investment decisions, strategies, will be successful/profitable. Customer has received no such guarantees from the Company or from any of its representatives. Customer is aware of the risks inherent in trading in Financial Instruments and is financially able to bear such risks and withstand any losses incurred. The Client acknowledges and accepts that there may be other additional risks apart from those mentioned above.