



Terms of Business

Wealth Management and Investment Centres

Appendix F

Risk Warnings

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1. General risks

1.1 Volatility of returns

The value of investments and the amount of income derived from them may go down as well as up. All investments can be affected by a variety of factors, including macro-economic market conditions such as the interest or exchange rate environment, or other general political factors in addition to more company or investment specific factors.

1.2 Liquidity and non-readily realisable securities

Some investments may be very illiquid, meaning that they are infrequently traded, and hence it may be difficult to sell them within a reasonable timeframe or at a price which reflects “fair” value. In extreme cases an investment may be non-readily realisable. This means that the investment is neither a government security, nor a listed investment, nor an investment that regularly trades on an exchange. In this case there may be no secondary market available, and it may be difficult to obtain any reliable independent information about the value and risks associated with such an investment.

1.3 Investment leverage, or gearing

Use of borrowing to invest increases both the volatility and the risk of an investment. This applies if a company has significant borrowings, or if an investment vehicle otherwise allows an investor to gain much greater economic exposure to an asset than is paid for at the point of sale. It also applies if an investor borrows money for the specific purpose of investing. The impact of leverage can be as follows:

- i. movements in the price of an investment leads to much greater volatility in the value of the leveraged position, and this could lead to sudden and large falls in value;
- ii. the impact of interest costs could lead to an increase in any rate of return required to break even; or
- iii. a client may receive back nothing at all if there are significantly large falls in the value of the investment.

1.4 Foreign Exchange

Investments denominated in foreign currencies open up additional risks related to the relevant exchange rate. Movements in exchange rates may cause the value of an investment to fluctuate either in a favourable or unfavourable manner.

1.5 Tax and legal affairs

General

You have sole responsibility for the management of your tax and legal affairs including making any applicable filings and payments and complying with any applicable laws and regulations. We have not and will not provide you with tax or legal advice and we recommend that you obtain your own independent tax and legal advice tailored to your individual circumstances. The tax treatment of investment products can be complex, and the level and basis of taxation may alter during the term of any product. Prospective investors should therefore obtain professional tax advice appropriate to their own circumstances before investing.

FATCA

FATCA imposes a new reporting regime and, potentially, a thirty per cent (30%) withholding tax with respect to: (i) certain payments from sources within the US; (ii) so-called ‘foreign pass-thru payments’ made to certain non-US financial institutions that do not comply with this new reporting regime; and (iii) payments to certain persons that do not provide identification information with respect to interests issued by a participating non-US financial institution.

If we become subject to a withholding tax as a result of FATCA, your return may be affected. To the extent we suffer US withholding tax as a result of FATCA, we may take any action in relation to funds held in accounts with us in your name to ensure that such withholding is economically borne by you if your failure to provide the necessary information or to become a participating FFI (i.e. foreign financial institution) gave rise to the withholding.

Common Reporting Standard Risks

The OECD has developed a new global standard for the automatic exchange of financial information between tax authorities (the “**Common Reporting Standard**”), which is similar to FATCA. Malta is a signatory jurisdiction to the Common Reporting Standard.

The requirements for complying with the Common Reporting Standard, may impose additional burdens and costs on us and our clients. Although we will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed upon us by the Common Reporting Standard, no assurance can be given that we will be able to satisfy such obligations. Implementation of the Common Reporting Standard may require us to conduct additional due diligence and report upon accounts held

with us by you if you are a reportable person in other participating jurisdictions. We may require certain additional financial information from you to comply with our diligence and reporting obligations under the Common Reporting Standard. If we are unable to obtain the necessary information from you, we may take any steps necessary to avoid resulting sanctions

2. Investment specific risks

2.1 Equity Securities and Equity Funds

Ownership of an equity security represents a direct stake in the company concerned. Such an investment will participate fully in the economic risk of the company and its value can therefore fall as well as rise. The price volatility of equity markets can change quickly, and cannot be assumed to follow historic trends. In adverse market conditions, irrecoverable capital Losses could be incurred. In the worst case, a company could fail and, if this happens, its equity can become worthless. Equity securities are commonly used by investors seeking longer term capital growth. Examples of typical company characteristics which could heighten equity investment risks are:

