

RISK STATEMENT

This statement does not disclose all the risks and other significant aspects of trading in CFDs. In light of the risks, you should undertake such transactions only if you understand the nature of the contracts (and contractual relationships) into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to the risks. Trading in CFDs may not be suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether such trading is appropriate for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial resources and other relevant circumstances.

You should be aware of the following when considering whether to trade in leveraged products:

(1) Effect of leverage or gearing

Transactions in CFD carry a high degree of risk. The amount of initial margin is small relative to the value of the CFD so that the transaction is leveraged or geared. A relatively small market movement will have a proportionately larger impact on the funds you have deposited or will have to deposit; this may work against you as well as for you. You may sustain a total loss of the initial margin funds and any additional funds deposited with the firm to maintain your position. If the market moves against your position or margin levels are increased, you may be called upon to pay substantial additional funds on short notice in order to maintain your position. If you fail to comply with a request for additional funds within the time prescribed, your position may be liquidated at a loss as you will be liable for any resulting deficit in your account.

(2) Risk-reducing orders or strategies

The placing of 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 may not be effective because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. At times, it is also difficult or impossible to liquidate a position without incurring substantial losses. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as spread and straddle positions may be as risky as taking simple long (buy) or short (sell) positions.

(3) Risk of inadequate margin

Positions are marked-to-market on a daily basis with payment being settled daily to account for the underlying market movements. You must maintain the minimum margin requirement on your open positions at all times. You will be responsible to monitor your margin account balance and may be called upon at short notice to make additional margin deposits. If required margin is not made within the prescribed time, the firm may liquidate any or all of your CFDs positions. This may result in a loss for you, which may be substantial.

(4) Suspension or restriction of trading and pricing relationship

Market conditions (e.g., illiquidity) or the operation of the rules of certain markets (e.g., the suspension of trading in any contract or contract month because of price limits or circuit breakers) may increase the risk of loss by making it difficult or impossible to effect transactions or liquidate or offset positions.

Further, normal pricing relationships between the underlying that is the subject of a CFD transaction and the CFD transaction may not exist. This can occur when, for example, the absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge fair value.

(5) Deposited cash and property

You should familiarise yourself with the protections accorded to money or other property you deposit for domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in the event of a firm's insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which you may recover your money or property may be governed by specific legislation. In some jurisdictions, property which had been specifically identifiable as your own will be pro-rated in the same manner as cash for purposes of distribution in the event of a shortfall.

(6) Commission and other charges

Before you begin to trade, you should obtain a clear explanation of all commission, fees and other charges for which you will be liable. These charges will affect your net profit (if any) or increase your loss.

(7) Transactions in other jurisdictions

Transactions on markets in other jurisdictions, including markets formally linked to a domestic market, may expose you to additional risk. Such markets may be subjected to a rule which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Before you trade, you should enquire about any rules relevant to your particular transactions. Your local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of the regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where your transactions have been affected. You should ask the firm with which you conduct your transactions for details about type of redress available in both your home jurisdiction and other relevant jurisdictions before you start to trade.

(8) Currency risks

The profit or loss in transactions in foreign currency-denominated contracts will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency.

(9) Liquidity and market risks

Adverse market conditions may result in you not being able to affect CFD, liquidate all or part of your CFD, assess a value or your exposure or determine a fair price, as and when you require. The pricing relationships between a derivative and the underlying instrument may not exist in certain circumstances. The absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge fair value.

It is also important to understand that the fluctuation of the underlying instrument may influence the value of the derivative product and affect your profitability. Sudden market movements, known as gapping may occur, causing a dramatic shift in the price of an underlying instrument. This gapping event can result in a significant profit or loss on your account. Gapping can occur when the underlying instrument/market is open and when it is closed.

(10) Trading facilities

Electronic trading facilities are supported by computer-based component systems for order-routing, execution or registration of trades. As with all facilities and systems, they are vulnerable to temporary disruption or failure. Your ability to recover certain losses may be subject to limits on liability imposed by the system provider or firms. Such limits may vary. You should ask the firm with which you deal for details in this respect.

(11) Electronic trading

Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading on other electronic trading systems. If you undertake transactions on an electronic trading system, you will be exposed to risks associated with the system including the failure of hardware and software. The result of any system failure may be that your order is either not executed according to your instructions or is not executed at all.

(12) Over-the-counter ("OTC") Transactions

CFD is an OTC transaction or off-exchange transaction. The firm with which you conduct your transaction is acting as your counterparty to the transaction. It may be difficult or impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value, to determine a fair price or to assess the exposure to risk. Thus, these transactions may involve increased risks. OTC transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime. Before you undertake such transactions, you should familiarise yourself with the applicable rules and attendant risks.

(13) Corporate action

You should be aware of all corporate events in regard to the underlying financial instrument of the CFD. It is important to understand the risks of delayed processing due to market condition, differences in time zones or unforeseen circumstances which may result in any acts or omissions.

The treatment you receive during a corporate action may be less favourable than if you owned the underlying instrument. Therefore, the time you have to make decisions could be considerably less, the options available may be more restrictive/less advantageous and may be such that there is no option for you to close the position. Given that corporate action(s) can often be announced at extremely short notice, you may have no opportunity or choice to close positions to avoid such consequences and such corporate action(s) may require you to provide more funds to cover the margin at very short notice.

(14) Shares recall

To enable you to take a short CFD position, the hedge provider may need to borrow the shares of the underlying instrument to conduct a short hedge. Lenders of the shares have the right to recall anytime. In the event of a recall, the shares may have to be returned at short notice and the hedge provider might no longer be able to maintain the short hedge. This may result in the CFD provider closing your short CFD positions immediately or at a short notice.

Regulatory changes prohibiting short selling and share borrowing in specific shares or in the entire underlying market may also result in the CFD provider force closing your short positions in CFD.