- a. a low market capitalisation;
- b. a product set that is undiversified or reliance on single markets as a major source of income;
- c. a significant reliance on borrowing as a source of finance;
- d. a significant level of fixed costs to pay, irrespective of output, production or turnover levels;
- e. major income sources which are seasonal or “cyclical” in nature; and
- f. companies trading primarily in emerging markets, particularly during poor market conditions, or in countries where legal property rights may be difficult to enforce.

The equity of some smaller companies may trade in very small sums per share, and an investment into this kind of equity will usually involve a proportionately large difference between the market buying and selling price. The effect of this difference means that an immediate sale may realise significant Losses.

Other smaller companies may not be subject to the rules of a listing authority. Such companies are likely to be high risk ventures and may have an unproven trading history or management team. These equity shares may not be readily sold, and it could be difficult to realise or to value them independently due to the lack of a secondary trading market.

The risks involved in equity investment can often be managed through investment via diversified investment vehicles, or by investing directly in a wide range of different companies, industries, countries and currencies.

2.2 Debt Securities and Fixed Income Funds

The value of debt investments (or “bonds”) can generally be expected to be more stable than that of equity investments. However, in some circumstances, particularly when interest rate expectations are changing, the value of most bonds is also volatile. The most common use of a bond is to provide a reliable yield, or source of income until maturity. For example, the value of a bond can be adversely affected by a number of factors, such as:

- a. the issuer’s credit rating, which reflects their ability to repay the amounts payable when they fall due;
- b. the market expectations about future interest and inflation rates;
- c. amount of interest payable (the coupon);
- d. the length of time until the debt falls due for repayment; or
- e. the seniority of a bond within the capital structure of a company, and the quality of any security available.

The factors which are likely to have a major impact on the value of a bond are the perceived financial position of the issuer and changes to market interest rate expectations. Bonds issued by major governments or supranational bodies tend to be lower risk investments, while the risks of other debt securities (such as those with emerging market or corporate issuers) can vary greatly. For example, if an issuer is in financial difficulty, there is an increased risk that they may default on their repayment obligations. In this event, little or no capital may be recovered and any amounts repaid may take a significant amount of time to obtain.

2.3 Life Assurance Products

“**Life Assurance Bonds**” are a form of insurance contract which provide both an element of insurance in the case of the death of the covered person or persons in addition to having an ongoing value as an investment (as opposed to expiring worthless at the end of a defined period or term).

Life bonds are issued by insurance companies, and an investment will be subject to the ability of the insurance company to repay the sums owing to an investor when they fall due for payment. This means that the creditworthiness of the insurance company is important, much in the same way for any other bond.

In some cases, the returns available from a life bond are linked directly to a specific pool of assets held by the insurance company. In other cases, the returns could be linked more generally to the profits of the company in general, which reduces the overall transparency of returns.

If you wish to invest in a life bond, you will be presented with specific information about the type of contract, its terms and more general information about the insurer and its financial strength. Please refer to this documentation for specific details about the policy and a more detailed description of the investment risks.

2.4 Structured Products

“Structured Products” is the generic phrase for products which provide economic exposure to a wide range of underlying asset classes. The level of income and/or capital growth derived from a structured product is usually linked to the performance of the relevant underlying assets. However, the potential return from your structured product may be different to that which may be achieved by the underlying assets. Certain structured products provide capital protection such that an investor will not have economic exposure to performance of the underlying assets below a certain level. Other structured products may put your capital at risk (these are sometimes known as Structured Capital At Risk Products or SCARPs).

Similar to bonds and debt instruments, most structured products strategies are exposed to the credit rating of the product issuer, meaning that repayment could be at risk if the issuer is not able to repay the sums due under the terms of the product. However some products may include a guarantee to mitigate these potential credit risks. Investors should be aware that the return of capital invested at the end of the investment period is not guaranteed, and therefore investors may get back less than was originally invested.

Investors should understand both the nature of the underlying assets and extent of their economic exposure to those assets. In some cases, structured products may offer high income or a high level of participation to the capital growth experienced by the underlying assets. These products generally do not incorporate capital protection, and any that is provided is dependent on a financial index or basket of indices meeting certain conditions during the product life (such as a minimum value). Such products generally include leverage (i.e. borrowing or agreeing to incur potential liabilities in an attempt to boost investment returns), and their value can be subject to sudden and large falls if the conditions which may be required for capital protection to apply fail to subsist.

Investors should review product term sheets and other literature carefully for details of any factors which might impact on how the payoff from a product may change with different economic or market conditions. In particular, where the payoff from a product incorporates conditional protection, if the protection barrier is breached the capital value of an investment will be exposed to the full risk of the underlying assets.

Investors should be aware that early redemption or secondary market purchase could result in a capital loss, even where the product terms protect or guarantee return of the nominal amount purchased. These products may also not be readily realisable, which means that it may be difficult to liquidate or sell a product of this type.

Investors in products which have either conditional or no capital protection should only invest in them if they are prepared to sustain a total or substantial loss of the money they have invested, plus any commission or other transaction charges.

Alternative investments may be used by some clients to further diversify the investment risks present within their portfolio of assets. These investments are very bespoke in nature and may involve unique or unusual risks as a result of providing alternative sources of return for a portfolio. It is important that you understand the properties of the type of assets before making such an investment.

Many alternative investments are structured as unregulated funds. This means that standards of operation, administration and management are determined privately by the operator of the fund, rather than by force of regulation.

It is important to understand that it may be difficult to liquidate or sell an investment of this type, or to identify an independently determined fair valuation for an interest in this kind of vehicle. In addition you may not be protected by certain regulatory protections or compensation schemes in the event that a scheme operator acts unlawfully and causes a loss to you when managing fund assets. Such risks can be mitigated through the performance of extensive due diligence prior to investment, or through investment via a professionally managed fund of funds.

Investors should only invest in these products if they are prepared to sustain a total or substantial loss of the money they have invested, plus any commission or other transaction charges.

The phrase **“Alternative Investments”** can cover a very wide range of investment products, and the major classes of these products are set out below:

a. Hedge Funds

Hedge funds are investments which, in contrast to conventional “long only” funds, will employ a wide variety of different trading strategies in order to produce returns. The type of strategies and investments envisaged by a hedge fund will be a key determinant of how risky the investment will be. Strategies may range from lower risk absolute return funds up to high risk or speculative funds which make use of extensive leverage in an attempt to make maximum gain from their investment strategy.

Investments undertaken by hedge funds may be narrowly based around a specific type of asset or trading strategy, and the returns experienced by investors in these funds may be adversely affected by very specific market or industry circumstances. It is therefore important to understand the type of strategy and investment to be used in any hedge fund prior to investment.

b. Private Equity and Private Equity Funds

Private equity funds commonly invest in any form of equity or company that is not openly traded via a public investment exchange. The companies concerned will therefore raise finance privately and will not be subject to stringent listing rules or filing requirements as a result. This factor means that private equity funds may invest in a wide range of unlisted companies. They may be small start-up companies with little or no proven track record, and range up to firms which are of a significant size with a long and established trading history. A number of attributes of private equity investment give rise to unique risk factors such as:

- i. non-transferable investments, or a long “lock up” period during which the investment cannot be sold. Even if a buyer is found, it may not be possible to sell and any sale which is permitted may not occur at a price which reflects fair value;
- ii. the committed capital may be drawn down during a capital commitment period. Investors must be capable of making payments to satisfy the capital calls made throughout the commitment period;
- iii. a focused portfolio of investments, which could lead to exposure to an undiversified economic exposure to the underlying assets;
- iv. possible use of significant leverage or borrowing, which amplifies possible risks;
- v. a possible lack of scrutiny or accountability of management to shareholders for decisions they make; and
- vi. distributions are generally made in cash, however if a fund is unable to sell its interest in a private company, it may distribute minority interests in these companies to fund investors.

It is important that you are familiar with the terms of, and risks associated with, any fund that you invest in.

c. Property or Property Development Funds

Investment in real property or property funds involves a number of risks particular to this class of asset. Notably fixed property is immovable and might not be easy to sell or to value independently. As a result of the illiquid nature of property it may take time to realise any investment made even when participating in a property fund. There is no guarantee that the underlying properties will remain occupied, or that they might not incur significant maintenance or restoration costs which may impact on the returns available. All property is subject to local risks which may be unique in nature, which may be caused by factors such as the prevailing legal, economic, environmental or political circumstances.

Investors in property development funds face additional risks related to the successful completion of the development project both on time and according to budget. Even if a project is successfully completed, there is no guarantee that properties will either be sold or tenanted at the intended cost or timeframe.

Commercial property is also subject to risks related to the type of use associated with the property, and the prosperity of the local or national economy relevant to the tenants and their business.

Returns available from property funds may also be affected by leverage where borrowing is used to finance either construction or purchase.

In order to maintain fairness and equity between unitholders remaining in and unitholders leaving a fund, in exceptional circumstances, there may be delay switching or encashing all or part of unit holding in the funds for typically up to one month or, in the case of units of a fund which invests directly or indirectly in buildings or land, for up to six months. If there is delay, the switch or encashment will generally use the unit prices that apply on the day on which the switch actually takes place.

d. Commodities Linked Products

Commodity based investments may be impacted by a variety of political, economic, environmental and seasonal factors. These relate to real world issues that impact either on demand or on the available supply of the commodity in question. Their value can fall as well as rise, and in some cases may be mean reverting in nature. Investment into commodities is often achieved either via a structured product over a commodities index or basket of different commodities, or by using a commodity derivative. Please refer to the risk disclosures for each of these products for further information.

2.5 Malta Stock Exchange and Prospects MTF Traded Investments

Investments that can be traded on the Malta Stock Exchange are limited and lack liquidity and this may have an adverse effect on the market price of securities quoted thereon and the ability to buy or dispose of particular securities at any particular time. Investing in securities admitted to Prospects MTF (which is operated and regulated by the Malta Stock Exchange, "Prospects") carries a number of additional risks including: (a) issuers may have only been recently incorporated with no trading record or history of operations; (b) it's unlikely that Prospects' issuers will seek the credit rating of an independent rating agency; (c) Prospects may be a less liquid market than the Malta Stock Exchange and/or other regulated markets. Derivatives and Warrants

2.6 Derivatives and Warrants

This category of investments covers a very broad range of financial instruments which can be used either for low cost risk management purposes or for achieving speculative exposure to specific economic risks. Before investing or authorising another to invest in derivatives on your behalf, you should take care to ensure you understand the following important aspects of those derivatives:

- a. the characteristics and risks/volatility of the assets to which a contract is linked (the "underlying");
- b. any relevant market quote conventions, such as the lot size of a contract and the value attributed to movements in the value of the underlying;
- c. the "leveraged" exposure to price movements in the underlying, which significantly increases volatility;
- d. the sums you are able to afford to risk before you may wish to closeout;
- e. how different investments in derivatives might interact with one another;
- f. any ongoing responsibilities you may have during the life of the contract such as any requirements to post cash amounts as "Margin", and the potential consequences of failure to do so;
- g. any action you may need to take in order to exercise or opt for settlement at or before expiry; and
- h. the person that will be responsible for paying any sums owing to you either during the course of the contract or at maturity or expiry, and the likelihood that these sums will be repaid when they fall due.
- i. If you are unsure of any of these or other aspects of a derivatives contract you are considering entering into, please consider your actions carefully and refer to a professional financial adviser as necessary.

2.7 Derivatives and Warrants can involve contingent liabilities

Contingent liability transactions, which are Margined may require investors to make a series of payments based on the market value of the underlying assets from time to time. If you trade in futures, contracts for differences or sell options, you may sustain a total loss of the Margin you deposit prior to closeout. If the market moves against you, you may be called upon to pay substantial additional Margin at short notice to maintain the position. If you fail to do so within the time required, your position may be liquidated at a loss and you will be responsible for the resulting deficit. Even if a transaction is not Margined, it may still carry an obligation to make further payments in certain circumstances over and above any amount paid when you entered the contract.

2.8 Typical derivatives contracts

a. Bought Options or Warrants

These contracts offer a time limited right to subscribe for or to dispose of a defined amount of an asset in the future at a price specified now. An investor will pay an upfront premium to purchase the option to buy or sell ("exercise") the asset at a time ("expiry") and price ("strike") specified in the contract. The maximum potential loss in each case is the amount of the upfront premium paid. This premium is usually small in comparison to the value of the asset to be traded on expiry or exercise. It will be lost in its entirety if the option is exercised or reaches expiry when the price of the underlying is above the strike price of a bought put option or below the strike price of a bought call option. A relatively small movement in the price of the underlying security can therefore result in a disproportionately large movement, unfavourable or favourable, in the price of options or warrants.

It is essential for anyone who is considering purchasing warrants to understand that the right to subscribe (which a warrant confers) is invariably limited in time with the consequence that if the investor fails to exercise this right within the predetermined time-scale then the investment becomes worthless.

In the event that an investor buys an option on a futures contract, and later exercises this option, they will be exposed, in the case of a call option, to the risks of a long future, and in the case of a put option, to the risks of a short future. The risks of futures are set out below.

b. “Written” or Sold Options

Selling options involves significantly greater risk than buying options. This is because the seller of the option usually accepts a relatively small premium in return for the possible legal obligation to either buy or sell a much larger amount of an asset at exercise or expiry at a price determined now if the buyer chooses to exercise. The potential Losses involved in writing an option are therefore usually much greater than the initial premium received. This means they are contingent liability investments, which could require an investor to pay additional funds when the contract is exercised.

In the case of written call options, if you already own sufficient of the underlying assets to deliver in the event of exercise, this may limit the potential risk involved. An investor may be liable to post cash Margin payments during the life of a written options contract to cover potential Losses.

c. Futures or Forwards

Transactions in futures or forwards differ as to legal obligation to either buy (“long”) or to sell (“short”) a specified amount of an asset at expiry at a price determined today. These transactions usually carry a high degree of risk, which arises because an investor is exposed to the movement of a proportionately large amount of the underlying in return for a small upfront payment. This can either work in the favour of or against an investor, depending on the difference between the current market price of the underlying and the strike price defined in the contract.

For bought futures or forwards, an investor will profit from rising market prices, and vice versa for sold futures or forwards. Please also note that the current price at which an asset can be traded in the futures market may differ from the price at which it can be bought or sold immediately at the time of dealing. This can work either in the favour or against the returns experienced by an investor.

Futures or forwards are contingent liability investments, meaning that you may be called upon to pay additional sums during the life of the contract and on maturity. It is very important that you understand the potential amounts you could be liable for, and are comfortable that you will be able to afford to pay such amounts when they fall due if required to do so.

d. Contracts for Difference

Contracts for difference are similar to futures or forwards. However, unlike other futures and options, these contracts can only be settled in cash. Investing in a contract for difference carries similar risks as investing in a future and you should be aware and understand the risk warnings set out in the above sections.

Some contracts for difference are known as swaps. Typical forms of this type of contract can be similar to an agreement to purchase or sell a series of options over an underlying asset or index at an average price specified today. Swaps and other contracts for difference are contingent liability investments, meaning that if the underlying price moves in an unfavourable direction, an investor can be called on to pay additional cash on final settlement.

3. Other risk factors associated with derivatives**3.1 Off-Exchange Derivatives**

It may not always be apparent that a derivative is traded on or off-exchange. Many such products are not transferable and there is no exchange market on which to close out an existing position. It may not be possible to liquidate a position held in such a contract, or to accurately assess its value or exposure to risk. Off-exchange transactions may be less regulated or subject to a separate regulatory regime.

3.2 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 order will not necessarily limit your Losses to the intended amounts, because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such an order at the stipulated price.

3.3 Clearing House Protections

On many exchanges, the performance of a transaction is “guaranteed” by the exchange or clearing house. However, this guarantee is unlikely in most circumstances to cover you, the client, and may not protect you if another party defaults on its obligations to you. On request, we will be pleased to explain any protection provided to you under the clearing guarantee applicable to any on-exchange derivatives in which you are dealing.

There is no clearing house for traditional options, nor normally for off-exchange instruments which are not traded under the rules of an exchange.

3.4 Collateral

If you deposit collateral as security with a firm, the way in which it will be treated will vary according to the type of transaction and where it is traded. There could be significant differences in the treatment of your collateral depending on whether you are trading on exchange, with the rules of that exchange (and the associated clearing house) applying, or trading off exchange. Deposited collateral may lose its identity as your property once dealings on your behalf are undertaken. Even if your dealings should ultimately prove profitable, you may not get back the same assets which you deposited, and may have to accept payment in cash.

3.5 Insolvency

The event of an insolvency or default of the issuer of a derivative, or that of any other brokers involved with your transaction, may lead to positions being liquidated or closed out without your consent. In certain circumstances, you may not get back the actual assets which you lodged as collateral and you may have to accept any available payments in cash. On request, your firm must provide an explanation of the extent to which it will accept liability for any insolvency of, or default by, other firms involved with your transactions.

3.6 Risk disclosure statement for trades in foreign exchange and derivatives

This brief statement should be read in conjunction with the risk warnings stated in the rest of Schedule 2, above. This statement does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of trading foreign exchange and derivatives. In consideration of the risks, you should enter into such transactions only if you understand the nature of the contracts and the contractual legal relationship into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to risk. Transactions in foreign exchange and derivatives are not suitable for many members of the public. You should carefully consider whether transacting is appropriate for you in light of your experience, objectives, financial resources and other relevant circumstances.

a. Effect of “leverage” or “gearing”

Transactions in foreign exchange and derivatives carry a high degree of risk. The amount of initial margin may be small relative to the value of the foreign exchange or derivatives contract so that transactions are “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 initial margin funds and any additional funds deposited with us to maintain your position. If the market moves against your position and/or margin requirements are increased, you may be called upon to deposit additional funds on short notice to maintain your position. Failing to comply with a request for a deposit of additional funds within the time indicated may result in closure of your positions by us on your behalf and you will be liable for any resulting loss or deficit.

b. Risk-reducing orders or strategies

The placing of certain orders (e.g. “stop-loss” orders, where permitted under local law, or “limit” orders), which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts, may not be adequate if market conditions make it impossible to execute such orders, e.g. due to illiquidity in the market. Strategies using combinations of positions, such as “spread” and “straddle” positions may be as risky as taking simple “long” or “short” positions.

c. Options - Variable degree of risk

Transactions in options carry a high degree of risk. Purchasers and sellers of options should familiarise themselves with the type of option (i.e. put or call) which they contemplate trading and the associated risks. You should calculate the extent to which the value of the options must increase for your position to become profitable, taking into account the premium and all transaction costs.

The purchaser of options may offset or exercise the options or allow the option to expire. The exercise of an option results either in a cash settlement or in the purchaser acquiring or delivering the underlying interest. If the option is on a future, the purchaser will acquire a futures position with associated liabilities for margin. If the purchased option is out-of-the-money when it expires, you will suffer a total loss of your investment, which will consist of the option premium plus transaction costs. If you are contemplating purchasing out-of-the-money options, you should be aware that the chance of such options becoming profitable ordinarily is remote. Selling (“writing” or “granting”) an option generally entails considerably greater risk than purchasing options. Although the premium received by the seller is fixed, the seller may sustain a loss well in excess of that amount. The seller will be liable for additional margin to maintain the position if the market moves unfavourably. The seller will also be exposed to the risk of the purchaser exercising the option and the seller will be obliged to either settle the option in cash or to acquire or deliver the underlying interest. If the option is on a future, the seller will acquire a position in a future with associated liabilities for margin. If the option is “covered” by the seller holding a corresponding position in the underlying asset, in a future or in another option, the risk may be reduced. In case the option is not covered, the risk of loss can be unlimited.

Certain exchanges in some jurisdictions permit deferred payment of the option premium, exposing the purchaser to liability for margin payments not exceeding the amount of the premium. The purchaser is still subject to the risk of losing the premium and transaction costs. When the option is exercised or expires, the purchaser is responsible for any unpaid premium outstanding at that time.

Additional risks common to foreign exchange and derivative transactions

d. Terms and conditions of contracts

You should ask the firm with which you deal about the terms and conditions of the transactions entered into and information on associated obligations (e.g. the circumstances under which you may become obliged to make or take delivery of the underlying interest of a futures contract and, in respect of options, expiration dates and restrictions on the time for exercise). Under certain circumstances, the specifications of outstanding contracts (including the exercise price of an option) may be modified by the exchange or clearing house to reflect changes in the underlying interest.

e. Suspension or restriction of trading and pricing relationships

Market condition (e.g. illiquidity) and/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 close/offset positions. If you have sold options, this may increase the risk of loss. Normal pricing relationships between the underlying asset and a derivative do not always exist. The absence of an underlying reference price may make it difficult to judge "fair" value.

f. Deposited cash and property

You should familiarise yourself with the protections accorded to the collateral you deposit by way of money or other assets in domestic and foreign transactions, particularly in the event of a firm insolvency or bankruptcy. The extent to which you may recover your money or other assets is governed by the legislation and local rules in the country in which the counterparty acts.

g. Commission and other charges

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

h. 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 subject to regulation, which may offer different or diminished investor protection. Your local regulatory authority will be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of regulatory authorities or markets in other jurisdictions where your transactions have been effected.

i. Trading facilities

Most open-outcry and electronic trading facilities are supported by computer-based component systems for the order-routing, execution, matching, registration or clearing 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, the market, the clearing house and/or member firms. Such limits may vary: you should ask the firm with which you deal for details in this respect.

j. Electronic trading

Trading on an electronic trading system may differ not only from trading in an open-outcry market but also 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 not executed according to your instructions, or is not executed at all and you are not continuously informed about your positions and fulfilment of the margin requirements.

k. Off-exchange transactions

In some jurisdictions firms are permitted to effect off-exchange transactions. The firm with which you deal may be acting as your counterpart 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. For these reasons, these transactions may involve increased risks. Before you undertake such transactions, you should familiarise yourself with applicable rules and attendant risks.

l. Your risk acknowledgement

Where you use us to enter into FX contracts, you acknowledge that:

- i. trading and investments in leveraged as well as non-leveraged FX contracts is highly speculative, may involve an extreme degree of risk and is appropriate only for persons who, if they trade on margin, can assume risk of loss in excess of their margin deposit;
- ii. price changes in the underlying currency may result in significant losses;
- iii. losses may substantially exceed your margin deposit;
- iv. when you direct us to enter into any FX transaction, any profit or loss arising as a result of a fluctuation

in the value of the currency will be entirely for your account and risk;

- v. you warrant that you are willing and able, financially and otherwise, to assume the risk of trading in speculative investments;
- vi. you are aware of the fact that, unless it is otherwise specifically agreed, we will not conduct any continuous monitoring of the transactions already entered into by you whether individually or manually. We cannot be held responsible for the transactions developing differently from how you might have presupposed and/or to your disadvantage;
- vii. guarantees of profit or freedom from loss are impossible in investment trading; and
- viii. you have received no such guarantees or similar representations from us, an introducing broker, or representatives hereof or any other entity.

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